



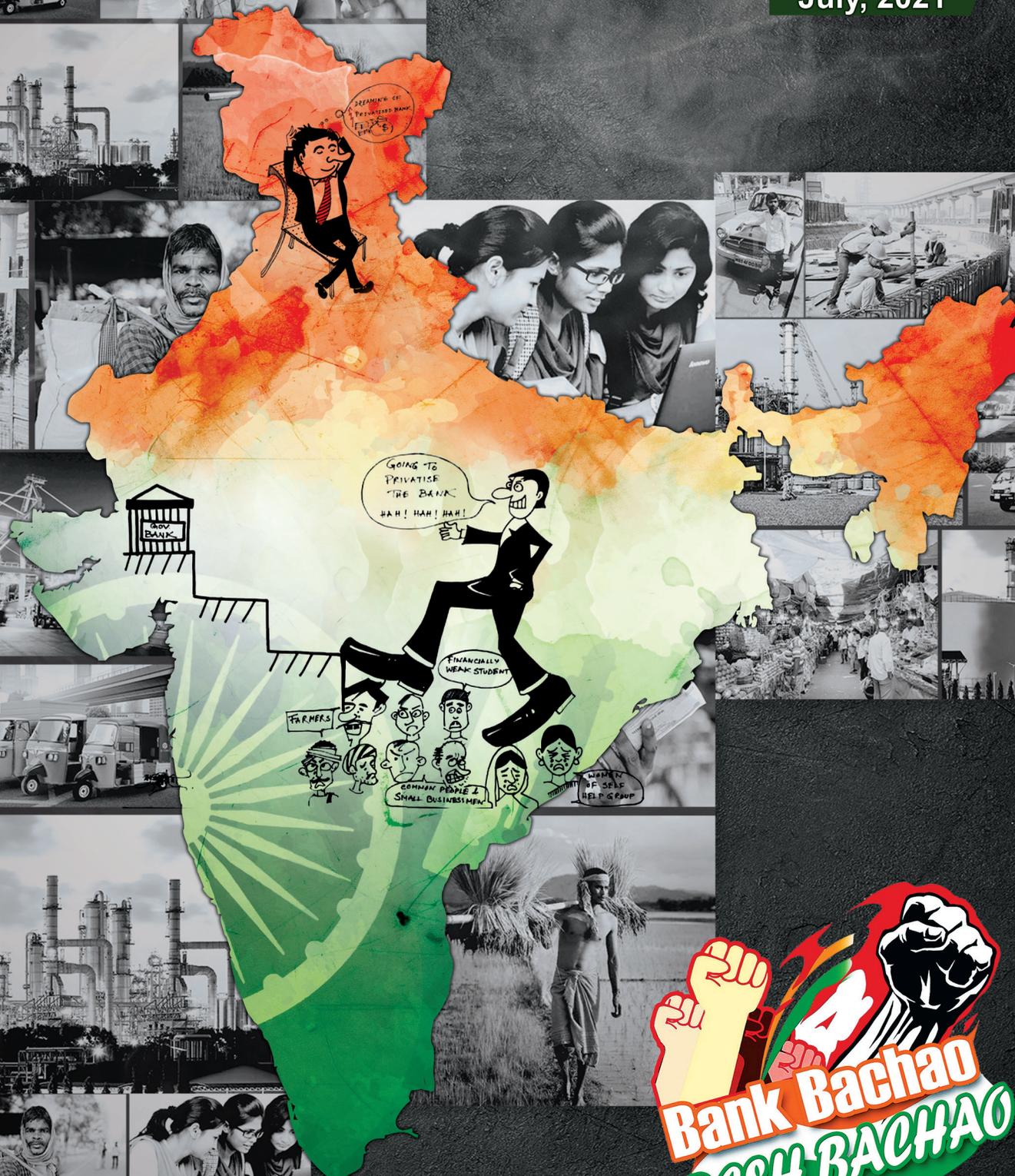
SUP VOICE

A News Bulletin of State Bank of India Officers' Association (Bengal Circle)

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Special Issue
July, 2021



Homage



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Editorial

July 19, 2021 will complete the cycle of 52 years of the defining moment of India's history when 14 major commercial banks were nationalized by the Government of India. Supvoice salutes the law makers, the academia and the economic advisory council of Government of India for drawing the blue print and due to millions of bankmen's struggle over the years which made it possible. In a larger sense the government's decision to nationalize major banks was motivated by the need to seize control of the access to an allocation of the nation's savings from the big business interests that had taken control of it in the period after independence to ensure an alignment with the objectives of a planned economic development.

During 1980, the then Government nationalised 6 more private banks to ensure availability of banking facilities to the common man of the country, liberating them from the clutches of money lenders. Banks have contributed to the successful implementation of various policies and programmes. Public Sector Banks have played a stellar role in the success of all revolutions be it Green, Blue, White.

Of late, nationalised banks have been reduced to 12 and even thereafter a sinister attempt to merge more Public Sector Banks citing certain banking jargons. These, in fact, no way help either the merging entities or the common man. The results already witnessed are the closure of bank branches in name of rationalization of branches. Credit delivery affected. Common man is suffering as branches have been closed. These, we believe, are steps in the direction of privatization. We are appealing and have taken to the streets to make the citizenry aware of the benefits derived from Nationalization may please be kept in mind and endeavour the flourish of public sector banks. Further, we urge to nationalise all old generation private sector banks in the larger interest of customers and the nation. By now, we could feel the efficacy of nationalization amidst the deadly pandemic.

In the meanwhile, as the second wave of the pandemic rages

on, one thing is sure for those of us who survived this fury – our lives will inevitably be divided into pre and post-pandemic era. Apart from the lasting effects of this outbreak on our mental and emotional state – for some of us, unfortunately, on our physical state too – Covid has also permanently altered the way we approach our livelihood.

Amidst this second wave of the pandemic, West Bengal witnessed the disaster caused by 'YAAS'. Our Association all along kept an eye over the deteriorating situation and just could not remain a mute spectator. As per our social responsibility we could not limit ourselves to mass vaccination drive only. We also ventured into relief activities to those affected by Yaas. We visited places and witnessed countless people struggling to survive with devastated houses, flood-ravaged lands. Many organisations have come forward and are standing by their side. SBIOA (Bengal Circle) just could not stand far behind. SBIOA Bengal Circle has always extended a helping hand to the victims of all kinds of disasters. Last time too, during Amphan and during the first phase of Corona outbreak we did our little bit within our limitations and donated to the Hon'ble Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

However, this time we decided to be directly present next to the victims. Bengal Circle team visited Nayaput in East Midnapore, Bakkhali and Patharpratima in South 24 Parganas to stand by the victims and listened to their plight. Necessary food items, wearable's which were very effective for the moment, were given away. This humanitarian work of the organization was possible only because our members have come forward to take such initiative and also their financial support. It has been decided that the activities of the Association will not remain limited to the relief efforts but the Association will strive to stand besides more people.

#BANK BACHAO DESH BACHAO

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BANK PRIVATISATION IS FRAUGHT WITH SERIOUS CHALLENGES

Tapan Kumar Bose

Former Zonal President, Bidhannagar

Hope is vital and Knowledge Critical, while we have to keep on trying even when the challenge looks overwhelming. Success is not always as far as it looks.

“Poor Economics” by Avijit Binayak Banerjee and Easter Dufflo

The story should start with a prelude. 52 years ago on 19th July, 1969 14 major Indian banks were nationalized followed by another round of nationalization of 6 more banks in 1980. This was preceded by taking over of Imperial Bank of India by the RBI in 1955 and setting up thereby State Bank of India. The nationalization of life insurance industry followed. Year after year on 19th July we have religiously rolled out impressive figures of performance by the public sector banks in reshaping and rebuilding the Indian economy. The role and importance of the public sector banks was acknowledged at the height of the global economic meltdown post failure of the Layman Brothers in U.S.A. Strikingly enough during the same period the Government of India rolled out a series of agenda ever since the formation of Narsimha Rao government for so called reforms of the Indian banking sector in general and that of public sector banks in particular.

There is resistance, historic in nature, by the bank employees and officers from day one. But it has delayed the implementation of the agenda items of reform, the ultimate being privatisation. To be very sure, the real agenda of the so called reform initiative is the privatisation of public sector banks. It is now apparent that this crucial malignant state has appeared. It is a personal opinion of the authors of this write-up is that despite protests and militant strike action possibly the

movement has yielded grounds to the offensive of the government. It is time to critically apprise where exactly the biting power of the movement has gone giving a huge open space to the policy makers for advancing their retrograde policy of reversing nationalisation. It is in this backdrop, leaving an often visited lane, we would like to dissect and critically examine the logic advanced for privatisation. As we have observed earlier, we know that immense contribution of public sector banks but the time has come to get ourselves ready with counter arguments against privatisation and to carry this battle forward amongst the real beneficiaries of public sector banking, ordinary depositor, senior citizens, small and medium business enterprises, agriculturists, rural artisans, exporters, students and literally all stake holders who built up the nation but cannot lay their hands on the profit generated by the economic activities.

Keeping the focus on the ₹ 1.75 lakh crore disinvestment target for the financial year 2022's privatisation drive, the finance ministry is holding discussions to bring legislative amendments in order to bring two public sector banks (PSBs) out of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and (nationalisation) 1980. Before the bank nationalisation laws can be repealed, the PSBs have to be transferred from under

these acts to the Companies Act.

The idea is to remove the policy-related constraint which caps the voting rights at 10% for a non-government shareholder irrespective of shareholding before the government sends out an investment invite for bank privatisation.

Under the new PSE (public sector enterprise) policy, the Centre wants to keep a “bare minimum” presence in the strategic sectors which include among others ‘banking’. The NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the task of identifying the public sector units (PSUs) in strategic sectors which can be merged, privatised, or made subsidiaries of other PSUs. Discussions over the first phase of privatisation are being actively pursued by the Niti Aayog, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and the finance ministry's financial services and economic affairs departments.

With the merger of 10 public sector banks into four in 2020, there are now 12 public sector banks (PSBs) in India. Privatisation has been a major headline in the current budget. But in a country where the average citizen “is most comfortable banking with PSU banks,” privatising banks involves many complexities. Simply answering the why and how conjures many arguments.

Is the government's intent to privatise public sector banks a bid to expedite

long-pending reforms in the banking sector? As some of our PSBs deliver negatively on profitability, productivity, assets quality and financial management, the case for privatisation becomes stronger. This leads to a conviction that a dynamic private sector would stimulate a wholesome, efficient banking system to better support the economy. But this conviction about proceeds of privatisation may be misplaced.

With the financial linkages banks have with other parts of the economy, banking losses have large social consequences. Governments cannot practically afford the political fallout of banking failures, so irrespective of the ownership structure of banks, all losses are “social” obligations, to be underwritten by taxpayers. As the 2008 crisis revealed, the losses were eventually ‘nationalised.’ In the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, a number of privately-owned banks in the West had to be bailed out by governments, using taxpayer money. The US alone bailed out its banks at a cost of \$800 billion. There are other socio-economic implications of rapid privatisation of public sector banks. Privatisation would lead to social injustice and denial of reservation to backward section of the society. Apart from social issues critics have raised doubts over the style of functioning of private sector banks with allegations that they are oft-times too aggressive in their loan recovery efforts in connection with housing, vehicle and personal loans. On several occasions bank’s loan recovery efforts have driven defaulting borrowers to take their lives. There are logical apprehensions that privatisation process is a bail out operation for corporate defaulters. Private sector is responsible for the huge bad loan which has been cited as a reason for privatisation but the same is set to be accomplished by handing over the banks to the same private sectors. It is as if you are handing over PNB to uncle nephew combine of Mehul Choksi and Nirav Modi.

Let’s, for now, look at the proposal to privatise public sector banks.

The question of ownership has to be seen first from the perspective of the most important stakeholder in banks – the depositor. This is the liabilities side of the banks’ balance sheet. There are around 2.5 billion current and savings accounts in Indian banks. This is the source of money for the banks to lend. The loans extended by banks would be less than 10 per cent of this number, including credit card loans.

Privatisation of banks is a terrible idea from the depositors’ point of view for reasons given below:

1) Private players in the financial sector are prone to failure: The world felt the shock waves as the financial markets collapsed in 2008, caused by over-reaching private players. In what has been documented copiously as the subprime mortgage crisis, this resulted in the biggest economic downturn since the great depression of the 1930s hurting millions of people.

A deeper crisis was averted only with the US Federal government, and other governments including government of India and R.B.I., providing the bailout. What is remarkable about this crisis is this – not one banker or executive of a financial organisation went to jail for this extraordinary level of fraud imposed on the world.

2) Private banks fail all the time: The website of the US Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) – an independent body created by the US Congress to maintain stability and public confidence in financial system – carries this information prominently. In the 20 years from 2001 to 2020, as many as 559 private banks with assets of \$721 billion failed in the US. What happened to the depositors? Similarly in India, in the recent past banks like YES Bank, PMC Bank, Lakshminivas Bank or Global Trust Bank, Times Bank, Sikkim Bank,

etc., all failed to be rescued by some public sector players on a later date sending a cold wave down the spine of the depositors. Government is benevolent enough in raising the D.I.C.G.C. limit to ₹ 5 lakh possibly looking at the compounding rate at which the bank will now fail post privatisation.

The principle followed by private banks is this. When they make profits, it goes to shareholders. When they make losses, it gets socialised and falls in the lap of the government to make good the deposits either through insurance or taxpayer bailout. This has happened again and again. This is what are prescribed as reforms.

3) Big private banks can fail any time: There is a myth that if a bank gets large enough, it will not fail. Wrong. While one can agree that the larger the bank, the greater its ability to absorb losses, this does not mean it cannot fail. The axiom “Higher you go, harder the fall” applies best to private banks. This year we were all witness to the failure and subsequent reorganisation of YES Bank.

Let’s take some bigger examples.

Citibank: Founded in 1812, this is an outstanding example of how large banks fail and get rescued by taxpayers. In 1998, Citicorp merged with Travelers to form Citigroup to be hailed as the first modern American “universal bank” that could offer comprehensive banking, securities and insurance services to its customers.

Within a decade, Citi’s strategy proved to be disastrous. The bank recorded more than \$130 billion of write-downs on its loans and investments from the second half of 2007 through the end of 2009.

To prevent Citigroup’s failure, the US government injected \$45 billion of new capital into the bank and provided it with \$500 billion of additional help in the form of asset and debt guarantees,

and liquidity assistance. Citibank survives today thanks to its bailout with public money.

Washington Mutual Bank: Washington Mutual is the largest bank failure in US history. The bank was wound up after 119 years; private bank failure can happen at any time no matter how large. In 2004, WaMu was the sixth-largest bank in the US and a leading mortgage lender with \$300 billion in assets, \$188 billion in deposits, 2,300 branches in 15 states, and over 43,000 employees. By 2006, following a high growth strategy, WaMu's loans began incurring record rates of default, and its securitisations saw ratings downgrades and losses.

In 2007, the bank went into the red. Its shareholders lost confidence and depositors began withdrawing funds,

causing a liquidity crisis. In September 2008, WaMu was seized by its regulator and sold to JP Morgan Chase for \$1.9 billion. Had the sale not gone through, WaMu's failure might have exhausted the \$45 billion Deposit Insurance Fund. There are countless examples of failures of private banks all over the world. Pandemic or not, hundreds of millions of Indians are not worried stiff if their bank deposits are safe, thanks to the sovereign ownership. Isn't that something?

While the government is recklessly moving towards privatisation, it may not be a panacea for the economy. There is always the risk that privatisation becomes politically motivated and pursued for the vested interests of different interest groups or individuals rather than as a coherent part of

encouraging private investment. It may increase short-term revenue but there are no guarantees that the process will lead to building competitive markets.

We need to carry these messages to all our stakeholders who are the most important visitors to our premises. The enlightened customers and citizenry are the real asset in reversing and halting the process of privatisation. Our organ is playing the pivotal role of propagator to get the readers equipped with logic and conviction that together we can defeat the move of privatisation and save the public sector banks from the sinister designs of the government in the greater patriotic interest of upholding our economic sovereignty.

#BANK BACHAO DESH BACHAO

RFIA in Hand

Indranil Koley

Dy. Manager, RBO 1 Burdwan

Here is a synopsis of the job to be done before facing an RFIA.

We are confident that adhering to the followings a branch can score a good number in RFIA.

To Be Ensured Before Commencement of RFIA

In ORM Area:

- a) All necessary Registers are kept ready and updated.
- b) Signature scanning/KYC and Risk categorization updation completed in all CIFs/Accounts.
- c) Approval for High value transactions have been obtained from the controller and are on record.
- d) BCP/DRP, locking up arrangement, sudden incapacitation of the BM, Cash/Gold retention limit duly approved by the controller are kept on record.
- e) Branch Document Register is updated and obsolete documents are taken out and kept in a separate file (given

separately).

- f) Remarks made by the controllers during their visits are complied with in CVS.
- g) Lease Deed for the office premises/ATM premises are current.
- h) Cash Retention limit whenever exceeded has been duly advised to the controller.
- i) Cash Department procedure including Intraday cash verification, Remittance Register etc. are meticulously followed.
- j) Fixed Assets Register must be balanced.

k) Cheque Books returned undelivered lying unclaimed and Old CTS cheques are destroyed as per Bank's laid down instructions and approval for the same has been obtained from the controllers.

l) AOFs (Savings Bank, PPF, Sukanya Samriddhi and Current Account) are sent to LCPC well in time, recording & re-submission of AOF returned from LCPC.

m) VVRs are checked on T+0day basis and checking should not be pending under any circumstances.

n) Control copies of BMMC/Charges returns are kept serially from last audit to till date.

o) Special focus must be given in OTMS & RADAR, no false compliance should be there.

p) Special focus must be given in ZTA areas also i.e. proper risk categorisation, approval and maintenance of manual intervention in interest and expense account, use of Locker access module in CBS etc.

q) KYC to be complied immediately for pending account.

r) Recover Income leakage pointed out in various Audit Report/CDC Report.

s) Keep vigil while making payment in Dormant/In-operative/New A/c and ensure the payment routed through Cheque Referred & Return Register.

t) Caution for non-home (Both leg) transaction.

u) The minutes of the CRP/CSP/PVC should be uploaded through BCSBI and maintain proper register.

v) Exception Report should be checked on regular basis.

w) POD should be marked off in Courier Register.

x) All AMCs to keep valid and all Protective arrangement to put in place.

y) System Suspense A/cs are Zeroised on daily basis.

z) Audit Adhoc Report should be generated from last audit to this audit.

In CRM area:

a) All necessary Registers are kept ready and updated.

b) Pre and Post disbursement follow up/monitoring should be done well in time and recorded in CBS.

c) All loan applications should be entered in Loan Application Received and Disposal Register. All the documents are duly filled up/recorded in Document Execution Register.

d) Completion of migration of documents in RASMECCC/RACC, where ever branches linked to CPC.

e) EM Register and confirmatory letter kept on record.

f) All loans should be sanctioned and Controlled and online control returns are kept with document and compliance of observation made by controller therein.

g) CIBIL enquiry/CERSAI records are kept with document.

h) TVSR/Valuation of properties are done periodically

i) Renewal of Insurance policies of primary/collateral security and updating in CBS.

j) Review/Renewal to be done well in time. At the time of review/renew collect the current financial papers of the unit and update Opinion Report and supporting document of Assets & Liabilities of borrower(s)/guarantor(s) reflected in Opinion Report must be kept on record.

h) Irregularity Report must be sent to controller and controlled copy kept on record.

I) Timely submission of Demand Notice/SARFAESI notice under 13(2) and 13(4) wherever required.

j) Arrangement of auction of gold ornaments for recovery of dues in case of NPA Gold Loan before RFIA.

k) Compliance of pending/persisting irregularities of previous I&A Report, if any.

l) Ensure to transfer to Recalled Asset in all eligible cases, where soft recovery measures failed.

m) Ensure to file suit in all cases wherever approval granted and updated in Suit File Register.

m) PDC Register maintain properly.

n) In HBL, Inspection report with selfie required for each phase wise of disbursement and necessary money receipt must be kept on record, Completion certificate, Full disbursement of loan should be ensured.

o) In Car loan, Registration must be verified from vahan.nic.in and copy to be kept on record, Invoice copy, RC book must be kept on record.

p) KYC & Photo of borrower(s)/guarantor(s) should be verified with original. Photo should be self-attested.

q) Loan above Rs.1.00 lakh, Centralised Fraud Registry (CFR) Report must be kept on record.

r) NPA/AUCA - Review should be done.

s) Money receipt of all Term Loan i.e. Mudra, HBL, Car, Education, Tractor etc. must be kept on record.

t) In Xpress Credit Loan, XP-10 should be sent to Disbursing authority and document kept on record.

u) Revival Letter for Time barred document must be kept on record.

w) Expired BG should be renewed immediately.

x) Subsidy Register must be balanced.

y) If the title deeds are in a vernacular language, full particulars of the title deeds converted in English signed by the Bank's empaneled advocates.

z) Where properties mortgaged against loan, physical verification with selfie should be ensured.

Note : It is reiterated that the items mentioned herein above are only indicative not exhaustive.

Documents Related To Branch Document(BD) For Verification

S1.	Particulars	Brief Particulars	Ref. No. of Documents	Valid upto (eligible cases)
1	Lease Agreement of Branch Premises			
2	Lease Agreement of all ATMs			
3				
	Staff lease accommodation sanctions/ payments			
4	Insurance :	Comprehensive Insurance maintained in the System. (To be generated)		
	3(i) Insurance Bank's Property			
	3(ii) Insurance Cash & Valuables			
	3(iii) Insurance Money in Transit			
	3(iv) Insurance: Fidelity & Guarantee			
	3(v) Insurance: Computer & Hardware			
	3(vi) Insurance ATM			
	3(vii) Insurance: ATM Cash			
5	Emergency Relief Arrangement			
6	BCP & DRP Approved on			
7	BCP Tested Date & Approved on			
8	Locking-up Arrangement			
9	Safe Deposit Receipt of Branch Duplicate Keys			
10	Safe Deposit Receipt of Hard disk related to demonitisation period Nov 2016			
11	Deceased Account Settlement Register			
12	Security Register			
13	Duplicate IOI - Indemnity			
14	AMC Register			
	16(i) Computer & Peripherals			
	16(ii) AC Machine			
	16(iii) UPS			
	16(iv) Digital Display Board			
	16(v) Note Counting Machine			
	16(vi) CCTV			
	16(vii) Burglar Alarm			
	16(viii) Time Lock			
	16(ix) Fire Alarm			
15	Gun Licence			
16	RBI Licence			
17	Trade Licence			
18	Weight & Measurement Licence			
19	Discharge Certificate of Guards			
20	Cash Retention Limit			

Sl.	Particulars	Brief Particulars	Ref. No. of Documents	Valid upto (eligible cases)
21	Gold Retention Limit			
22	Car Agreement			
23	Generator Agreement			
24	RBI Official Signature			
25	Fraud Related Files			
26	Fire Audit / Electrical Safety Audit			
27	Jilani Committee & Ghosh Committee			
28	FATCA (RM) Authority Letter			
29	Branch LAN/Network Diagram			
30	Housekeeping Agreement with full set of KYC & PVR			
31	Courier Agreement with full set of KYC			
32	TMK of all ATMs			
33	Password of all ATMs			
34	TMK Hood Key of all ATMs			
35	Admin Password			
36	Admin Card of ATM			
37	ATM Terminal Master Key			
38	CERSAI ID & Password			
39	INB Maker-Checker ID/Password			
40	Service Tax & TAN			
41	AID Memoire			
42	Booklet on Fair Practice Code			
43	Booklet on Lender Liability			
44	Booklet on Bank's Compensation Policy			
45	Branch Dossier			
46	BCSBI			
47	IP Address Chart			
48	Pest Control			
49	Arrangement with Local Police for night patrolling for assistance in case of Emergency			
50	Strong Room Fitness Certificate (For Currency Chest Branches only)			
51	Confirmation and Destruction Certificate of Check Signal of Associate Bank			
52	Handing over Taking over charge			
53	Self-Audit			
54	Digital Signature (only noting in BD)			
55	Staff - Know Your Employee (KYE)			
56	Gold appraiser Approval, & Agreement with full set of KYC			
57	Detection & Impounding of counterfeit notes			
58	RBI terrorist list & Ineligible SB a/c circulars			
59	RBI Circulars with Register			
60	Other Documents, if any			

Society Connect



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with my Galaxy M31



Society Connect





ARE YOU AWARE ???

SL NO	DATE	E-CIRCULAR NO.	GIST OF E-CIRCULAR
1	26/02/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CM/86/2020 - 21	Creation of steady stream of officers and development of talent pool for credit fields (MSME & CORPORATE) : R&DB-SME & credit verticals identification and posting of POS/TOS
2	3/3/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PPFG/88/2020-21	Staff miscellaneous: operational guidelines on deputation of officers to bank's subsidiaries and other organisations and recovery of cost and contribution towards superannuation benefits
3	5/3/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/89/2020-21	Staff: supervising sensitive / highly sensitive positions / posts wef FY 2021-22
4	16/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/95/2020-21	Staff: miscellaneous housing loan schemes for staff 1)individual housing loan scheme for staff (IHLS) 2)staff housing loan on commercial terms review of the schemes: modifications
5	16/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/90-2020-21	Revised scheme for compassionate appointment
6	17/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CDS/91/2020-21	Staff: officers ad-hoc promotion policy for officers for promotion upto SMGS-V
7	17/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/92/2020-21	Revised scheme for compassionate appointment-corrigendum
8	19/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/94/2020-21	Covid affected employees -treatment of period of absence special covid leave for 14 days
9	20/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/95/2020-21	Permanent part-time medical officers (PPMOS) under uniform terms and conditions for services (UTCS) new promotion policy
10	26/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/96/2020-21	Staff : miscellaneous : revision / updation / improvement of staff benefits / perquisites / facilities
11	26/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CDS/97/2020-21	Staff: supervising promotions upto SMGS-V (general cadre) revised process of selection effective from PY 2021-22
2	26/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/98/2020-21	Staff: miscellaneous covid-19 pandemic recognition of bankers' services
13	31/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CM/99/2020-21	Hrms: roll out of functionality on online submission of resignation officers engaged on contract (OECS) through open advertisement process
14	31/03/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/100/2020-21	Staff: miscellaneous COVID - 19 SPECIAL SUPPORT SCHEME - 2020 extension of validity period upto 30.09.2021
15	1/4/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/1/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous: most difficult centres: enhancement in benefits / facilities
16	1/4/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/2/2020-21	Staff: miscellaneous: automation of hr services: leave encashment on superannuation / resignation / voluntary retirement
17	3/4/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CM/3/2020-21	Summary of e-circulars issued- FY 2020-21 human resources department
18	6/4/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/4/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous- spread of covid19 disease: extension of LTC/HTC block period, leave encashment and advance under LTC/HTC
19	12/4/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/5/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous modification in "SCHEME-I" for payment of compensation to bank employees extension of validity period upto 30.09.2021
20	16/04/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/6/2021-22	Retention of bank's accommodation for serving / retired employees / officers upto July-2021 due to rising covid cases
21	27/04/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CDS/7/2021-22	Staff: supervising promotion year 2021-22 promotion up to SMGS-V
22	3/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/8/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous payment of dearness allowance for the months of May, June & July 2021.
23	5/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/11/2021-22	Industrial disputes act, 1947 declaration of banking industry as a public utility service

SL NO	DATE	E-CIRCULAR NO.	GIST OF E-CIRCULAR
24	5/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CDS/9/2021-22	Promotion year 2021-22 promotion to MMGS-III (General Cadre) against unfilled vacancies: posting in deficit circles
25	5/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CDS/10/2021-22	Staff: officer (General Cadre) promotion year 2021-22 - promotion to SMGS-IV/ V appeal submission
26	7/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CM/12/2021-22	Staff: officer specialist cadre promotion year 2021-22 promotion to SMGS-IV /SMGS-V final result
27	11/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CM/13/2021-22	Staff: officer specialist cadre promotion year 2021-22 promotion to MMGS-III /MMGS-II final result
28	12/5/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/14/2021-22	Extending legal and financial support to serving-retired employees and officers, past-present directors-non-executive directors and their family members - modified policy
29	17/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/15/2021-22	Provision of furniture & fixtures inclusion of covid support & other utility items
30	18/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PPFG/16/2021-22	Medicclaim policy for for SBI retirees : 'Sbi Health Assist' (Policy 'B') introduction of 'additional super top-up' cover to meet increased hospitalization costs
31	19/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/17/2021-22	Covid affected employees treatment of period of absence special covid leave for 14 days clarification
32	21/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/19/2021-22	Impact of covid-19 pandemic (second wave) availment of staff loan facility post retirement extension of time period upto 31st march 2022 for employees retiring during april 2021 to february 2022
33	21/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/18/2021-22	Staff: officers: introduction of special allowance for officers of SMGS-V grade holding the position of regional manager at regional business office (RM-RBO)
34	27/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/20/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous compassionate appointment or payment of ex gratia / compensation to bank employees in the event of death/ disability / serious injury while on duty ease of process due to covid-19
35	28/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/21/2021-22	Effective date of newly introduced facility in 11th bipartite settlement and 8th joint note signed on 11/11/2020 annual encashment of privilege leave
36	29/05/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PPFG/22/2021-22	Revision of family pension scheme in respect of employees retired/ retire on or after 01.11.2017 of erstwhile associate banks 11th bipartite settlement with effect from 01.11.2017
37	1/6/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/23/2021-22	Staff : officers : revision / updation / improvement of staff benefits / payment of cost of data card / its monthly usage bill for TEGS-VI and above
38	1/6/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/24/2021-22	Modified policy for engagement/ empanelment of retired officers / clerical staff of the bank/ e-abs and retired officers from other psbs on contract basis/short term assignment basis
39	7/6/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CDS/25/2021-22	PY 2021-22 promotion to MMGS-III (General Cadre) against unfilled vacancies: posting in deficit circles
40	14/06/2021	CDO/P&HRD-IR/16/2021-22	Staff:Award-11th Bipartite Settlement-Clarification on release of stagnation increments
41	18/06/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/27/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous covid - 19 Special Support Scheme - 2020 review of existing provisions
42	19/06/2021	CDO/P&HRD-CM/28/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous bringing political or outside influence
43	28/06/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PPFG/29/2021-22	Revision in pension / family pension of eligible members of the fund who retired / retiring on or after 01.11.2017
44	29/06/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/30/2021-22	Staff: miscellaneous: review / revision of 'vacation policy' for FY. 2021-22
45	29/06/2021	CDO/P&HRD-PM/31/2021-22	Staff: officers: extension of last date of submission for assets and liabilities statement as on 31st march 2021.

ব্যাক বাঁচাও
দেশ বাঁচাও।



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