

Chronology of Banking Companies' Genesis in South India

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While economic history at regional level in India is not adequately documented, the history of banking and its nexus with development is hardly recorded authentically, in any publication, official or non-official. It is only the State Bank of India, the oldest bank and also the biggest in the Indian banking system, which has got its history recorded from 1806. Prof. A Bagchi's pioneering work in this regard is a major contribution. (Amiya Kumar Baghi 1987). Reserve Bank of India also has published its history in three volumes, tracing its evolution as the central bank. The first volume covering the period 1935 to 1951 was published in 1970. (For a detailed note on the birth pangs of the project of recording the history, written after over 35 years after the publication of this volume, see History of the History (SLN Simha 2007). The second volume was published in 1998, which covered the history of the Bank from 1951 to 1967. Third volume, which covers the period from 1967 to 1981, is published in 2005 (RBI 2005).

Banks usually venture into documenting their history only while planning to celebrate their jubilees, silver, golden or centenary. Many banks are celebrating their jubilees at present. Jubilees are not merely jubilant occasions. Whatever pieces of banking history are available, reveal that the jubilee years denote milestones in the progress of banks concerned. In many cases, they have become turning points in their growth curve. The commemoration buildings built on the occasion have enabled many of them to gain a new image. The mileage earned through such celebrations has

accelerated their march towards progress. State Bank of India is celebrating its double centenary: 200 years - Taking Your Trust Forward, it proclaims. Corporation Bank is celebrating 100 years of setting standards in banking (Kamath M V 1991). For Canara Bank it is 100 years of lifelong banking. Bank of India has just celebrated its 100 years of making dreams come true. (Kamath M V 2006 a). Bank of Baroda asserts its celebrations as 100 years: banking with passion. For Vijaya Bank it is the Platinum Jubilee year. One of the private sector banks, Federal Bank Ltd is celebrating 60 years of customer ecstasy.

Sophomores may call such attempts in publishing the history of banks as **commissioned biography** of banks. Yet such publications do serve a purpose, as they provide the time series database, which could be critically analysed to assess the contribution made by banks to the developmental activities. No serious attempts appear to have been made by academicians in examining the nexus between banking development and regional economic development. Banks have been in existence in some smaller towns for over 80 to 90 years, serving generations of customers. They could not have grown in isolation. The fact that they have survived for so long a period could be construed as an indication of the inter-dependence of banks and the local economy. This relationship, not documented and analysed, would have been reduced to cold figures in the dusty ledgers now confined to the archives.

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The Unsung Heroes:

Since the introduction of the Swadeshi movement during the first decade of the 20th century, a large number of banks were promoted in different parts of the country as joint stock companies (Seshadri R K 1982). No authentic and complete details of the number of banks born in India (both in British India and the princely states) are available in any single official publication. The initiatives taken by a few enlightened leaders in public life and businessmen have been responsible for the genesis and growth of these banks, all of which have originated from smaller towns. While local patriotism prompted the appearance of many small banks, inadequacy of the capital base led to the disappearance of a number of them within short spans. Mortality rate was very high and the scale of operations was very small. The surviving banks have passed through critical periods, when many of the contemporary banks went into liquidation. The movement of bank mergers in the sixties, both voluntary and directed, saw the reconstruction of the banking sector, eliminating the weaker banks.

According to the available information over 411 banks were born in the four southern states during the last 100 years, including the gramin banks. Details of the performance of many banks born before the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India are not available. The Reserve Bank of India started publishing the Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India since 1939. However in the forties and fifties, when bank failures became a regular feature, the Statistical Tables started providing some information about the older banks going into liquidation. Piecing together the information available from these publications, the chronological list of banks born in different states is prepared. The details are incomplete in many respects. Yet they provide an indication of the geographical spread of the tiny banking companies in existence in the four states.

Survival of the Fittest:

Birth rate of banks was quite high during the years of un-regulated growth, from the early years of the 20th century till the enactment of the Indian Banking Companies Act of 1949. The stipulations of the minimum capital requirement weeded out the banks of very low capital base. Hardly any new bank had entered the banking scene since 1949 until 1975, when the gramin banks were formed. Mergers and Acquisitions were not unknown to the Indian banking system from the beginning. Tamil Nadu and Kerala have witnessed the merger of many banks, while a good number of weaker banks have gone into liquidation. The process of merger, whether voluntary or otherwise, has prevented the death of many of the banks in these two states. There are a number of cases of predators becoming preys in the jungle of mergers and acquisitions (Thingalaya N.K 2005).

The failure of Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd in 1938 adversely affected the banking business in the southern states, as it had 80 branches in these states. The Quilon based Quilon Bank Ltd, born in 1919 merged with Travancore National Bank Ltd in September 1937 to become Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd. Its abrupt end in June 1938 created such an atmosphere in the banking circles that it took a long time for banks to win back the confidence of investors and depositors.

The crash of Palai Central Bank Ltd, another Kerala-based bank in 1960 compelled the policy-makers to device means of safeguarding the interests of the bank depositors. This has paved the way for the establishment of Deposit Insurance Corporation by the Reserve Bank of India. This was followed by a scheme of arranged mergers. Many of the weaker banks found solace in merging with other viable banks during the 60s.

When the financial sector reforms were introduced in the 90s, new generation banks in the private sector entered the Indian banking scene, opening a new chapter in banking. While 9 banks were born, three out of them exited through mergers. Only one among them - Global Trust Bank Ltd- was born in Andhra Pradesh in 1993, but did not survive beyond 11 years. Its meteoric rise abruptly ended in 2004, when it was merged with the New Delhi-based Oriental Bank of Commerce. Global became Oriental in the process. One of the advertisements released by the Oriental Bank advised the customers of Global Bank to 'R-E-L-A-X, Nothing has changed' (Thingalaya 2005A).

During the last five years, annually at least bank was going out through merger. In the southern states, three banks have bowed out of existence. In 2003, the Kozhikode-based centenarian Nedungadi Bank Ltd was merged with Punjab National Bank. The second case is that of Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd, Chennai. Indian Overseas Bank, the promoter of this bank, took it over from other stakeholders, Bank of Rajasthan Ltd, ING Vysya Bank Ltd, Karnataka Bank Ltd, Federal Bank Ltd, Karur Vysya Bank Ltd and South India Bank Ltd. This merger was effected from April 1, 2007. Thirdly, the 67 year-old Lord Krishna Bank Ltd was merged with Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd with effect from August 29, 2007. This is the second bank of Kerala merging with a north-based bank during the last four years.

Private Sector Banks:

All the existing private sector of the old generation, with a single exception, have taken over smaller banks during their journey spanning over 8 decades to 100 years. It is, however, not possible to assess the impact of the mergers on the financial strength of the banks concerned, in the absence of relevant data. Bank-wise details of mergers are given below.

Kerala:

South Indian Bank Ltd has taken over 15 smaller banks in Kerala, most of which were very small banks with operations confined to a few districts only. They are: Catholic Oriental Bank Ltd; Chalakudy Bank Ltd; Malabar Bank Ltd; Catholic Syrian Christian Bank Ltd; Kshemavilasom Banking Co Ltd; Public Bank Ltd; Vijaya Lakshmi Bank Ltd; Ambat Bank Ltd; Bharatha Union Bank Ltd; Oriental Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd; Venadu Bank Ltd; Suburban Bank (P) Ltd; Assyrian Charities Banking Co .Ltd; Kozhuvanal Bank Ltd and Mukkattukara Bank Catholic Bank Ltd; Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd, the second smallest among the Kerala banks, has taken over as many as 12 banks in the state in one year, 1964, between April to December. Though 9 of these banks were unit banks, having no branches except the head office branches, collectively they have boosted the deposits and advances of Dhanalakshmi Bank substantially during that year. The increase in deposits was from Rs.66.79 lakh to Rs.144.56 lakh and for advances it was from Rs.39.72 lakh to Rs.89.84 lakh. Of the 12 banks, 4 banks were operating in Thrissur (Trichur, as it was then named) town only. Lakshmi Prasad Bank Ltd was the first bank to be merged. Sree Radhakrishna Bank Ltd, Mar Thoma Syrian Bank Ltd and Nayar Union Bank Ltd are other local banks. Hindu Bank Ltd, Parameswara Vilasam Banking Co, Parli Bank Ltd, Moolankuzli Union Bank Ltd, Catholic Parish Bank Ltd, Vyavasaya Bank Ltd, Asoka Bank Ltd and Irinjalakuda Bank Ltd are the other banks merged. The area of operation of Dhanalakshmi Bank, however, has remained largely the southern states only. Its by-line asserts, relationship is forever since 1927.

Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd is the oldest among them, which has amalgamated 5 banks with it in 1964 and 1965. These banks are; Ollur Bank Ltd, Puthenpeedika Bank Ltd, Oriental Charities Banking Corporation Ltd, Mar Appraem Bank Ltd and Indian

Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd. Unlisted in the stock exchange, it is among the few private sector banks, which have low volume of paid up capital.

Federal Bank Ltd originated as Travancore Federal Bank Ltd operating in a small town Nedumpuram near Tiruvalla. Its head office was shifted to Aluva in 1945 and its name was changed as Federal Bank Ltd in 1947. In the sixties, it has taken over 5 banks operating in different parts of the state. They are: Alleppy Bank Ltd, St. George Union Bank Ltd, Chalakudy Public Bank Ltd, Cochin Union Bank Ltd and Marthanadam Commercial Bank Ltd. Shedding its image of a regional bank Federal Bank has been spreading its branch network extensively. It considers itself as your perfect banking partner.

Lord Krishna Bank Ltd has come up in a small port town, Cranganore, in Thrissur district in 1940. Migrating to Kochi, it remains the smallest among the 4 banks. It too had its share in taking over smaller local banks; 3 banks were taken over during 1964 and 1965. They are: Kerala Union Bank Ltd, Thiyya Bank Kottapuram Ltd and Josna Bank Ltd. It has spread its branch network to cover a few major business centres in northern India. Its proposition has been banking as you like it. The proposal of its merger with Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd ran into a legal battle for quite some time. Finally, with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India, the merger has come into effect from August 29, 2007.

Tamil Nadu:

The oldest bank born in Tamil Nadu is the Bank of Madras, established in 1843. It was patterned after the other two Presidency banks, Bank of Calcutta and Bank of Bombay already existing then. Out of its capital of Rs.30 lakh, the share of the Government was Rs.3 lakh- "the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for the time being on behalf of the East India Company holding 300 shares of Rs.1000 each". Merging the three

Presidency banks in 1921, Imperial Bank of India was formed. After Independence, it reincarnated as State Bank of India, owned by the Reserve Bank of India. Recently, during 2007, the Government of India has taken over the ownership from the Reserve Bank of India.

Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund was the indigenous fund started by a group of lawyers in Chennai in 1872. This was copied by the members of the same profession in Madurai to form Madurai Hindu Permanent Fund 1894. Modeled after this, the Canara Hindu Permanent Fund was established in Mangalore in 1906. In Tanjore, the Tanjore Hindu Permanent Fund came up in 1901. None of them remained permanent except Canara Hindu Permanent Fund, which was converted into Canara Bank Ltd in 1910.

City Union Bank Ltd is the next oldest surviving bank in Tamil Nadu, being born in Kumbakonam, the temple town of Tamil Nadu in 1904 as The Kumbakonam Bank Ltd. Taking over 3 banks between 1957 and 1965, it has changed its name thrice. It is celebrating its centenary, as a legend in customer care. Though it continues to be a small regional bank, it has proved its durability.

Karur Vysya Bank Ltd, which was established in 1916, has emerged as the biggest private sector bank in Tamil Nadu, has taken over 4 small banks operating in Coimbatore district in 1964. They are: Pathinengrama Arya Vysya Bank Ltd, Coimbatore Bhagialakshmi Bank Ltd, Salem Sri. Kanniakaparneswari Bank Ltd and Selva Vridhi Bank Ltd. Over the years, Karur Vysya Bank has spread its branch network into the neighbouring states; and has a fairly good presence in Chennai, the state capital.

The 81 year-old Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd also is virtually a Tamil Nadu bank, with a sprinkling of branches in the other southern states. It has taken over 9 small banks in the state operating in

Trichinopoly, Dindigul and Salem during 1961-1965. While more details of the taken over banks are not available, the Bank has disclosed that the merger has expanded its branch network significantly. However, even today out of its 225 branches, 156 are located in the home state. Nearly 80 percent of its branches are located in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The Bank announces that Life smiles, where LVB serves.

Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd, based in the port town of Thoothukudi is in its 86th year of service, originally named as Nadar Bank Ltd. patronized by the trading community. Changed its name in 1962. It continues to be a regional bank functioning largely in Tamil Nadu and considers itself as a totally motivated bank. This is one of the very few banks, which has not taken over any bank.

Karnataka:

The 83-year old Karnataka Bank Ltd is born in Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada district, which is the cradle of banking; 23 banks are born in this district. It has taken over 3 small banks in Karnataka in the sixties. They are; the 1914-born Sringeri Sri Sarada Bank Ltd, the 1870-born Chithaldurg Savings Bank Ltd and Bank of Karnataka Ltd, Hubli-based bank born in 1946. While Karnataka Bank has remained as regional bank for long, it has shed its regional features since the 90s. Of late, it has acquired the stature of a big bank operating in all parts of the country. Its claim is Growth with stability since 1924.

ING Vysya Bank Ltd is the only private sector bank originating from Karnataka, which has not taken over any bank during 77 years of its existence.

Public Sector Banks:

The ten south-based public sector banks also had their share in the merger and acquisition of local

banks in the past. The bigger and stronger among them have taken banks not only in the southern states, but also extended their operational areas beyond Vindhya. In what follows, their prowess in taking over the banks in the southern states only is analysed.

Canara Bank has taken over 10 banks in the 4 states. Out of the three banks taken over from Tamil Nadu, the biggest acquisition was that of the Madurai-based Pandyan Bank Ltd in 1963. From Kerala, it has taken over 5 banks and one each from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Only one bank- Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd- came into its fold from Dakshina Kannada district, the cradle of banking.

Syndicate Bank has taken over banks from three states only, though the total number of banks involved is the highest-17. It did not take any bank in Andhra Pradesh, - where it was one of the first banks to provide banking facilities- specially in Ananthapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. Nine banks from Karnataka merged with it; seven from Dakshina Kannada district alone. Four banks each from Kerala and Tamil Nadu joined it in the sixties.

Indian Overseas Bank was a saviour of 6 banks operating in Tamil Nadu. The last bank in the list of banks born in Tamil Nadu, Bharath Overseas Bank Ltd, was merged with this bank in April 2007, which was one of its promoters.

Indian Bank could take over 5 banks from its home state. Prominent among which, was Tanjore Permanent Fund Ltd, established as early as in 1901 in Tanjore. The merger took place in 1990. The other four smaller banks are: Salem Bank Ltd, Mannargudi Bank Ltd, Trinity Bank Ltd and Bank of Alagapuri Ltd.

The number of banks merged with Vijaya Bank is 9, of which 4 each are from Karnataka and Kerala and one from Tamil Nadu. Among them, Jayalaxmi Bank Ltd from Mangalore with a network of 17 branches was the biggest.

Corporation Bank has taken over only one bank, the

Belgaum-based Bank of Citizens Ltd in 1961. It had 18 branches, with a deposit base of Rs.19 lakh and incurring a loss of Rs.0.62 lakh at the time of merger.

Andhra Bank has taken over two banks. Rayalaseema Bank Ltd was originally operating in Bellary in Karnataka. After the state reorganisation, it shifted its head office to Ananthapur and it merged with Andhra Bank in 1961. Bharat Lakshmi Bank Ltd was the other bank taken over by Andhra Bank in 1964. Incidentally, both the banks have originated from the coastal town of Masalipattanam.

The youngest bank from Andhra Pradesh, which bowed out of existence, was Global Trust Bank Ltd, established in 1993 in Secunabad. Its meteoric rise abruptly ended in 2004, when it was merged with the New Delhi-based Oriental Bank of Commerce.

Among the associate banks of the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Travancore has taken over as many as 7 banks in Kerala. They are: Indo-Mercantile Bank Ltd; Bank of New India Ltd; Bank of Alwaye Ltd; Vasudeva Vilasam Bank Ltd Cochin Nayar Bank Ltd; Champakulam Catholic Bank Ltd; Kottayam; Orient Bank Ltd and Chaldean Syrian Bank Ltd.

State Bank of Mysore has taken over two banks, which were operating in small towns in Karnataka; Ramdurga Bank Ltd in 1963 and Malnad Bank Ltd in 1965.

Hyderabad Mercantile Bank Ltd was the only bank taken over by State Bank of Hyderabad in 1953, before it became as associate bank of State Bank of India.

Gramin Banks:

Since the inception of the new breed of banks in

1975, which were designed to operate exclusively in rural areas -gramin banks- as many as 34 such banks were established in the four states. Government of India being the major shareholder (50 percent share), they were sponsored by public sector banks (35 percent share) with the support of the state governments holding 5 percent of the share. Their performances varied widely between high losses and small profits. The gramin banks in the southern states had relatively better records of performance compared to their counterparts in the north.

After over 30 years of their existence, marked by periods of initial euphoria, prolonged stagnation and attempted revival, they came under the process of mergers directed by the Government of India, the major stakeholders. Gramin banks sponsored by the same promoter in each of the states were amalgamated to widen their operational areas. The process of merger, which began during 2005-6, has resulted in the reduction of their number to 15, without much dislocation.

Andhra Pradesh 16 gramin banks, sponsored by 5 public sector banks, have been covering all the districts before the re-organisation process was started. Their number has come down to 5 at present.

Two gramin banks of Andhra Bank - Chaitanya Grameena Bank and Godavari Grameena Bank - were merged to form Chaitanya-Godavari Grameena Bank, with the head office shifted to Guntur.

Four gramin banks sponsored by State Bank of Hyderabad, namely - Golkonda Grameena Bank, Sri. Sathavahana Grameena Bank, Sri. Saraswathi Grameena Bank and Srirama Grameena Bank - were amalgamated to form Deccan Grameena Bank, operating from Hyderabad.

Three Grameena banks of Syndicate Bank- Sri

Ananatha Grameena Bank, Rayalaseema Grameena Bank and Pinakini Grameena Bank were merged into Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank with head quarters at Cuddapah.

Indian Bank has merged 2 of its gameena banks, Shri Venkateshwara Grameena Bank and Kanakdurga Grameena Bank into Saptagiri Grameena Bank, functioning from Chittoor.

Five gramin banks sponsored by State Bank of India - Kakathiya Grameena Bank, Manjira Grameena Bank, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Sangameshara Grameena Bank and Sri Visakha Grameena Bank- were merged; the merged bank was named as Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikasa Bank, located at Warrangal.

In Karnataka, Syndicate Bank has merged 4 of its gramin banks- Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Varada Grameena Bank, Netravati Grameena Bank and Bijapur Grameena Bank- into Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank. Its head office is the former head office building of Malaprabha Grameena Bank at Dharwad.

Canara Bank has merged 4 gramin banks- Tungabhadra Grameena Bank, Chitradurga Grameena Bank, Sahyadri Grameena Bank and Kolar Grameena Bank- to form Pragathi Grameena Bank, with its head office in Bellary.

Cauvery Grameena Bank and Kalpatharu Grameena Bank sponsored by State Bank of Mysore have been merged and renamed as Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank from June 29, 2006.

With this, the number of gramin banks in the state has come down from 13 to 6. The other 3 banks operating in the state are: Krishna Gramin Bank sponsored by State Bank of India; Chikamagalur-Kodagu Gramin Bank sponsored by Corporation Bank and Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, sponsored by Vijaya Bank. Since the sponsors of

these 3 gramin banks have only one gramin bank each in the state, they have maintained the individual identity of these banks.

Tamil Nadu has three gramin banks, whose number is reduced to 2, both banks being named after two of the popular royal dynasties- Pallavan and Pandyan. Indian Bank, which has sponsored two gramin banks -Adhiyamman Grama Bank and Vallalar Grama Bank - has merged them to form Pallavan Grama Bank, with the head office located in Salem. The Indian Overseas Bank- sponsored Pandyan Grama Bank is the other gramin bank operating in the state.

Kerala's two gramin banks, which are the pole stars of Malabar, remain untouched by the merger process. They are North Malabar Gramin Bank, sponsored by Syndicate Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank sponsored by Canara Bank.

Local Area Banks:

Mention may be made of a less known specie of banking companies called local area banks, which came into being in 1999 (Thingalaya 2006). They are classified as non-scheduled banks. With very low capital base, 6 banks came up in Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Maharashtra, two of which bowed out within a couple of years. Andhra Pradesh has the unique distinction of having two local area banks out of the four- Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd in Vijayawada and Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd in Mehboobnagar.

Summing Up:

This is the story of banks born in the four southern states. Out of 411 banks born here only 37 have survived They include 10 public sector banks, 10 private sector banks, 15 gramin banks and 2 local area banks. The life span of many banks was less than 10 years.

Most of them were confined to their home states, with very small volumes of business. Despite their short life spans, the smaller banks have collectively served generations of bank customers in small towns and semi-urban areas. Their services were personalised and informal. Creating awareness of banking operations specially among the middle income groups was their notable contribution. Security-conscious as those bankers were, they concentrated on secured advances; gold advances were one of the most common forms of advances in all the branches.

Low capital base was the major weakness of many of them. When investment in company shares was not a very popular mode of investment,

the promoters had to take up the task of infusing confidence in the prospective investors. Reliance on community affinity was inevitable and it helped many of them to tide over the crisis during the days of bank failures.

Raising the capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the Basel II norms would be a major task for the banks in the near future. Come 2009, foreign banks would be allowed to acquire up to 74 per cent of the capital of private sector banks. With moneybags, they may easily walk into the board rooms of some banks. One has to wait and see as to how many banks would be able to retain their individuality.

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Annexures:

I. Chronology of Banking Companies Registered in Tamil Nadu

Name of the Bank	Head Office	Year of Registration	Remarks
1. Coimbatore Varthaka Vridhi Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1878	Merged with Srinivas Perumal Bank Ltd in 1964, which merged with IOB in 1966
2. Coimbatore Janopakara Nidhi	Coimbatore	1883	Notified as non-banking co in 1964
3. Bank of Madras	Madras	1843	Amalgamated with Bank of Bengal and Bank of Bombay into Imperial Bank of India in 1921, which has become State Bank of India in 1955.
4. Coimbatore Sarvajana Sankhabi Vrithi Nidhi	Coimbatore	1900	Went into liquidation in 1939
5. Tanjore Permanent Fund Ltd	Tanjore	1901	Name changed to Tanjore Permanent Bank Ltd; then Bank of Tanjore Ltd; merged with Indian Bank in 1990
6. Coimbatore Dravyasahya Nidhi	Coimbatore	1902	Defunct
7. South India Bank Ltd	Tinnelvelley	1903	Name changed into Bank of Tamil Nadu and merged with Indian Overseas Bank in 1990
8. Kumbakonam Bank Ltd	Kumbakonam	1904	Merged with City Union Bank Ltd in 1957; Name changed as City Union Bank Ltd, existing
9. Tiruppur Lakshmi Vilas Nidhi	Tiruppur	1905	Merged with IOB in 1966
10. Indian Bank Ltd	Madras	1907	Nationalised in 1969.
11. Coimbatore Town Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1908	Notified as non-banking co in 1966
12. Coimbatore Sri Ranganatha Karuna Vilasa Nidhi	Coimbatore	1908	Went into liquidation in 1940
13. Coonoor Subramania Vilas Upakara Nidhi	Coonoor	1911	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1965
14. Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	Karur	1916	Existing
15. Tiruppur Sri Meenakshisundar Vilasa Nidhi	Tiruppur	1917	Defunct
16. Pollachi Town Bank Ltd	Pollachi	1917	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1963
17. Coimbatore City Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1918	Went into liquidation in 1939
18. Coimbatore Central Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1919	Went into liquidation in 1939

19. Nadar Bank Ltd	Tuticorin	1921	Name changed into Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd in 1962. Existing
20. Pollachi Union Bank Ltd	Pollachi	1921	Merged with Canara Bank in 1964
21. Sri Ranga Raja Bank Ltd	Mettupalayam	1921	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1964
22. Coimbatore Gajalakshmi Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1921	Went into liquidation in 1940
23. New Indian Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1922	Notified as non-banking co in 1964
24. Coimbatore Aryan Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1923	Merged with Srinivas Perumal Bank Ltd in 1964, which merged with IOB in 1966
25. Coimbatore Maruti Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1923	Went into liquidation in 1939
26. Sankara Ramanuja Sidhanta Paripalan Nidhi	Kumbhakonam	1923	Went into liquidation in 1941
27. Coimbatore Sri Ganesar Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1924	Licence refused in 1962
28. Indian Commercial Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1926	Went into liquidation in 1961
29. Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd	Karur	1926	Existing
30. Modern Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1926	Went into liquidation in 1964
31. Coimbatore Ramakrishna Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1926	Went into liquidation in 1939
32. Coimbatore Sri Kanniaka Parameshvari Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1927	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1963
33. Selva Vridhi Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1928	Merged with Karur Vysya Bank Ltd in 1964
34. Bank of Hindustan Ltd	Madras	1929	Defunct
35. Kuniamuthur Sri Nataraja Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1929	Went into liquidation in 1941
36. Coimbatore Gopala Nidhi	Coimbatore	1930	Defunct
37. Salem Hindu Jana Sagaya Bank Ltd	Salem	1932	Went into liquidation in 1939
38. Coimbatore Standard Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1932	Merged with IOB in 1963
39. Hindu Bank Karur Ltd	Karur	1932	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1962
40. Pathinengrama Arya Vysya Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1932	Merged with Karur Vysya Bank Ltd in 1964
41. Indo-Commercial Bank Ltd	Madras	1932	Merged with Punjab National Bank in 1961
42. Coimbatore Mahalaxmi Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1933	Went into liquidation in 1939
43. Coimbatore National Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1933	Merged with Nedungadi Bank Ltd in 1965, which was merged with Punjab National Bank in 2003
44. Tiruppur Ratnavilasam Pannirandar Bank Ltd	Tiruppur	1934	Went into liquidation in 1940

45. Coimbatore Sundar Vilasam Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1935	Went into liquidation in 1939
46. Kuniyamuthur Sri.Baladhandapani Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1935	Went into liquidation in 1940
47. Salem Shevapet Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	Salem	1935	Went into liquidation in 1940
48. Indian Overseas Bank Ltd	Madras	1936	Nationalised in 1969, existing
49. Coimbatore Workers Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1936	Went into liquidation in 1939
50. Coimbatore Pankaja Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1936	Went into liquidation in 1939
51. Coimbatore Bhagialakshmi Bank Ltd	Coimbatore	1936	Merged with Karur Vysya Bank Ltd in 1964
52. Madras Agricultural Bank Ltd	Madras	1937	Went into liquidation in 1944
53. Arnad Bank Ltd	Trichinopoly	1942	Merged with Canara Bank in 1963
54. Bank of Madura Ltd	Madurai	1943	Merged with ICICI Bank Ltd in 2001
55. Pandyan Bank Ltd	Madurai	1946	Merged with Canara Bank in 1963
56. Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd	Madras	1973	Taken over by IOB in 2007.

Banks having incomplete information

1. Sundakamuthu SriKamatchi Vilasa Nidhi	na	1918	Went into liquidation in 1939
2. Vadugupalayam SriSarangapani Vilasa Nidhi	na	1919	Went into liquidation in 1940
3. PappanaikenPalayam Damodara VilasaNidhi	na	1921	Went into liquidation in 1939
4. Seeranaikenpalayam Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	na	1922	Went into liquidation in 1940
5. Ondiputtur Sri Rama Ghoshti Nidhi	na	1922	Went into liquidation in 1939
6. Uppilapalayam Vivasaiikal Bank Ltd	na	1922	Went into liquidation in 1940
7. Sri.Kannapiran Bank Ltd	na	1925	Went into liquidation in 1939
8. Then Inthiya Vaniga Vysia Bank Ltd	na	1927	Went into liquidation in 1941
9. Indra Bank Ltd	na	1932	Went into liquidation in 1940
10. S. B. S. Banking & Trading Co.	na	1933	Went into liquidation in 1939
11. Prudential Bank Ltd	na	1935	Went into liquidation in 1941
12. Ramanuja Bank Ltd	na	1935	Went into liquidation in 1941
13. Shanmuga Vilasa Banking & Trading Co	na	1935	Went into liquidation in 1941
14. Gopala Gokula Bank Ltd	na	1935	Went into liquidation in 1940
15. City Fund	na	1936	Went into liquidation in 1941
16. Lalitha Bank Ltd	na	1937	Went into liquidation in 1940
17. Tuticorin Bank Ltd	Tuticorin	na	Went into liquidation in 1945

18. Union Bank Ltd	Kumbakonam	na	Merged with City Union Bank Ltd in 1965
19. City Forward Bank Ltd	Kumbakonam	na	Merged with City Union Bank Ltd in 1965
20. Salem Sri Kannikaparameswari Bank Ltd	Salem	na	Merged with Karur Vysya Bank Ltd in 1964
21. Salem Bank Ltd	Salem	na	Merged with Indian Bank
22. Mannargudi Bank Ltd	Mannargudi	na	Merged with Indian Bank
23. Trinity Bank Ltd	Trichinopoly	na	Merged with Indian Bank
24. Bank of Alagapuri	Alagapuri	na	Merged with Indian Bank.
25. Trichinopoly Vysya Bank Ltd	Trichinopoly	na.	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1963
26. Karur Mercantile Bank Ltd	Karur	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1961
27. Kannivadi Bank Pvt Ltd	Dindigul	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1961
28. Salem Gugai Sri. Krishna Bank Ltd	Salem	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1964
29. Salem Sri Ramaswami Bank Ltd	Salem	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1965
30. Salem National Bank Ltd	Salem	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1965
31. Sri Nadiambal Bank Ltd	Pattukottai	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1965
32. The Thirukkattupalli Bank Ltd	na	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1963
33. The Kattuputhur Bank Pvt Ltd	na	na	Merged with Lakshmi Vilas Bank in 1965
34. Kulitalai Bank Ltd	Tiruchirapalli	na	Merged with IOB in 1964
35. Nanjinad Bank Ltd	Nagarkoil	na.	Merged with IOB in 1964

Banks, which existed for short periods

1. Chennai Sri Ekambareswarar Saswatha Nidhi	Madras		
2. Workers' Bank of India Ltd	Madras		
3. Pudupakam Permanent Fund	Madras		
4. Tiruvateeswarar Hindu Janopakara Nidhi	Madras		
5. Everyman's Benefit Fund	Madras		
6. New Era Banking Corporation Ltd	Madras		
7. Purusawam Hindu Sanathana Sangha Nidhi	Madras		
8. Commercial Bank and Trust	Madras		

9. Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	Madras		
10. Nungabakam Saswatha Dhanarakshaka Nidhi	Madras		
11. Sriman Madhva Sidhantha Onnahini Nidhi	Madras		
12. Triplicane Fund	Madras		
13. Coimbatore Karpaga Nidhi	Coimbatore		
14. Coimbatore Karuna Nidhi	Coimbatore		
15. Ganapathi Sri. Kumaresar Nidhi	Coimbatore		
16. Salem Ammapet Sengundar Bank Ltd	Salem		
17. Salem Thanopakara Nidhi	Salem		
18. Salem Mercantile Bank Ltd	Salem		
19. Salem Sourashtra Bank Ltd	Salem		
20. Salem Market Sri Dwarakanathar Bank Ltd	Salem		
21. Trichinopoly Anathapuram Sri Rama Janaopakara Nidhi	Trichinopoly		
22. Trichinopoly Varaganeri Subramanya Janopakara Nidhi	Trichinopoly		
23. Trichinopoly Tennore Hindu Permanent Fund	Trichinopoly		
24. Trichinopoly Varthaga Sangham	Trichinopoly		
25. Trichinopoly Bank Ltd	Trichinopoly		
26. National Bank of Trichinopoly Ltd	Trichinopoly		
27. Palakkarai Fund	Trichinopoly		
28. Worur Commercial Bank Ltd	Trichinopoly		
29. Peerdhan Juharmal Bank Ltd	Trichinopoly		
30. Hanuman Bank Ltd	Tanjore		
31. Merchants' Bank Ltd	Tanjore		
32. Tamilnad Central Bank Ltd	Tanjore		
33. Tenkasi Bank Ltd	Tenkasi		
34. Papavinasanam Bank Ltd	Tenkasi		
35. Ilanji Bank Ltd	Tenkasi		
36. Dindigul Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank	Dindigul		

37. Rajapalayam Commercial Bank Ltd	Rajapalayam		
38. Nagapattinam Permanent Fund	Nagapattinam		
39. Gurushankar Bank Ltd	Madurai		
40. Krishnagiri Sri Kannikaparameshwari Bank Ltd	Krishnagiri		
41. Krishnagiri Daulatabad Sri Mahalakshmi Bank Ltd	Krishnagiri		
42. Kotagiri Bank Ltd	Kotagiri		
43. Ootacamund Sree Krishna Vilasa Nidhi	Ootacamund		
44. Mettupalayam Lakshmi Vilasa Nidhi	Mettupalayam		
45. Madukarai Jananukula Nidhi	Madukarai		
46. Coonoor Sri Sanatahana Venugopaldaswami Nidhi	Coonoor		
47. Tiruppur Commercial Bank Ltd	Tiruppur		
48. Arunachalam Bank Ltd	Erode		
49. Mayavaram Permanent Fund	Mayavaram		
50. Tiruvallur Janopakara Saswatha Nidhi	Tiruvallur		
51. Sree Rajagopal Bank Ltd	Kovilpatti		
52. Karaikudi Banking Corporation Ltd	Karaikudi		
53. Chettinad Pioneer Bank Ltd	Udumalpet		
54. Nattukotta Bank Ltd	Devakottah		
55. Srirangam Janopakara Nidhi	Srirangam		
56. Srivalliputtur Permanent Fund	Srivalliputtur		
57. Uppilipalayam Vamana Vilasa Nidhi	Uppilipalayam		
58. Villupuram People's Mutual Benefit Fund	Villupuram		

Regional Rural Banks

1. Pandyan Grama Bank	Virudhnagar	1977	Sponsored by Indian Overseas Bank
2. Adhiyaman Grama Bank*	Dharmapuri	1985	Sponsored by Indian Bank
3. Vallalar Grama Bank*	Cuddalore	1985	Sponsored by Indian Bank

* Merged together to form Pallavan Grama Bank in 2006: head office in Salem.

II. Chronology of Banking Companies Registered in Andhra Pradesh

Name of the Bank	Head office	Registration	Remarks
1. Andhra Bank Ltd	Masulipatam	1923	Head office shifted to Hyderabad in 1963; nationalised in 1980. Existing .
2. Bharat Lakshmi Bank Ltd	Masulipatam	1929	Merged with Andhra Bank in 1964
3. Rajmundry National Bank Ltd	Rajahmundry	1930	Wound up in 1941.
4. Bank of Rajahmundry Ltd	Rajahmundry	1934	Went into liquidation in 1939.
5. Guntur Bank Ltd	Guntur	1935	Went into liquidation in 1939.
6. All India Peoples' Endowment Co. Ltd	Hyderabad	1937	Wound up in 1940
7. Andhra Commercial Bank Ltd	Vijayawada	1937	Went into liquidation in 1939.
8. G Raghunathmull Bank Ltd	Hyderabad	1940	Merged with Canara Bank in 1961
9. Hyderabad State Bank Ltd	Hyderabad	1942	Became State Bank of Hyderabad in 1956
10. Cocanada Radhosoami Bank Ltd	Kakinada	1943	Defunct

Banks having incomplete information

1. Nellore Permanent Fund Ltd	Nellore	na	
2. Sree Ramachandra Bank Ltd	Kurnool	na	
3. Sri Seetharama Mercantile Bank Ltd	Kurnool	na	
4. Bapatla Mutual Benefit Co Ltd	Bapatla	na	
5. Vijayawada National Bank Ltd	Vijayawada	na	
6. Vijaya Commercial Bank Ltd	Vijayawada	na	
7. East Coast Bank Ltd	Vishakapatnam	na	
8. Chittoor Swastha Nidhi	Chittoor	na	
9. Hyderabad Mercantile Bank	Hyderabad	na	Taken over by Hyderabad State Bank in 1953

Regional Rural Banks

1. Nagarjuna Grameena Bank *	Khammam	1976	Sponsored by State Bank of India
2. Rayalaseem Grameena Bank@	Cuddappah	1976	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
3. Sri Visakha Grameena Bank *	Srikakulam	1976	Sponsored by State Bank of India

4. Sri Anantha Grameena Bank@	Ananthapur	1979	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
5. Shri Venkateshwara Grameena Bank #	Chittoor	1981	Sponsored by Indian Bank
6. Sri Saraswathi Grameena Bank	Adilabad	1982	Sponsored by State Bank of Hyderabad
7. Sangameshwar Grameena Bank *	Mehaboobnagar	1982	Sponsored by State Bank of India
8. Manjira Grameena Bank*	Sangareddy	1982	Sponsored by State Bank of India
9. Pinakini Grameena Bank @	Nellore	1982	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
10. Kakathiya Grameena Bank *	Hanamakonda	1982	Sponsored by State Bank of India
11. Chaithanya Grameena Bank **	Tenali	1983	Sponsored by Andhra Bank
12. Shri Sathavahana Grameena Bank@@	Karimnagar	1983	Sponsored by State Bank of Hyderabad
13. Sri Rama Grameena Bank @@	Nizamabad	1985	Sponsored by State Bank of Hyderabad
14. Kanakadurga Grameena Bank #	Gudiwada	1986	Sponsored by Indian Bank
15. Godavari Grameena Bank **	Rajahmundry	1987	Sponsored by Andhra Bank
16. Golkonda Grameena Bank@@	Hyderabad	1987	Sponsored by State Bank of Hyderabad

Local Area Banks

1. Coastal Local Area Bank Ltd	Vijayawada	1999	Existing
2. Krishna Bhima Samruddhi Local Area Bank Ltd	Mehaboobnagar	2001	Existing

* Merged together to form Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikasa Bank in 2007; head office in Warrangal.

@ Merged together to form Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank in 2007; head office in Cuddapah.

Merged together to form Sapthagiri Grameena Bank in 2007; head office in Chittoor.

** Merged together to form Chaithanya-Godavari Grameena Bank in 2007; head office in Guntur.

@@ Merged together to form Deccan Grameena Bank in 2007; head office in Hyderabad.

III. Chronology of Banking Companies Registered in Karnataka

Name of the Bank	Head Office	Registration	Remarks
1. Chithaldurg Bank Ltd	Chithradurga	1870	Merged with Karnataka Bank Ltd in 1964
2. Nanjanagud Sreekanteswara Bank Ltd	Nanjanagud	1885	Licence refused in 1965
3. Bangalore Union Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1890	Went into liquidation in 1940
4. Srirangapattana Town Bank Ltd	Srirangapattan	1891	Defunct
5. Sidlaghatta Sri Venkataramanaswamy Bank Ltd	Sidlaghatta	1892	Went into liquidation in 1939
6. Canara Banking Corporation (Udupi) Ltd	Udupi	1906	Shifted Head office to Mangalore in 1958; name changed to Corporation Bank Ltd in 1972 and nationalised in 1980. Existing
7. Canara Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd	Mangalore	1906	Name changed to Canara Bank Ltd in 1910; head office shifted to Bangalore in 1954; nationalised in 1969. Existing
8. Union Bank of Bijapur and Sholapur Ltd	Bijapur	1908	Merged with Sangli Bank Ltd in 1964
9. Peoples Bank Ltd	Tirthahalli	1913	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd in 1964.
10. Bank of Mysore Ltd	Bangalore	1913	Became State Bank of Mysore in 1956. Existing
11. Sringeri Sri Sarada Bank Ltd	Sringeri	1914	Assets transferred to Karnataka Bank Ltd in 1964.
12. Sri Varthaka Vardhini Bank Ltd	Not known	1916	Went into liquidation in 1944.
13. Saraswati Bank Ltd	Gulbarga	1918	Defunct
14. Kanara Enterprises Ltd	Puttur	1920	Name changed to Kanara Commercial Bank Ltd in 1945; went into liquidation in 1950.
15. Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd	Udupi	1920	Merged with Canara Bank in 1968
16. Manikavelu Banking Co. Ltd	Bangalore	1920	Defunct
17. Bagalkot Commercial Bank Ltd	Bagalkot	1922	Went into liquidation in 1939
18. Koppa Bank Ltd	Koppa	1923	Defunct
19. Jaya Laxmi Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1923	Merged with Vijaya Bank Ltd in 1967
20. Karnataka Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1924	Existing
21. Udupi Bank Ltd	Udupi	1925	Went into liquidation in 1956
22. Catholic Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1925	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1961

23. Canara Industrial Banking Syndicate Ltd	Udupi	1925	Name changed to Syndicate Bank Ltd in 1963; nationalised in 1969. Existing
24. Devanga Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1926	Merged with Vijaya Bank Ltd in 1963
25. Mulky Bank Ltd	Mulky	1929	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1961
26. Shree Laxmi Bank Ltd	Hangal	1929	Defunct
27. Belgaum Bank Ltd	Belgaum	1930	Merged with Union Bank of India in 1975
28. Vysya Mercantile Bank Ltd	Ramanagarm	1930	Merged with Vijaya Bank Ltd in 1964
29. Vysya Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1930	Name changed to ING Vysya Bank Ltd in 2003
30. Sriman Madhva Sidhanta Abhivridhikarini Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1930	Defunct
31. Hubli City Bank Ltd	Hubli	1930	Merged with Vijaya Bank Ltd in 1966
32. Sri Visweshwara Bank Ltd	Not known	1930	Went into liquidation in 1939
33. Gulbarga Banking Co. Ltd	Gulbarga	1930	Defunct
34. Vijaya Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1931	Head office shifted to Bangalore in 1969; nationalised in 1980.
35. Bank of Mangalore Ltd	Mangalore	1931	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1959.
36. Coondapur Bank Ltd	Coondapur	1932	Went into liquidation in 1940.
37. Bijapur Trinity Bank Ltd	Bijapur	1932	Went into liquidation in 1939
38. Mysore Union Bank Ltd	Davanagere	1933	Defunct
39. Kaniyara Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1933	Went into liquidation in 1939
40. Supply and Agency Ltd	Udupi	1933	Name changed to Thulunad Bank of Supply Agency Ltd in 1939; went into liquidation in 1940.
41. Jaya Karnataka Banking and Trading Co Ltd	Kallianpur	1933	Went out of business in 1948
42. Nataraja Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1933	Defunct.
43. Malnad Bank Ltd	Tarikere	1933	Merged with State Bank of Mysore in 1965
44. Century Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1934	Defunct
45. Nagarkars Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1934	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1959.
46. Agricultural and Industrial Bank Ltd	Coondapur	1934	Went into liquidation in 1953.
47. Pie Money Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1934	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1961.
48. Malnad Commercial Banking Co. Ltd	Narasimharaja pura	1934	Defunct
49. United Bank of Karnataka Ltd	Bagalkot	1935	Merged with Sangli Bank Ltd in 1964.
50. Sri Guru Govind Specie Bank Ltd	Bijapur	1936	Merged with Sangli Bank Ltd in 1964.

51. Provincial Bank of India Ltd	Bangalore	1936	Went into liquidation in 1941.
52. Mysore Bara Mahal Golkonda Bank	Not known	1936	Went into liquidation in 1944.
53. Bahusara Mercantile Bank Ltd	Not known	1936	Went into liquidation in 1944.
54. Bangalore Commercial Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1936	Went into liquidation in 1941.
55. Corporation Bank Ltd	Bijapur	1936	Defunct
56. Bank of Citizens Ltd	Belgaum	1937	Merged with Corporation Bank in 1961
57. Sri Sarada Banking Co. Ltd	Raichur	1937	Licence refused in 1955.
58. Citizens Bank Ltd	Robertsonpet	1937	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1963.
59. Supreme Bank of India Ltd	Belgaum	1939	Wound up in 1956.
60. Attur and Jawahar Bank Ltd	Mangalore	1939	Went into liquidation in 1952.
61. Rayalaseem Bank Ltd	Bellary	1939	Head office shifted to Ananthapur and Merged with Andhra Bank in 1961.
62. Commercial Banking Co Ltd	Yadgir	1942	Defunct
63. Southern India Apex Bank Ltd	Udupi	1942	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1953.
64. India's Ideal Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1942	Defunct.
65. Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd	Udupi	1943	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1953.
66. Mysore Standard Bank Ltd	Bangalore	1944	Went into liquidation in 1955.
67. Ramdurga Bank Ltd	Ramdurga	1944	Merged with State Bank of Mysore in 1963
68. Prabhakara Bank Ltd	Moodabidri	1945	Went into liquidation in 1953
69. Bank of Karnataka Ltd	Hubli	1946	Merged with Karnataka Bank Ltd in 1966
70. Shree Jadeya Shankarlinga Bank Ltd	Bijapur	1948	Went into liquidation in 1964.

Banks having incomplete information

1. Mandya Bank Ltd	Mandya		
2. Bank of Rural India Ltd	Karwar		
3. Dharwar Bank Ltd	Dharwad		
4. Mandyam Banking Co Ltd	Mysore		
5. National Bank Ltd	Mysore		
6. Osmania Aziz Bank Ltd	Raichur		
7. Nyaya Bank Ltd	Bangalore		
8. Radha Bank Ltd	Mangalore		

Regional Rural Banks

1. Tungabhadra Grameena Bank@	Bellary	1976	Sponsored by Canara Bank
2. Malaprahba Grameena Bank*	Dharwada	1976	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
3. Cauvery Grameena Bank #	Mysore	1976	Sponsored by State Bank of Mysore
4. Krishna Grameena Bank	Gulbarga	1978	Sponsored by State Bank of India
5. Chithradurga Grameena Bank@	Chithradurga	1981	Sponsored by Canara Bank

6. Kalpatharu Grameena Bank #	Tumkur	1982	Sponsored by State Bank of Mysore
7. Kolar Grameena Bank@	Kolar	1983	Sponsored by Canara Bank
8. Bijapur Grameena Bank*	Bijapur	1983	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
9. Chikamagalur - Kodagu Grameen Bank	Chikamagaluru	1984	Sponsored by Corporation Bank
10. Sahyadri Grameena Bank@	Shimoga	1984	Sponsored by Canara Bank
11. Netravati Grameena Bank*	Mangalore	1984	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
12. Varada Grameena Bank*	Kumta	1984	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank
13. Vishwesharaiha Grameena Bank	Mandya	1985	Sponsored by Vijaya Bank

- * Merged together to form Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank with head office in Dharwada in 2005
- @ Merged together to form Pragathi Grameena Bank with head office in Bellary in 2005
- # Merged together to form Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, with head quarters at Mysore in June 2006

IV. Chronology of Banking Companies Registered in Kerala

Name of the Bank	Head Office	Registration	Remarks
1. Trivandrum Permanent Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1899	Merged with Canara Bank Ltd in 1961
2. Nedungadi Bank Ltd	Calicut	1899	Merged with Punjab National Bank in 2003
3. Chalapuram Bank Ltd	Chalapuram	1906	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1964
4. Tellichery Bank Ltd	Tellichery	1914	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1964
5. Chaldean Syrian Bank Ltd	Trichur	1918	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1965
6. Alleppey Bank Ltd	Alleppey	1919	Merged with Federal Bank in 1964
7. Quilon Bank Ltd.	Quilon	1919	Merged with Travancore National Bank in 1937 and went into liquidation in 1938
8. Vyavasaya Bank Ltd	Peringottukara	1920	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
9. Catholic Oriental Bank Ltd	Aranattukara	1920	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
10. Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd	Trichur	1920	Existing
11. Cochin National Bank Ltd	Trichur	1921	Merged with Nedungadi Bank in 1964
12. Sree Poornathreyasa Vilasom Bank Ltd	Tripunithara	1923	Merged with Canara Bank in 1964
13. Taliparamba Bank Ltd	Taliparamba	1923	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1964

14. Central Banking Corporation of Travancore Ltd	Alleppey	1925	Went into liquidation in 1962
14. Kottayam Orient Bank Ltd	Kottayam	1926	Amalgamated with State Bank of Travancore in 1961
15. Catholic Syrian Christian Bank Ltd	Kanjany	1926	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
16. Mar Thoma Syrian Bank Ltd	Trichur	1927	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
17. Palai Central Bank Ltd	Palai	1927	Wound up by court order in 1960
18. Irinjalakuda Catholic Bank Ltd	Irinjalakuda	1927	Merged with Bank of Cochin in 1964
19. Catholic Syrian Vyavasaya Bank Ltd	Narakkal	1927	Licence refused in 1960
20. Latin Christian Bank Ltd	Ernakulam	1927	Granted moratorium in 1964
21. St. Mary's Model Bank Ltd	Chenganachery	1927	Licence refused in 1964
22. Kshemavilasom Banking Co Ltd	Trichur	1927	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1963
23. St George Union Bank Ltd	Puthenpalii	1927	Merged with Federal Bank in 1965
24. Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd	Trichur	1927	Existing
25. Ollur Bank Ltd	Ollur	1928	Merged with Catholic Syrian Bank in 1964
26. Public Bank Ltd	Pudukad	1928	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
27. Travancore General Bank Ltd	Kottayam	1928	Licence refused in 1959
28. Irinjalakuda Bank Ltd	Irinjalakuda	1928	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
29. Catholic Parish Bank Ltd	Kalparamba	1928	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
30. Mukkattukara Bank Catholic Bank Ltd	Mukkattukara	1928	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
31. Catholic Alliance Bank Ltd	Narakkal	1928	Notified as a non -banking company in 1966
32. Hindu Union Bank Ltd	Kanjany	1928	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
33. Commercial Bank Ltd	Nayarmbalam	1928	Merged with Parur Central Bank in 1964
34. Kerala Service Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1928	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1964
35. Vypeen Catholic Bank Ltd	Nayarmbalam	1928	Notified as a non -banking company in 1966
36. Bank of Cochin Ltd	Ernakulam	1928	Merged with State Bank of India in 1985
37. Malabar Bank Ltd	Trichur	1929	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
38. South Indian Bank Ltd	Trichur	1929	Existing

39. Catholic Union Bank Ltd	Mala	1929	Merged with Union Bank of India in 1964
40. Travancore Forward Bank Ltd	Kottayam	1929	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1961
41. Kandassankadavu Popular Bank Ltd	Kandassankadavu	1929	Merged with Parur Central Bank in 1964
42. Champakulam Catholic Bank Ltd	Champakulam	1929	Business acquired by State Bank of Travancore in 1964
43. Christian Popular Bank Ltd	Irinjalakuda	1929	Merged with Bank of Cochin in 1965
44. Chalakudy Bank Ltd	Chalakudy	1929	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
45. Cochin Nayar Bank Ltd	Trichur	1929	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1964
46. Chalakudy Public Bank Ltd	Chalakudy	1929	Merged with Federal Bank in 1964
47. Kothamangalam Namboodari Bank Ltd	Quilandy	1929	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1964
48. St. Thomas Bank Ltd	Ollur	1929	Merged with Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd in 1964
49. Parameshwara Vilasom Banking Co. Ltd	Kodakara	1929	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
50. Puthenpeedika Bank Ltd	Puthenpeedika	1929	Merged with Catholic Syrian Bank in 1964
51. Vijaya Lakshmi Bank Ltd	Parur	1929	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
52. Moolankuzhi Union Bank Ltd	Trichur	1929	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
53. Oriental Union Bank Ltd	Kaduthurthi	1929	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1964
54. Bhagavathi Vilasam Nayar Bank Ltd	Nayarambalam	1930	Merged with Parur Central Bank in 1964
55. Vasudeva Vilasam Bank Ltd	Perinthalmanna	1930	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1963
56. Kottapadi Bank Ltd	Kottapadi	1930	Merged with Catholic Syrian Bank in 1964
57. Seasia Midland Bank Ltd	Alleppey	1930	Merged with Canara Bank in 1961
58. Ambat Bank Ltd	Chittur	1930	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1963
59. Parur Central Bank Ltd	Parur	1930	Merged with Bank of India in 1990
60. Travancore Federal Bank Ltd	Nedumpuram	1931	Head office shifted to Aluva in 1945. Name changed to Federal Bank Ltd in 1947. Existing.
61. Sree Radha Krishna Bank Ltd	Trichur	1931	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
62. Nayar Union Bank Ltd	Trichur	1931	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
63. Bharatha Union Bank Ltd	Trichur	1932	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964

64. Oriental Banker Ltd	Munnar	1932	Licence refused in 1960
65. Cochin Union Bank Ltd	Trichur	1932	Merged with Federal Bank in 1964
66. Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd.	Trichur	1933	Merged with Catholic Syrian Bank in 1965
67. Oriental Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd.	Trichur	1933	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1965
68. Chittattukara Catholic Bank Ltd	Chittattukara	1933	Merged with Indian Insurance and Banking Corporation Ltd in 1964
69. Mar Appraem Bank Ltd	Trichur	1934	Merged with Catholic Syrian Bank in 1965
70. Lakshmi Prasad Bank Ltd	Trichur	1934	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
71. Venadu Bank Ltd	Pulicannoo	1934	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1961
72. Parli Bank Ltd	Parli	1934	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
73. Suburban Bank (P) Ltd	Trichur	1934	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
74. Oriental Christian Bank Ltd	Trichur	1935	Merged with Catholic Syrian Bank in 1964
75. Assyrian Charities Banking Co. Ltd	Trichur	1935	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
76. Cochin Commercial Bank Ltd	Mattancherry	1936	Merged with Canara Bank in 1963
77. Bank of Travancore	Munnar	1936	Licence refused in 1964
78. Cochin Reserve Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1936	Notified as non-banking company in 1964
79. S&I Banking Corporation Ltd	Tripunitara	1936	Licence refused in 1960
80. Catholic Bank of India Ltd	Changanacherry	1938	Went into liquidation in 1961
81. Lord Krishna Bank Ltd	Cranganore	1940	Merged with Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd. in August 2007
82. Bank of Alwaye Ltd	Alwaye	1942	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1965
83. Thomcos Bank Ltd	Alleppey	1942	Merged with Bank of Madurai in
84. Josna Bank Ltd	Mattancherry	1942	Merged with Lord Krishna Bank in 1965
85. Bank of Kerala Ltd	Trivandrum	1944	Merged with Canara Bank in 1961
86. Bank of New India Ltd	Trivandrum	1944	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1961
87. Anathaprer Bank Ltd	Shertally	1945	Went into liquidation in 1961
88. Thiyya Bank Kottapuram Ltd	Cranganore	1945	Merged with Lord Krishna Bank in 1964
89. Travancore Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1945	Name changed to State Bank of Travancore in 1956; became a subsidiary of State Bank of India; Existing

90. Merchants' Bank of India Ltd	Ernakulam	1946	Notified as a non -banking co. in 1964
91. Dakshina Bharat Bank Ltd	Ernakulam	1946	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1964
92. Asiatic Mercantile Bank Ltd	Cochin	1946	Merged with Syndicate Bank in 1960
93. United Bank of India Ltd	Chengannur	1947	Merged with Marthandam Commercial Bank
94. Progressive Bank Ltd	Kottarakara	1947	Licence refused in 1959
95. Nadar Mercantile Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1947	Merged with Union Bank of India in 1964
96. Kerala Commercial Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1948	Licence refused in 1960
97. Kozhuvanal Bank Ltd	Kozhuvanal	1948	Merged with South Indian Bank in 1964
98. Union Bank Ltd	Alleppey	1948	Went into voluntary liquidation in 1960
99. Marthandam Commercial Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	1950	Merged with Federal Bank in 1968
100. Asoka Bank Ltd	Shertally	1950	Merged with Dhanalakshmi Bank in 1964
101. Kerala National Bank Ltd	Kottayam	1950	Merged with Marthandam Commercial Bank in 1964
102. Commercial Bank Ltd	Kottayam	1950	Licence refused in 1964
103. Kerala Union Bank Ltd	Mala	1952	Merged with Lord Krishna Bank in 1964

Banks having incomplete information:

1. Poothicote Industrial Bank Ltd	n.a	1919	Wound up by Court order in 1944
2. Travancore Sri Vallabha Vilasam Bank Ltd	n.a	1926	Wound up by Court order in 1944
3. Yogakshema Bank Ltd	n.a	1927	Wound up by Court order in 1944
4. West Coast Banking Corporation Ltd	n.a	1928	Wound up by Court order in 1944
5. Bank of Deccan Ltd	Kottayam	na	Went into liquidation in 1960
6. Cannanore Bank Ltd	Cannanore	na	Went into liquidation in 1945
7. Indo - Mercantile Bank Ltd	Cochin	na	Merged with State Bank of Travancore in 1959
8. Kottayam Bank Ltd	Kottayam	na	
9. Presidency Bank Ltd	Kottayam	na	
10. Malankara Bank Ltd	Malankara	na	
11. Trivandrum Bank Ltd	Trivandrum	na	
12. Nayar Bank Ltd	Valapad	na	
13. Valapad Bank Ltd	Valapad	na	
14. St. Mary's Model Co Ltd	Vazhapally	na	
15. Uttara Kerala Bank Ltd	Tellicherry	na	

Regional Rural Banks

1. South Malabar Gramin Bank	Malappuram	1976	Sponsored by Canara Bank
2. North Malabar Gramin Bank	Kannur	1976	Sponsored by Syndicate Bank