

# Different Types of SBI Savings Product Scheme for Customers, Public.

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## ABSTRACT

SBI Savings Product in Banking sector, helps more savings funds networking of business in bank sector, like that bank products and facilities that provide job opportunities develop others business service sector. In Modern Day's, world's banking sector have dramatically changed and increased the usage of Savings Products for individual, businessperson, companies by the impact of new technologies changes. Global business environment provides various business opportunities and challenges for banking sector to manage different types of savings product. SBI Savings Product are necessary savings channel in all field way for competitive environment savings business to provide loan and advances to Public, customers, loan to State or Central Government Schemes. Today's demand of banking sector is provide best performance value savings and investment for funds values in anytime, anywhere banking transaction. This requires innovative, world class financial savings product for banking funds & investment to help to large financial loan services activities to customers in the new modern global economy business market. Now, the new emerging savings product trends impact on banking sector with other related business services sector. The number of public sector, private sector banks adopts and updates their bank apps to manage their savings product transaction in time to time technologies changes in global business market. The banking sector products, facilities provide services with safety environment business. This paper consists how to impact Savings Product in banking sector for new futures of banking facilities to provide best savings environment for smooth, speed of banking funds, customer's investment in different way savings product and facilities to customers.

**Keywords:** *Savings Product Account, Bank Funds, Global Business, and Banking Sector.*

**INTRODUCTION:** State Bank of India (SBI) is the country's largest commercial bank, in terms of assets, deposits, funds, investment and employees. Upon its formal establishment, the bank took over the assets of the Imperial Bank of India, which was formed in 1921 with the amalgamation of three banks -- Bank of Bengal, Bank of Bombay and Bank of Madras. State Bank of India (SBI) is the largest public sector bank

in India. The bank has played a pivotal role in establishing the organized banking sector in India by offering a wide range of services to individuals as well as businesses. It has its headquarters in Mumbai, Maharashtra and after its merger with five of its associate banks it now operates through a network of more than 24,000 branches and 59,000 ATMs across the country. The State Bank of India has 20 percent market share in deposits and loans in the Indian commercial banks arena.

State Bank of India provides different types of savings product serving a different purpose and need. Bank customer should be careful, when he is opening an account with the bank. These accounts differ when it comes to maintaining minimum balance and services available. The bank is offering interest rate at 4% p.a. SBI presents a wide range of products and facilities for its customers. It includes savings product, current account, investment funds, government schemes account for savings fund to provide loan and advances through the credit cards, home loan, personal loan, Loan against property, car loan, gold loan and more. Let us learn about these in some details. Now, recent years, SBI take over savings Account, loan Accounts by merged of SBI six Associates Bank that- State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Travancore, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and Bharatiya Mahila Bank merged in the State Bank of India.

SBI Bank is now, Modern banking products and services from traditional banking activities, after the industrial revolution, with the increase in the size of industrial and business unit, joint stock banking form of business organisation came into existence. Information technology (IT) today has become an important tool for efficient banking savings system. So, SBI Products and Services, Investment Funds in banking sector play an important role in the economy as it operate speed, smooth business performance with secured the safe in financial business environment. Savings Account and Other Product, Services Facilities of commercial banking sector changes in the international savings system and bank facilities services, make Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) for integration of global business economy in world. Bank Products and Services is to reform in financial market was to improve efficiency of banking business system. Now, Bank is adopting the Paperless transaction of savings product in different way channel of technology core software to provide efficient services to their customers in competitive business environment.

**What is Bank Products & Services:** Banking Product & services which are regarded as retail include provision of savings account, term deposits, current account and transactional accounts, mortgages, personal loans, debit cards, and credit cards, cheque book facilities. It may also refer to a division or department of a bank, which deals with individual and banking service is the process of information, communication technologies and channel of the integration of electronic technology services connects to interconnect into all areas of business model services, operate and deliver value to customers and enhance, support new opportunities technologies challenges. Banking savings product is a secured safe banking activities that provide financial services with different types of savings account, investment for customers, individual, businessman for easy and efficient services by adopting bank services of internet banking, online banking, mobile banking, where banking services are delivered over the internet access to your bank account. Bank provides more convenient, comfortable, easy and faster banking services to anywhere,

anytime at low level cost services. It provides the ability for users to access financial data through desktop, mobile and ATM services.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE:** The review of the existing literature has revealed the fact that no research work either in the form of major and minor pertaining to different types of savings product in bank. In view of this researcher has selected the work on facilities of savings product in banking sector and financial services sector.

Saving is income not spent, or deferred consumption. Methods of saving include putting money aside in, for example, a deposit account, a pension account, an investment fund, or as cash. Saving also involves reducing expenditures, such as recurring costs. In terms of personal finance, saving generally specifies low-risk preservation of money, as in a deposit account, various investment funds, wherein risk is a lot higher; in economics more broadly, it refers to any income not used for immediate consumption.

According to **Keynesian** economics, Savings are what a person has left over when the cost of his or her consumer expenditure is subtracted from the amount of disposable income earned in a given period of time. For those who are financially prudent, the amount of money left over after personal expenses have been met can be positive; for those who tend to rely on credit and loans to make ends meet, there is no money left for savings. Savings can be used to increase income through investing in different investment vehicles.

Bank Savings – A sum of money, cash that is received, usually with an interest rate and some savings scheme manage through agreement or contract specifying the terms and conditions of the savings plan between the bank and client, customer, public.

**STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:** Different types of savings product in bank sector are a customer oriented services industry, where the customers are in focus and customer savings product facilities are differentiating factor. The traditional functions of banking are very limited one. Economic reforms, rules initiated by the government of India in the early 1990's have brought about a sea change in the operational of savings product environment of the financial market sector and functioning outlook of Indian banks. Savings product scheme to customers in bank are not performing well due to several problems, such as government rules systems, lack of infrastructure place, lack of technology services, financial services problems etc. The current research aims to explore the problems and challenges faced by customers, public, organisation etc., in banking savings product and find to opportunities for these customers and check whether these banks are on track or not in bank. Customer expects different types of savings product with the various deliver modes in the speedy with easy way in time period. Modern World Bank is fully based on computerization connected with bank services. Savings product in bank, which also treated as apply through Internet Banking or E-Banking through in Digital Banking environment for provides new opportunities for banks to expand their savings product, investment fund services in Local level Business also in the world level business. The Banking savings product /services have made it possible to provide ease and flexibility in banking operations for benefit to customers.

This study provides an opportunity to know role of savings product activities in banks and their savings product & savings facilities offers in banking sector. The present study also focuses on awareness of the modern trend savings oriented services offered to their customers and public at banking business environment.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:** The following objectives have been set for the study.

- a) To study the trends of different types of savings product scheme and other account in bank over the modern digital period.
- b) To know the status of savings product and other accounts in bank at new modern banking technology period.
- c) To discover customers requirements or expectations of savings scheme and other account in bank.
- d) To know the strategies adopted by the bank in managing the savings product scheme and other saving account in bank
- e) To forecast future expectations of customers and offer suggestions for improving the savings product scheme and other savings account in bank.
- f) To determine customers expectations for a new market of savings facilities, services and other savings account.
- g) To identify the advantages, opportunities, challenges those affect the customers to use savings product and other savings account in bank
- h) To identify the challenges those affect the banks to launch savings scheme and other savings account scheme and identify the main and general challenges that affecting the savings and other savings account in bank.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:** This is a exploratory and analytical study. The methods adopted to collect research data are:

- The study has made use of both the primary and secondary source of data. The primary sources include data collected through structured interview schedule, personal observation, questionnaire and formal discussion with the bank customers. The secondary source of data includes, books, internet, news papers, magazines, Annual reports, published by bank.
- Introspection
- Personal interviews with help of interview schedules.

**OPPORTUNITIES:** These are as follows,

1. Offering different types of bank savings product & other savings product account with saving plan schemes executives and wealth management to be a big business schemes plan activities.
2. Manage bank price costs relating to interest charges, discount fees, commission charges & other charges must be competitive and retail marketing savings scheme plan and other saving account schemes.

3. Manage different types of savings schemes of Bank for rapid growth of business and Marketing of bank savings and savings Services to rural areas customers, businessmen and industries, public.
4. Manage promotion activities of savings product and savings activities in bank by personal selling, direct selling and offering various benefits to customers to invest in bank.
5. Process of a transaction contains rate of interest, time Period, agreement conditions, contract, term and policy rules to customers to invest in bank.

**CHALLENGES:** They are as follows,

1. Lack of adequate financial savings and lack of saving schemes information and customer satisfaction / loyalty,
2. Lack of education, provide several personal borrowing, savings services & underdevelopment of infrastructure and non-performing assets (NPA) and Lack of financial discipline.
3. Gaps in the flow of low credit & high debit and Low per capital income
4. Managing savings untrained staff and lack of customers awareness
5. Competition environment of various business sectors to save money of public in their business sector,
7. Government ownership activities and interest rate subsidy.
8. Others challenges in savings are coping with regulator reforms, customers awareness with satisfaction, changing rules of central- state government, Lack of knowledge, Inadequate Training, Changing the customers.
9. Manage some major cost factor of savings activities in bank for expense of setting up applications, maintaining applications, internet connection, hardware/software, security concerns, legal issues, training & rapid technology changes.
10. Comparing to urban people or urban area the usage of banking savings and savings facility is low in rural areas. They are psychological challenges, lack of job opportunities, operational challenges, security challenges, lack of education, lack of adequate infrastructural facilities, and lack of awareness about internet banking and internet, lack of knowledge about savings, investment & loan-advances schemes.

**IMPACT OF SAVINGS SCHEME ON BANKING SECTOR:** They are as follows.

1. Savings product in banking sector provide for loan & advances services and create job opportunities, benefits, offers, conditions to customers, public, businessman replacing a world of simplicity online business.
2. Different types of savings product / service facilities business to reach easy way to unreached customers areas, village people in market.
3. Now, Banks are managing Digital Saving Account receipts and payments transaction without vouchers.
4. Savings accounts provide the services the paperless transaction deposit receipts and payments of Utility Bills, Fund transfer to account, Balance enquiry, NEFT, RTGS with some charges, IMPS etc. through Internet Banking, Online Banking, and Mobile Banking.
5. Savings account to Investment Funds, Loan account can transfer the amount transaction by Automatic Teller Machine ( ATM in anytime, anywhere and other services also provide deposit the

cash, fund transfer between accounts and pay the bills, balance enquiry etc through credit card, saving account.

6. Pay amount by saving account through NEFT, RTGS to loan accounts, investment fund account. It is financial core software to make the payment facilities by fund transfer to beneficiary/receiver.
7. Promotion of bank saving accounts services by Mobile banking, it can manage Bank's Apps, UPI Apps, Bhim App, Paytm, Airtel Account in Smart Phone for shopping through Mobile that debit and payment to credit card & saving bank account through Mobile banking and Unified Payments Interface (UPI). This enabled apps to saving accounts to allow transaction to be any smart phone using VPA (Virtual Payment Address).
8. IPO, BPO Call Centre for Credit Card Centre and marketing executive for account openings in their respective bank.
9. Savings account manages the Electronic Clearing Services (ECS Debit) known as many to one or "Debit-pull" facility used small value payment through banks/corporate or government department. Like Telephone bills, electricity bills, online and card payments and insurance payments and are Payment of Income Tax, Credit the employees' salaries, e-payment transaction.
10. Who have saving account & savings product, investment can get these facilities credit cards and debit cards are digital transformation e-payments cards use services of loan account, advances, deposit account make payment on their card-paying their bills, transferring funds and shopping.

**Types of Savings Accounts:** These are options to save money in banking sector.

**1. SBI General Savings Account-** This account maintain by any person, who want save money.SBI provides 4% interest per annum on the account balance above Rs. 1 crore, for balances up to Rs. 1 core, the rate of interest provided is 3.5% per annum. SBI Insta Savings Account is an instant savings account which brings the complete digital banking ecosystem to your mobile and also, now apply Digital Savings Account through SBI Yono app way.

**2. SBI Saving Plus Account-** This is a Savings Bank Account linked to MODS, wherein surplus fund above a threshold limit from the Savings Bank Account is transferred automatically to Term Deposits opened in multiples of Rs. 1000, any individual eligible to open Savings bank account.

**3. SBI Special Salary Accounts-** State Bank of India special salary account is offered for employees of Government organizations & establishments, corporate, schools, colleges, Railways, universities and defence personnel. With salary accounts, SBI provides an unique range of services like free debit card, zero balance requirements etc., SBI Special Salary Account holders will be able to enjoy a seamless access to Mobile banking services and Net Banking features.

**4. SBI 3 in 1 Demat and Online Trading Account-** Demat as well as Online Trading account is now being opened in the books of SBI Cap Sec Ltd. However, if anyone wants to open a demat or/ and online trading account, They have the following options:

- Approach the nearest SBI branch- Branch will gather the requisite information and forward the same to SBI Cap Securities Ltd.

- Through our site, [www.sbi.co.in](http://www.sbi.co.in), the customer may submit the account opening request to SBI Cap Securities Ltd. Visit Apply Online Forms in the Home page.
- The customer may request SBI Cap Securities Ltd. directly also to open the account ([www.sbismart.com](http://www.sbismart.com))

**5. SBI Basic Savings Bank Deposit Account (Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana)**- This account can be opened by any individual provided he/she has valid KYC documents. Primarily meant for poorer sections of society to encourage them to start saving without any burden of charges or fees. You can maintain zero balance in this basic SBI savings account, however, maximum four withdrawals in a month. You can either have a basic savings account or a savings account, you cannot have both.

**6. SBI Small Savings Account**- This account can be opened by any individual above 18 years old, who do not have Officially Valid KYC documents. There are many restrictions in operation of the account due to the relaxed KYC. Account can be converted to Regular Savings Account upon submission of KYC documents. Primarily meant for poorer sections of society to encourage them to start saving without any burden of charges or fees.

- It comes with a debit card that is widely accessible.
- It comes with a low minimum average quarterly balance requirement.
- It offers the benefit of moderate earning to the account holder.
- It allows the account holder to maintain a maximum balance of Rs 50,000.
- It comes with the flexibility of account transfer across branches at no additional charges.
- It offers a high interest rate of 4% p.a.
- It offers the flexibility of opening a single account or a joint account with someone.

**7. SBI PPF Account**- The PPF is a scheme, was launched by the central government to invest under this scheme in central government's funds accounts and earn applicable benefits at the retirement or even before by surrendering the PPF account by a account holder. Under this the account holder will get income tax rebate.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS:** "Current Account" (CA) is a form of demand deposit wherefrom withdrawals are allowed any number of times depending upon the balance in the account or up to a particular agreed amount. A current account is generally best suited for managing day to day transactions. The current accounts depend upon as follows way.

Current Account depend upon the basis of customer type. They are follows,

1. Sole proprietorship firm.
2. Partnership firms.
3. Limited companies.
4. Societies / association / clubs.
5. Hindu undivided family (HUF).
6. Trusts.
7. Unincorporated association or body of individuals
8. Executors, administrators and liquidators.
9. Officially valid documents

**Types of Current Account**- They are as follows.

**1. REGULAR CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Regular Current Account is ideal for Small Businessmen, Professionals and Traders etc., who need a Current Account with all the facilities at nominal cost that Low

Monthly Average Balance: Rs 10,000, Free Cash Deposit up to Rs 5,00,000/- per Month, Convenience to withdraw & deposit cash at SBI Bank branches, Free Cash Withdrawal from Home Branch, Free access to the Safest, Securest, Fastest Corporate Internet Banking, Free NEFT/RTGS through Internet Banking & Mobile Banking and Normal charges for NEFT/RTGS in Bank, Free 50 Multicity Cheque Leaves per Month.

**2. GOLD CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Gold Current Account is ideal for Premium Businessmen, Professionals and Traders etc., looking to expand and diversify their operations and handling bulk cash transactions. It provides ample additional services at concessional rates there by reducing transaction costs significantly.

Monthly Average Balance: Rs 1,00,000/-, Free Cash Deposit up to Rs 25,00,000/- per month, Free Cash Pickup, Free Cash Withdrawal from Home Branch, Free RTGS and NEFT, Free 300 Multicity Cheque Leaves per month, Free 50 Demand Drafts, Free access to the Safest, Securest, Fastest Corporate Internet Banking, Convenience to withdraw and deposit cash at SBI Bank branches.

**3. DIAMOND CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Diamond Current Account is ideal for Elite Businessmen, Top Professionals, Large Traders etc. operating across the country handling bulk cash transactions and processing large number of payments & collection transactions. It provides most additional services free or at very low transaction cost that are Monthly Average Balance: Rs 5,00,000, Free Cash Deposit up to Rs. 1 crore per month, Free Cash Pickup, Free Unlimited Cash Withdrawal from Home Branch, Free RTGS and NEFT Collections & Payments, Unlimited Free Demand Drafts, Free 700 Multicity Cheque Leaves per month, Premium Business Debit Card with withdrawal limit of Rs 2,00,000/- Per Day, Convenience to withdraw and deposit cash at SBI Bank branches, Free access to the Safest, Securest, Fastest Corporate Internet Banking.

**4. PLATINUM CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Platinum Current Account is a Highly Cost Effective, Customer Oriented and Convenient Current Account. Its Cash Friendly feature like that Free Cash Pickup and Unlimited Free Cash Deposit makes it an ideal Banking Solution for every Businessman, Traders, Professionals, Institutions and Corporate, Monthly Average Balance: Rs 10,00,000, Unlimited Free Cash Deposit, Unlimited Free Cash Withdrawal from Home Branch, Unlimited Free Cash Pickup, Unlimited Free RTGS and NEFT, Unlimited Free Multicity Cheque Leaves, Unlimited Free Demand Drafts, Premium Business Debit Card with withdrawal limit of Rs 2,00,000 Per Day, Convenience to withdraw and deposit cash at all 24000+ SBI Bank branches, Free access to the Safest, Securest, Fastest Corporate Internet Banking.

**5. POWER POS CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Power POS is an Exclusive Current Account for customers availing POS facility. This account can be opened with Zero Balance. Overdraft facility is also available in Power POS Current Account. Low Monthly Average Balance: Rs. 5000/-, Free Cash Deposit up to Rs. 25000/- per day, Free Cash Withdrawal from Home Branch, Free collection through RTGS and NEFT.

**6. SURBHI CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Surbhi Current Account bundles liquidity with better returns by providing sweep facility as a value added service to Corporate / Institutions / Trusts. Surbhi Current Account provides a scheme with sweep and reverse sweep option to Corporate Liquid Term Deposits



(CLTD), Low Monthly Average Balance: Rs. 10000, Free Cash Deposit up to Rs. 25000/- per day, Enjoy Liquidity of funds as well as Earn returns.

**7. POWER JYOTI CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Power Jyoti Current Account is an exclusive Current Account for the purpose of collection of funds at all the Branches of SBI along with generation of MIS. The USP of this Current Account is that a Remitter can send funds under the scheme without having an account with SBI. Power Jyoti Current Account is ideal for Institutions, Firms, Educational Institutes and Government Bodies etc for the collection of fees / funds / fines etc., Hassle Free and Detailed MIS Generation, Low Transaction fees of Rs. 60/- per challan paid by the remitter, Suitable for Educational Institution, Business Firms for Fees/Funds Collection, Monthly Average Balance of Rs. 50000/-.

**8. POWER JYOTI PUL CURRENT ACCOUNT:** Power Jyoti PUL Current Account provides customized fee/funds collection facility for Institutions / Firms /Companies, etc. through our core banking branches and Internet Banking with pre-uploaded data feature.

Pre Uploaded Data of Remitter saves Time and Resources, Payment of fee by remitter can be done through Internet Banking also Hassle Free and Detailed MIS Generation, Low Transaction fees of Rs. 60/- + GST per transaction, Suitable for Educational Institutions, Business Firms for Fees/Funds Collection, Monthly Average Balance of Rs. 50000/-.

#### **Additional Services to Combine with Current Accounts**

1. State Bank Collect, 2. E - Hand shake (Host to host Integration), 3. Cash Pickup,
4. State Bank Business Debit Card, 5. Insta Deposit Card, 6. CDM / Recycler Facility.

**TERM DEPOSIT:** A Term Deposit is a fixed-term investment that includes the deposit of money into an account at a financial institution. Term deposit investments usually carry short-term maturities ranging from one month to a few years and will have varying levels of required minimum deposits. The investor must understand when buying a term deposit that they can withdraw their funds only after the term ends. In some cases, the account holder may allow the investor early termination or withdrawal, if they give several days notification. Also, there will be a penalty assessed for early termination.

State Bank of India (SBI) offers a number of deposit schemes under its personal finance portfolio. Fixed deposit (FD) scheme is one of the most popular deposit scheme offered by the bank. Fixed deposits (FDs) are secure financial instruments, which offer guaranteed returns. SBI offers a wide range of fixed deposit schemes that gives different interest rate and flexible tenure options. Tax savings account, reinvestment account, multi option deposit account, annuity deposit account and flexi deposit account are some of the fixed deposit accounts (FDs) of SBI.

#### **Fixed Deposit (FD) Rates Offered by State Bank of India (Below Rs. 1 crore):**

Revised from July 30, 2018:

Term	Interest rate for general public (% per annum)	Interest rate for senior citizens (% per annum)
7 days to 45 days	5.75	6.25
46 days to 179 days	6.25	6.75
180 days to 210 days	6.35	6.85
211 days to less than 1 year	6.4	6.9
1 year to less than 2 year	6.7	7.2
2 years to less than 3 years	6.75	7.25
3 years to less than 5 years	6.8	7.3
5 years and up to 10 years	6.85	7.35

### Here are different types of SBI's Fixed Deposit (FD) Accounts:

**SBI's Tax Savings account:** SBI's Tax Savings Scheme, 2006 offers tax benefits for up to Rs. 1.5 lakh under Section 80C of Income Tax Act. Resident Indians as an individual or in the capacity of the Karta of the Hindu Undivided Family, having income tax Permanent Account Number (PAN) are eligible to avail the benefits of SBI's Tax Savings fixed deposit account. One can deposit a minimum of Rs. 1,000 or multiples thereof whereas the maximum deposit should not increase Rs.1,50,000 in a year.

**SBI's Reinvestment Deposit account:** Unlike a regular fixed deposit (FD) account, the interest is paid out only at the time of maturity in SBI's reinvestment plan. Regular interest is added to the principal and compound interest calculated and paid thereon. The minimum instalment that one is required to deposit in SBI's reinvestment plan is Rs. 1,000. There is no maximum limit on the investment.

**SBI's Multi Option Deposit account:** SBI's Multi Option Fixed Deposit account is a type of fixed deposit (FD) account linked to the savings or current account. An MODS (Multi Option Deposit Scheme) account holder can withdraw in multiples of Rs. 1,000 as per his or her needs. The balance amount continues to earn the fixed deposit rates applicable at the time of initial deposit, as mentioned on SBI's corporate website- [sbi.co.in](http://sbi.co.in)

**SBI's Annuity Deposit account:** SBI's annuity deposit account is also a type of fixed deposit (FD) account. This account enables the depositor to pay a one-time lump sum amount and receive the same in equated monthly instalments (EMIs), comprising a part of the principal amount as well as interest on the reducing principal amount, compounded at quarterly rests and discounted to the monthly value, according to SBI. The minimum amount of deposit is Rs. 25,000 and there is no maximum limit of deposit amount for this scheme.

**SBI's Flexi Deposit account:** Under SBI's Flexi Deposit Scheme, user can decide to vary his/her instalment amount and even the number of monthly within the annual sum defined. For a financial year, the minimum deposit amount is Rs. 5,000 and maximum deposit amount is Rs. 50,000, said SBI.

## OTHER SAVINGS PRODUCT ACCOUNT

- 1. Recurring Deposit Account-** A recurring deposit is a special kind of term deposit offered by banks in India which help people with regular incomes to deposit a fixed amount every month into their recurring deposit account and Recurring Deposit is a product to provide a person with an opportunity to build up saving through regular monthly deposits of fixed sum over a period of time.

### Key features of the schemes

- Monthly deposits of Minimum Rs.100/- and in multiples of Rs 10/- No maximum.
- Minimum period 12 months maximum 120 months.
- Rate of interest as applicable to Bank's TDR / STDR for the period of the RD.
- Loan / Overdraft up to 90% available against the balance in RD account.
- TDS is applicable.
- Premature withdrawal allowed and for this, rules for TDR/STDR is applicable.
- Nomination facility available and it is advised to avail of the facility.
- Passbooks are issued

### Most Important Terms & Conditions

- Where the depositors fail to pay an instalment for a calendar month, no reminders will be sent by the Bank.
- Penalty charges for non-Deposit of monthly instalments:
  - For a/c of period 5 years and less --Rs. 1.50 per Rs. 100/- per month
  - For a/c of period above 5 years- Rs. 2.00 per Rs. 100/- per month.
- A service charge will be levied on Recurring Deposit accounts paid out on or after the date of maturity, wherein there is default in payment of three or more consecutive instalments and the account has not been regularized.
- A service charge of Rs.10/- will be levied on such accounts at the time of payment at or after maturity.
- In case six consecutive instalments are not received, the account should prematurely be closed and balance paid to the account holder.
- Instructions for disposal of maturity proceeds are accepted at the time of opening of accounts.ng of accounts.

**2. SUKANYA SAMRIDDHI ACCOUNT:** The Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana (SSY) is a small savings scheme backed by the Government of India exclusively for the girl child. As per this scheme, a parent or legal guardian can open an account in the name of a girl child until she attains the age of ten years. The scheme is aimed at encouraging the parents or guardians to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses of their female child. It is part of the “Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao” initiative of the Government of India, also known as BBB.

It is commendable that the government is taking steps to change the mindset of people towards the girl child. The SSY account can be opened in post offices and some specifically designated banks. An SSY account also offers income tax benefits by way of deductions under Section 80C for up to Rs 1.5 lakh along with a higher interest rate compared to other small savings schemes.

### **Sukanya Samriddhi Account: Facility Available at All Our Branches**

Sukanya Samriddhi Account has been introduced vide Government of India Notification No. G.S.R.863(E) dated December 02, 2014 and circulated to Banks by Reserve Bank of India vide their letter No.RBI/2014-15/494/IDMD(DGBA).CDD/No.4052/15.02.006/2014-15 dated 11th March 2015. Facility to open accounts under the scheme is now available at all SBI branches.

**Objective:** To promote the welfare of Girl Child

**Who can open the account:** A natural / legal guardian on behalf of a girl child?

**Maximum number of accounts:** up to two girl children or three in case of twin girls as second birth or the first birth itself results in three girl children

**Minimum and Maximum Amount of Deposit:** Min.1000 of initial deposit with multiple of one hundred rupees thereafter with annual ceiling of Rs.150000 in a financial year

**Tenure of the Deposit:** 21 years from the date of opening of the account

**Maximum period up to which deposits can be made:** 15 years from the date of opening of the account.

**Interest on Deposit:** As notified by the GOI, compounded annually with option for monthly interest pay-outs to be calculated on balance in completed thousands. (Current rate 8.60% w.e.f 1st April, 2016)

**Tax Rebate:** As applicable under section 80C of the IT Act, 1961. In the latest Finance Bill, the scheme has been extended Triple exempt benefits i.e. there will be no tax on the amount invested, amount earned as interest and amount withdrawn.

**Premature Closure:** Allowed in the event of death of the depositor or in cases of extreme compassionate grounds such as medical support in life threatening diseases to be authorized by an order by the Central Government.

Irregular Payment/ Revival of account: By payment of penalty of Rs.50 per year along with the minimum specified amount per year

Mode of Deposit: Cash/Cheque/ Demand Draft/ Transfer/ online transfers through internet Banking.

SIP: Standing Instructions can be given either at the Branch or set through Internet Banking for automatic credit to Sukanya Samriddhi Account.

Withdrawal : 50% of the balance lying in the account as at the end of previous financial year for the purpose of higher education, marriage after attaining the age of 18 years.

NOTE: As this is a Govt. of India scheme, customers are advised to visit [www.nsiindia.gov.in](http://www.nsiindia.gov.in) for latest instructions/ modification in the scheme.

**Importance of SBI Savings Account in Bank Sector:** They are identifies a number of benefits for banking saving services, some of these are-

1. Banking provides saving schemes to accessing a greater save money by customer and manages the broadening saving plan to reach public.
2. Bank provides services to open different types of savings schemes account for asset protection, security purpose and independence from credit, debit transaction to accounts.
3. Lowering of entry rules, terms & conditions for new account opening and maintaining & cost of charges for account transaction basis and increasing others facilities services to individuals, businessman, companies etc., in banking business market.
4. There is usually a wide selection of savings account products with facilities of safe avenue for funds, provide special value added services, place to collect funds and make payments & income generating accounts by banking in bank for easy to compare cost prices and quality services.
5. Price reduction, discounts, offers & facilities are electronically conveyed to account opening customers for potential sale growth to increase customer's knowledge for gaining competitive advantages.
6. Make to alternative accounts maintain by personal selling & direct selling to customer's financial futures & Enhancing transparency for bank image value.

**CONCLUSION:** Savings and Other Savings Account in Bank that make the places of bank financial truncations activities to process business products transaction and provide easy transaction to customers, people, government work by anywhere, any time at low cost with speed, smooth process. Banking Savings Account services is a borderless, paperless entity permitting anytime, anywhere and anyhow banking

facilities. This facilitates us with all the functions and many advantages as compared to traditional banking account services. Today's demand of banking account services requires innovative, secure, safety, optimized and ready to meet the expectation of empower and technology customers in business environment. Once you have opened a savings account, one of the best ways to save some money is to automate your savings so you don't have to remember to set aside money every time you get paid. There are many innovative and easy-to-use automated saving tools that can help you save automatically, and can make saving money almost as easy as spending it. Moreover, there is a general agreement throughout the financial expert community that having a savings account will help to give you peace of mind since it enables a person to plan for whatever he/she desires to accomplish, purchase, or repair. So the next time you set up a checking account or the next time you walk into your bank, ask them about their savings account options. It really is one of the best financial decisions that you can make for yourself and for your family. In New Modern Generation, All areas business sector using the technology for manage the their customers account, business accounts and face the competition to provide best value services facilities to customers in market and It is sure that the future banking will offers more savings account services with continuous products transactions, process value innovation, Manage better risk management systems. Nationalized banks and Commercial banks should follow the recent market of savings accounts trends service facilities and to get advantages of opportunities in changing banking scenario.

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