

# An Analytical Study on Priority Sector Credit or Lending with Reference to the Commercial Banks of India

Heera Raparia<sup>1\*</sup> Manisha<sup>2</sup> Meenu Raparia<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Commerce

<sup>2</sup> Economics

<sup>3</sup> Computer Science

**Abstract – Bank is a foundation which acknowledges deposits from people in general just as loans cash to the general population. From the definition itself unmistakably one of the essential elements of a bank is loaning of cash. The fundamental wellspring of salary of a banking foundation is the interest from their customers. Salary of interest is produced by loaning the cash to the general population by different methods and actually it is known as credits and advances in fund industry. In a modern economy, credit is the existence blood of business where the banks are the institutions which are straightforwardly in charge of the formation of credit. The birthplace of need sector remedies for banks in India can be traced to the Credit Policy for the year 1967-68, where in it was stressed that business banks should build their inclusion in the financing of the need sectors, viz., Agriculture, fares and little scale enterprises as an issue of earnestness. The extension and degree of the need sector have experienced a few changes from that point forward with a few new territories and sectors being brought inside the domain of this sector while there has been ceaseless interest to incorporate new regions, for example, framework inside the ambit of the need sector. The classifications under need sector incorporate agriculture, miniaturized scale and little ventures, education, lodging, send out credit, small scale credit, Consumption Loans, Retail Trade and others. Two new classes have been included under need sector for example Social foundation and Renewable Energy. The present investigation is an endeavor to discover the trends of PSL among open. Private and foreign banks in India and dependent on PSL targets fixed by RBI and the target accomplished different banks.**

-----X-----

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In a modern economy, credit is the existence blood of business where the banks are the institutions which are straightforwardly in charge of the formation of credit. In many propelled nations of the West, notwithstanding for the buy of buyer products, credit is gotten by individuals and it is given with no burden to them by the banks.

Banks assume a critical job in the modern economy by giving essential credit to various sectors of the economy. As of late they have been doled out the duty of financing what are known as the need sectors. The extension need sector is utilized for those fragments of the Indian economy whose improvement is viewed as basic for the economic development of the nation and the accomplishment of 'social equity', yet which had gotten just apathetic consideration from the private sector banks.

Augmentation of credit to little borrowers in the up to this point ignored sector of the economy has been one of the key undertakings relegated to the open sector banks in the post-nationalization period. At a gathering of the National Credit Council held in July 1968, it was stressed that business banks should expand their association in the financing of need sectors, viz. agriculture and little scale enterprises. The depiction of the need sectors was later formalized in 1972 based on the report submitted by the Informal Study Group on Statistics identifying with advances to the need sectors established by the Reserve Bank of India in May 1971. Based on this report, the Reserve Bank endorsed an altered return for detailing need sector propels and certain rules were issued in this association showing the extent of the things to be incorporated under the different classes of need sector. Albeit at first there was no particular target fixed in regard of need sector loaning, in November 1974 the banks were instructed to raise the offer

with respect to these sectors in their total advances to the dimension of 33.33 percent by March 1979.

Priority sector alludes to those sectors of the economy which may not get auspicious and satisfactory credit without this uncommon allotment. Regularly, these are little esteem credits to ranchers for agriculture and associated exercises, miniaturized scale and little undertakings, destitute individuals for lodging, students for education and other low salary groups and more fragile areas.

The reason of need sector loaning was one of the foundations for the nationalization of the best 14 banks in 1969. In any case, it was the Working Group on Priority Sector Lending and 20-Point Economic Program led by Dr. K. S. Krishnaswami which plainly spelt out the concept: "The concept of need sector loaning is primarily expected to guarantee that help from the banking sector streams in an expanding way to those sectors of the economy which, however representing a noteworthy extent of the national item, have not gotten satisfactory help of institutional fund before".

The cause of need sector solutions for banks in India can be traced to the Credit Policy for the year 1967-68, wherein it was accentuated that business banks should expand their association in the financing of the need sectors, viz., agriculture, fares and little scale enterprises as an issue of earnestness. In any case, the portrayal of the need sector was formalized in 1972 based on the report submitted by the Informal Study Group on Statistics identifying with advances to the Priority Sectors comprised by the Reserve Bank in May 1971. Based on this report, the Reserve Bank endorsed an altered return for detailing need sector propels and certain rules were issued in this association in February 1972, showing the extent of the things to be incorporated under different classifications of the need sector.

The degree and extent of the need sector have experienced a few changes from that point forward with a few new territories and sectors being brought inside the domain of this sector while there has been ceaseless interest to incorporate new zones, for example, foundation inside the ambit of the need sector. It has likewise been proposed that the attention on the destitute sectors of the economy and the flimsier segments of society is getting lost in light of such incorporations. A need has in this manner, been felt to survey the concept and the fragments of the need sector.

#### **PRIORITY SECTOR INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES:**

1. Agriculture
2. Micro and Small Enterprises

3. Education
4. Housing
5. Export Credit
6. Others

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) modified rules for loaning to the need sector in March 2015, with advances to medium undertakings, sanitation and sustainable power source sectors going under the ambit of need sector loaning. "The target for loaning to the reclassified need sector is held consistently at 40 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit likeness shaky sheet introduction, whichever is higher, for all planned business banks. The RBI has ordered certain targeted loaning as need sector with explicit targets for banks to accomplish. Till 2011, banks were permitted to accomplish this need sector targets by renegotiating NBFCs (non-banking account organizations) that loan to these sectors.

Be that as it may, since 2011, banks' renegotiate to NBFCs for such fundamental resources is treated as need sector loaning (PSL) for the banks just if a definitive loaning rate of the NBFC to the end borrower isn't more than 8 percent of the base rate of the Bank. Be that as it may, the expenses and danger of tending to these sections of customers who are regularly SRTO (little street transport administrators or drivers needing to become proprietors) and MSME (smaller scale SME credits in the scope of Rs 1 lakh to Rs 10 lakh) is high and this 8 percent cutoff can't be met. This has expelled the PSL tag for banks' renegotiate to NBFCs with such basic resource class and has substantially diminished the stream of assets to these fragments. Banks can't do it straightforwardly either since they don't be able to connect with such low end of the borrower pyramid nor deal with the hazard related with such direct loaning. The PSL standards should be looked into after due counsels with all partners so as to guarantee that adequate reserve stream is guaranteed to the flimsier areas of the society.

## **2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Dr Kewal Kumar (2012)** - Priority sector loaning is a plan guided by govt. what's more, RBI to business banks about required sending of credit to favored and wanted sectors and areas of the economy. Favored sectors and areas are agriculture; little scale ventures, little businessman, education, lodging money and so on and segments of the society are beneath salary people. The article behind PSL (Priority Sector Lending) is evenhanded and reasonable economic advancement at wanted heading. To accomplish the said targets, banks were nationalized in India

in 1969. Since in this plan banks were endowed to satisfy a few targets and sub-targets of organization of credit, for example, 40 percent for local banks and 32 percent for foreign banks was fixed for need sector loaning of their all out advances. In spite of the fact that open sector banks have advanced strikingly and accomplished their targets, private sector banks are falling behind in this regard. Presently on concoct of some new plans like PSL banks in India are forming the economy and are giving a driving force to the economy. In spite of different characteristics and goodness, the plan isn't free from issues. Creator has made an endeavor through this treatise to feature these issues and proposed a few thoughts for powerful arrangement of the plan. The general fate of this plan in India is brilliant yet needs an ordinary audit process.

**Roy, (2006), Rao, Das and Singh, (2006), Uppal, (2009), and Raman, (2013)** - Within the need sector loaning (PSL) regions, a basic move has been seen in loaning themes of banks throughout the years. While banks, in general, have met the absolute PSL targets, there is by all accounts by and large, an inclination to loan to sectors other than agriculture, little scale businesses (SSI) and flimsier segments (which are the ideal sectors from social welfare perspective), since the other need sector regions are increasingly worthwhile and less hazardous. The arranging commission of Government of India, in its eleventh five-year plan record, has seen that "PSL to agriculture/SSI has weakened over the most recent ten years by a move in the concentration to better creditworthy exercises, for example, lodging, transport, proficient exercises, and so on."

**Dr. Sandeep Kaur (2012)** - After freedom it was felt that so as to accomplish by and large advancement of the nation it is fundamental to build up the expansive provincial sector, for which it is important to channelize required financial assets. An articulation of the need to channelize the stream of credit to specific sectors of the economy, known as the need sectors, in the biggest interest of the nation, can be traced to the Reserve Bank's credit arrangement for the year 1967-1968. The legislature started measures for social power over banks in 1967-1968 with the end goal of verifying a superior adjustment of the banking system to the requirements of economic arranging and it is assuming a progressively dynamic job in helping sectors like agriculture and little enterprises. The present examination is an endeavor to think about the need sector propels by general society, private sector and foreign bank groups. Every one of the parameters has been broke down for the period 1997-1998 to 2008-2009. The investigation infers that open and private sector banks have accomplished the general target of 40 percent. Then again, foreign banks have accomplished the little scale businesses, send out credit and in general target.

### 3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Present examine depends on the Priority Sector Lending for Selected Public Sector Banks of India

- To depict the need sector loaning in India and the sectors incorporated into it.
- To investigate the degree of credit channelized to the need sectors by the business banks
- To test the Trend Analysis for Priority Sector Lending by Commercial Banks
- To break down the Priority Sector Lending by the Foreign Sector Banks in India

### 4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 4.1 Data Collection

In the present examination has gathered and utilized both secondary and essential information. Secondary information with respect to the degree of loaning to various need sectors by business banks were gathered from the Reserve Bank of India Bulletins and other related productions. Data with respect to need sector loaning by timetable business banks in India.

#### 4.2 Period of Study

The study period is to be converted 5 years; from 2011-12 to 2014-15.

#### 4.3 Statistical Tools Used In This Study

The researcher has applied the statistical tools like percentage analysis and correlation analysis, trend analysis and exponential growth rate to analyze and to interpret the results.

### 5. DATA ANALYSIS

#### ► Advances to Priority Sector

Priority Sector Advances ought to comprise 40 percent of total bank credit. Out of need sector progresses no less than 40 percent ought to be allotted to agriculture. Direct advances to the flimsier segments in agriculture and unified exercises in rustic zone should shape somewhere around 50 percent of the all out direct loaning to agriculture. Bank credit to provincial craftsman's' town and bungalow ventures ought to at any rate be 12.5 percent of the complete advances to little scale enterprises. Around 12 percent of bank credit ought to go to exporters. Priority Sector Advances ought to comprise 40 percent of total bank credit. Out of need sector propels something like 40 percent ought to be assigned to agriculture. Direct advances to the flimsier areas in agriculture and

united exercises in rustic region should frame something like 50 percent of the complete direct loaning to agriculture. Bank credit to provincial craftsman's' town and house enterprises ought to at any rate be 12.5 percent of the absolute advances to little scale ventures. Around 12 percent of bank credit ought to go to exporters. Priority Sector Advances ought to establish 40 percent of total bank credit. Out of need sector propels somewhere around 40 percent ought to be allotted to agriculture. Direct advances to the more fragile segments in agriculture and united exercises in provincial region should shape no less than 50 percent of the absolute direct loaning to agriculture. Bank credit to country craftsman's' town and cabin businesses ought to at any rate be 12.5 percent of the all out advances to little scale enterprises. Around 12 percent of bank credit ought to go to exporters. Priority Sector Advances ought to establish 40 percent of total bank credit. Out of need sector progresses something like 40 percent ought to be assigned to agriculture. Direct advances to the flimsier segments in agriculture and unified exercises in rustic territory should frame something like 50 percent of the all out direct loaning to agriculture. Bank credit to provincial craftsman's' town and bungalow ventures ought to in any event be 12.5 percent of the all out advances to little scale enterprises. Around 12 percent of bank credit ought to go to exporters. Priority Sector Advances ought to comprise 40 percent of total bank credit. Out of need sector propels somewhere around 40 percent ought to be apportioned to agriculture. Direct advances to the more fragile segments in agriculture and unified exercises in country region should frame something like 50 percent of the all out direct loaning to agriculture. Bank credit to country craftsman's' town and cabin ventures ought to in any event be 12.5 percent of the all out advances to little scale enterprises. Around 12 percent of bank credit ought to go to exporters. The classifications under need sector incorporate agriculture, miniaturized scale and little undertakings, education, lodging, send out credit, smaller scale credit, Consumption Loans, Retail Trade and others. Priority sectors have been a necessary piece of bank credit conveyance in India. Need a sector loaning incorporate loaning to those sectors that sway substantial segments of the populace, the flimsier area and the sectors which are business concentrated, for example, agriculture, modest and little endeavors.

The proposed targets at a glance are as follows:

**Table 1 Proposed Target**

Targets	As percentages of ANBC or CEOBE
Overall priority Sector	40%
Total Agriculture	18%
Small and Marginal Farmers	8%
Micro Enterprises	7.5%
Weaker Sections	10%

**► Trend Analysis for Priority Sector Lending By Commercial Banks**

In the process exchange of financial information identifying with need sector loaning by the business banks, the specialist has additionally endeavored to figure the need sector loaning. So as to conjecture the need sector loaning in India later on years, a Linear Trend analysis by the technique for the Least Square was utilized. Exact estimating may empower the business banks to take restorative activities so as to improve their loaning performance. The recipe for computing the Linear pattern is as per the following; the straight line pattern a condition of the sort  $Y = a + bx$  Where

Y - Denotes the computed trend figure for period x

x - one-year interval

y - Account and amount of priority sector lending in India

a - Computed trend figure for the period when  $x = 0.5$

b - Slope of the trend lines or the change in account and amount of priority sector lending per year change in x

Where  $\sum x = 0$ , the two normal equations to know the value of 'a' and 'b' will be

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{N} = \bar{y}$$

$$b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

From the above condition the anticipated pattern of need sector loaning for any year can be gotten by substituting the proper volume of x into the pattern condition.

Further, the specialist has broke down the measure of need sector loaning by business banks in India for the years 2007-08 to 2016-17 regarding sum.

The need sector loaning by the business banks and its pattern in India as far as sum are appeared Table.

**Table 2: Priority Sector Lending By The Scheduled Commercial Banks In India (As At March 31) (Amount in Rs. Billion)**

Sl. No	Year	Amount (Rs. in Billion)	Percentage on Net Bank Credit	Trend (Rs. in Billion)
1.	2007-08	8247.73	34.9	6918.242
2.	2008-09	9657.73	34.8	9312.33
3.	2009-10	11404.06	35.1	11706.42
4.	2010-11	13373.33	33.9	14100.51
5.	2011-12	14909.15	32.3	16494.6
6.	2012-13	18179.7	33.7	18888.68
7.	2013-14	21549.17	35.1	21282.77
8.	2014-15	23781.71	36.6	23676.86
9.	2015-16	27576.21	39.4	26070.95
10.	2016-17	28237.61	39.6	28465.04

**Source:** RBI Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India 2008-2017

From Table 2, it is seen that the need sector loaning measured of Rs. 8247.73 billion in the year 2007-08 as far as esteem and it expanded to Rs. 28237.61 billion of every 2016-17. There is a nonstop increment in need sector loaning by the planned business banks. In any case, the level of need sector loaning to net bank credit of the booked business banks in India demonstrates a fluctuating pattern. The most noteworthy level of increment on the need sector loaning to net bank credit was 39.6 regarding the sum in the year 2016-17 as against the least in the level of 32.2 in the year 2011-012.

Further, the specialist has assessed that the measure of need sector loaning by booked business banks in India for the year 2021-22 would be Rs. 40435.23 billion as far as sum. From the accompanying table 3, demonstrates the measure of need sector loaning of the open sector banks in India for a time of 10 years from 2007-08 to 2016-17.

**Table 3: Priority Sector Lending By The Public Sector Banks In India (As At 31<sup>st</sup> March) (Amount In Rs. Billion)**

Sl. No	Year	Amount (Rs. in Billion)	Percentage on Net Bank Credit	Trend (Rs. in Billion)
1.	2007-08	6104	44.7	5480.94
2.	2008-09	7200	42.5	7134.82
3.	2009-10	8645	41.7	8788.70
4.	2010-11	10215	41.0	10442.58
5.	2011-12	11307	37.2	12096.46
6.	2012-13	12822	36.2	13750.34
7.	2013-14	16190	39.4	15404.22
8.	2014-15	17512	37.3	17058.10
9.	2015-16	19350	39.3	18711.98
10	2016-17	19889	39.5	20365.85

From Table 3, it is seen that the need sector loaning was Rs. 6104, billion in the year 2007-08 regarding worth and it expanded to Rs. 19889 billion out of 2016-17. There is a consistent increment in the need sector loaning by the open sector banks. In any case, the level of need sector loaning to net bank credit of the open sector banks in India demonstrates a fluctuating pattern. The most astounding level of need sector loaning to net bank credit was 44.7 in the year 2007-08 as against the least rate 36.2 in the year 2011-12.

Further, the scientist has assessed that the measure of need sector loaning by open sector banks in India for the year 2021-22 would be Rs. 28,635.25 billion regarding sum. From the accompanying table 4, demonstrates the measure of need sector loaning of the Private sector banks in India for a time of 10 years from 2007-08 to 2016-17.

**Table 4: Priority Sector Lending By the Private Sector Banks in India (Amount in Rs. Billion)**

Sl. No	Year	Amount (Rs. in Billion)	Percentage on Net Bank Credit	Trend (Rs. in Billion)
1.	2007-08	1640	47.8	953.09
2.	2008-09	1902	46.8	1582.72
3.	2009-10	2155	46.0	2212.34

**Source:** Reserve Bank of India Annual Report, RBI Bulletin, New Delhi, 2007-17.

From Table 4, it is seen that the need sector loaning was Rs. 1640, billion in the year 2007-08 as far as esteem and it expanded to Rs. 17110 billion of every 2016-17. There is a ceaseless increment in the need sector loaning by the private sector banks. Be that as it may, the level of need sector loaning to net bank credit of the private sector banks in India demonstrates a fluctuating pattern. The most elevated level of need sector loaning to net bank credit was 47.8 in the year 2007-08 as against the least rate 37.5 in the year 2012-13. Further, the specialist has evaluated that the measure of need sector loaning by open sector banks in India for the year 2021-22 would be Rs. 9767.83 billion as far as sum.

#### ► Foreign Banks

To conform to the target fixed the RBI towards need sector loaning; foreign banks have started enacting their credit extensions tuned in to the open sector banks and the need sector banks. The present RBI rules order that no less than 40 percent of the net bank credit be reserved for need sectors.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has made it required for the foreign to accomplish the need sector loaning target of 32% of balanced net bank credit. Right now, there is no target or sub-target

for agriculture loaning, as the banks have no wide system of branches. In any case, the central bank may permit entirely claimed subsidiaries set up by transformation of existing branches a change time of five years; beginning from the time of their consolidation in India to meet need sector loaning norms.

From the accompanying table 5, demonstrates the measure of need sector loaning by Foreign Sector banks in India for a time of 10 years from 2007-08 to 2016-17.

**Table 5: Priority Sector Lending By the Foreign Sector Banks in India (Amount in Rs. Billion)**

Sl. No	Year	Amount (Rs. Billion)	Percentage on Net InBank Credit	Trend (Rs. in Billion)
1.	2007-08	502	39.5	463.13
2.	2008-09	554	34.3	542.39
3.	2009-10	602	35.1	621.65
4.	2010-11	667	39.7	700.91
5.	2011-12	805	40.9	780.17
6.	2012-13	849	35.1	859.43
7.	2013-14	907	35.8	938.69
8.	2014-15	970	35.9	1017.95
9.	2015-16	1104	35.3	1097.21
10	2016-17	1238	36.9	1176.47

**Source:** Reserve Bank of India Annual Report, RBI Bulletin, New Delhi, 2007-17.

From Table 5 it is seen that the need sector loaning was Rs. 502, billion in the year 2007-08 regarding worth and it expanded to Rs. 1238 billion of every 2016-17. There is a constant increment in the need sector loaning by the foreign banks. Be that as it may, the level of need sector loaning to net bank credit of the foreign banks in India demonstrates a fluctuating pattern. The most elevated level of need sector loaning to net bank credit was 40.9 in the year 2011-12 as against the least rate 34.3 in the year 2008-09. Further, the specialist has evaluated that the measure of need sector loaning by open sector banks in India for the year 2021-22 would be Rs. 1,572.77 billion as far as sum.

#### ► Priority Sector Lending Certificates

The need sector loaning testaments (PSLCs) plot presented by the Reserve Bank in April 2016 accommodates the buy of these instruments by banks in case of a shortage in their accomplishment of PSL targets/sub-targets. It all the while boosts surplus banks by making accessible a component to sell their over-accomplishment consequently improving loaning to the classifications under the

need sector. The PSLC system does not include exchange of credit chance or hidden resources.

## 6. CONCLUSION

In like manner to the Study, it demonstrates that the loaning action towards need sector by the whole chosen research units are following the standards for advances to need sector on a normal closer one fourth to 33% of their absolute advances amid the examination time frame. It is proposed that bank need to build their loaning movement towards need sector to support up the economy as need sector is the key fragment of the improvement of the nation. This presents contemplate a review of the performance of need sector loaning by business banks. Business banks noteworthy piece of Indian financial system and are controlled by Reserve bank of India. The offer of the need sectors advance in all out credit of booked business banks has descended throughout the year. The business banks have made surprising accomplishments particularly in the arrangement of need sector credit to various sectors of the society. They degree of usage of need sector advance by the borrowers, sway on different financial components impacting by use of need sector advance and the different advantages accumulating to the borrowers of the business banks in India.

## 7. REFERENCES

1. Patel S.G. (1996). "Role of Commercial Bank's Lending to Priority Sector in Gujarat - An Evaluation" Finance India, Vol. X No.2. June 1996, pp. 389-393.
2. S. P. Gupta (1994). "Statistical Methods", Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 1994, pp. E.14. 25.
3. Uppal, R.K. (2009). "Priority Sector Advances: Trends, Issues and Strategies", Journal of Accounting and Taxation, Vol. 1(5), December, pp. 079-089
4. Vasant Desai (2005). "Development Banking, Issues and Options", Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, pp. 319-341.
5. RBI Internal Working Group (2005). Priority Sector Lending, Rural Planning and Credit Department Central Office, RBI, Mumbai, September
6. Roy, Mohua (2006). "A Review of Banking Lending to Priority and Retail Sectors", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. XLI, No. 11, March 18-24, pp.1035-1040
7. Sooden, M and Kumar, S. (2007). Priority Sector Lending in Post Reform Period,

Finance India, December, XXI (4): pp1389-1404

8. Jaynal Ud-din Ahmed (2010). "Priority Sector Lending by Commercial Banks in India: A Case of Barak Valley" Asian Journal of Finance & Accounting ISSN 1946-052X 2010, Vol. 2, No. 1: E5, pp. 92-110.
9. <http://banking.contify.com/story/rbi-makes-compulsory-for-foreign-banks-arms-to-meet-40-priority-sector-lending-target-2011-01-22>
10. Dr. Kewal Kumar (2012). "Commercial Banks Financing Priority Sector: An Impetus to Economy (A Study of Problems and Prospects)", IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSRJBM) ISSN: 2278-487X Volume 1, Issue 5 (July-Aug. 2012), pp. 45-48 [www.iosrjournals.org](http://www.iosrjournals.org)
11. Roy, M. (2006). "A Review of Bank Lending to Priority and Retail Sectors," Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 41(11), pp. 1035- 1040
12. Das, A., Nag, A., & Ray, S. C. (2005) "Liberalization, ownership and efficiency in Indian banking: a nonparametric analysis," Economic and Political Weekly, pp. 1190-1197.
13. Uppal R. K. (2009). "Priority Sector Advances: Trends, Issues and Strategies," Journal of Accounting and Taxation, vol. 1 (5), December, pp. 079-089.
14. Raman, P. (2013). "A Study on the Performance of Commercial Banks towards Priority Sector Advances in Tamil Nadu," International Journal of Marketing, Financial Services & Management Research, vol. 2 (2), February
15. Dr. Sandeep Kaur (2012). "Priority Sector Lending's By Commercial Banks in India", International Journal of Marketing, Financial Services & Management Research Vol.1 Issue 7, July 2012, ISSN 2277 3622CES

---

**Corresponding Author**

**Heera Raparia\***

Commerce

[heeraraparia@gmail.com](mailto:heeraraparia@gmail.com)