

BASIC STATISTICAL RETURNS - 1 AND 2 OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION

This Volume, thirty first in the series, presents comprehensive data on deposits and credit of scheduled commercial banks and the information on number of employees of these banks, as on 31st March 2002. The data are collected through the annual statistical surveys, Basic Statistical Returns (BSR)-1 & 2, from the offices of scheduled commercial banks in India including Regional Rural Banks. The earlier title of the publication, i.e. '*Banking Statistics*' has been changed to 'Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India' from Volume 29 issue relating to March 2000. This has been done with a view to highlight the source and the nature of the data published in the Volume and also to indicate the basic distinction between the banking statistics presented in another publication of the Bank, viz., '*Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India*', which is based on data collected through various statutory returns and other statistical returns. Information on other publications of the Bank on Banking Statistics is given in the **Appendix**.

2. The BSR-1 & 2 returns have been revised with effect from March 2002 Survey in line with policy changes, developments in the banking sector and also with a view to have uniform coding system for occupation/activity classification as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC), 1998. The significant features of the revision are:

- (i) A new BSR coding system in respect of activity/occupation classification of borrowal accounts based on NIC 1998 classification has been incorporated in BSR system.
- (ii) The loans extended through credit cards are included in 'Demand Loans'.
- (iii) 'Inland Bills' include both, trade bills & other bills.

- (iv) 'Private Sector' comprises Private Corporate Sector and Private Sector-Others. Private Sector-Others includes
 - a. Partnership/Proprietary Concerns and Joint Families
 - b. Self Help Groups and NGOs
 - c. Associations, Clubs, Trusts and Groups.
- (v) 'Artisans and Village & Tiny Industries' comprise Artisans/Craftsmen, Village/Cottage & Tiny Industries classified as Small Scale Industries.
- (vi) Consequent upon the changes in the Activity/Occupation Codes, there are modifications/changes in the description/details of some Occupation Codes. Accordingly, 'Rubber & Rubber Products' under Industry at II. 7 has been changed as 'Rubber & Plastic Products'.
- (vii) All borrowal accounts with the credit limit of Rs. 2 lakh or less of all scheduled commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks, are classified as '*small borrowal accounts*', from March 1999 survey onwards.
- (viii) Rate of Interest of borrowal accounts is presented exclusive of Interest Tax.

As a result of these changes, the data presented in some of the tables in this Volume are not strictly comparable with those of the earlier years.

3. BSR-1 relates to gross bank credit and comprises term loans, cash credits, overdrafts, bills purchased and discounted, bills re-discounted under the New Bill Market Scheme and also dues from banks, whereas, the bank credit data, based on returns under Section 42(2) of the RBI Act, 1934, is exclusive of dues from banks and bills re-discounted under the New Bill Market Scheme. The BSR-1

return is divided into two parts - Part A and Part B (termed as BSR-1A and BSR-1B). Till 1998, the BSR-1A return covered accounts with individual credit limit of over Rs. 25,000. Consequent upon the revision in the cut-off credit limit from March 1999 survey, BSR-1A return for scheduled commercial banks other than Regional Rural Banks, covered accounts with individual credit limit of over Rs. 2 lakh. In the case of Regional Rural Banks, the cut off limit then was Rs. 25,000. The revision of cut off limit for classifying accounts in BSR-1A has been made as Rs. 2 lakh for Regional Rural Banks also from March 2002 survey. In BSR-1A, information in respect of each of the borrowal accounts is collected on various characteristics, such as place (district and population group) of utilisation of credit, type of account, type of organisation, occupational category, nature of borrowal account, rate of interest, credit limit and amount outstanding. In BSR-1B, information in respect of accounts with individual credit limit upto Rs. 2 lakh is obtained in consolidated form for broad occupational categories. The BSR-1B Return has two separate credit limit size groups, i.e., 'up to Rs. 25,000' and 'over Rs. 25,000 to Rs.2 lakh'. The information on small borrowal accounts are obtained in BSR-1B return from all scheduled commercial banks (including Regional Rural Banks).

4. In BSR-2, each bank office submits information on deposits with their break-up into current, savings and term deposits. Information on deposit accounts of *females* is given separately. Information of term deposits according to different maturity periods is also furnished in this return. In addition, BSR-2 provides information on staff strength, classified according to gender and category (i.e. supervisory, clerical and subordinates), in individual bank offices as on the reference date of the survey. Deposits exclude inter-bank

deposits. Current deposits comprise (i) deposits subject to withdrawal on demand (other than savings deposits) or on notice of less than 15 days, or term deposits with a maturity period of less than 15 days (or less than 7 days for amount of Rs. 15 lakh and above); (ii) call deposits withdrawable not later than 14 days; (iii) unclaimed deposits; (iv) overdue fixed deposits; (v) credit balance in cash credit and overdraft accounts and (vi) contingency unadjusted account if in the nature of deposits. Savings deposits are deposits accepted by banks under their savings bank deposit rules. Term deposits are deposits with a fixed maturity of not less than 15 days or 7 days for amount Rs. 15 lakh and above or subject to notice of not less than 15 days. These would also include (a) deposits payable after 14 days notice; (b) cash certificates; (c) cumulative or recurring deposits; (d) Kuri & Chit deposits and (e) special deposits in the nature of term deposits. Conceptually, the deposits data in BSR-2 and the aggregate deposits in Section 42(2) return are the same. However, the deposits presented in this Volume except in Table 1.1 exclude the proceeds of Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) and India Millenium Deposits (IMDs). In BSR-2, bank branches also give classification of term deposits according to broad interest rate ranges as well as size of deposits. Based on these data, tables giving percentage distribution of term deposits according to interest rate range and size of deposits are presented in the Volume.

5. Deposits and credit patterns presented in this Volume include the impact of the merger of ICICI Limited with 'ICICI Bank Limited'. As such, the geographical/other distribution of deposits & credit may show large variation as compared to that of previous years in few tables.

6. Out of the 67,897 offices of scheduled commercial banks functioning as on the last day of March 2002, BSR-1 returns were received from 61,958 offices. BSR-2 returns were received from

61,565 offices. In the case of non-reporting offices the data have been estimated based on the previous round of the survey and from the available information in the Quarterly Returns on Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit (BSR-7) as of 31st March 2002.

Outline of the Volume

7. This Volume is divided into five Sections disseminating the data on deposits and credit of scheduled commercial banks with reference to various classificatory characteristics. Section 1 presents general information on commercial banking and also the summary data on deposits and credit at the All-India level and state level. A new table, giving percentage distribution of term deposits of scheduled commercial banks according to the size of deposits, has been presented. Accordingly, earlier Table Nos. 1.28 & 1.29 of previous volumes have been renumbered as 1.29 and 1.30. Section 2 gives State-wise / District-wise distribution of deposits and outstanding credit classified according to population groups and bank groups. Data on distribution of deposits by type of deposits are presented in Section 3. Classification of outstanding credit according to different characteristics such as size of credit limit, rate of interest, type of organisation, type of account, bank group, state and population group, etc., are given in Section 4. In Section 5, these data are further classified according to occupation of the borrower. District and occupation-wise distribution of outstanding credit is also given in Section 5.

8. BSR-1A return provides the identification of the district and population group of the place where the credit is utilised. However, in BSR-1B return, such information is not being collected; it is presumed that in respect of these accounts, the credit is utilised in the same place where it has been sanctioned. State and population

group-wise data on credit given in Sections 4 and 5 are based on place of utilisation of credit, whereas in Section 2, these are based on place of sanction of credit. In Section 1, data on credit when presented with deposits (Tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5) are as per place of sanction and when presented separately (Tables 1.10 and 1.11) they are based on place of utilisation. Tables 1.6 to 1.8 present the data on credit according to both the place of sanction and the place of utilisation so as to facilitate comparison.

Explanatory Notes

9. Brief explanatory notes on some of the tables presented in various Sections of this Volume are given below:

In Section 1, Table 1.1 presents the progress of commercial banking at a glance, based on data collected from different sources as per details given in the '*Notes on Tables*'. Table 1.9 presents classification of outstanding credit according to detailed occupations. Tables 1.13, 1.14 and 1.15 provide truncated distributions of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks according to interest rate range, type of account and organisation, respectively, for accounts having individual credit limit above Rs. 2 lakh. Table 1.16 gives percentage distribution of small borrowal accounts according to broad category of borrowers into 'individuals' & 'others' and gender-wise classification of individual borrowers. Table 1.17 gives population group and occupation-wise classification of small borrowal accounts each with credit limit of Rs. 2 lakh and less. Tables 1.21 to 1.23 give the information on deposits of scheduled commercial banks according to broad ownership category. Tables 1.24 to 1.26 give maturity pattern of term deposits according to broad ownership category, population group and bank group, respectively. Table 1.27 gives interest rate range-wise percentage distribution of term deposits. Table 1.28 presents the percentage distribution of the

term deposits of scheduled commercial banks as per the size of deposits. Tables 4.1 to 4.6 in Section 4 and Tables 5.1 to 5.3 in Section 5 provide truncated distribution according to different characteristics of outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks, for accounts having individual credit limit above Rs. 2 lakh. Table 5.8 provides information on small borrowal accounts having individual credit limit of Rs. 2 lakh and less.

10. Population groups of the banked centres presented in this Volume are based on the 1991 census. The population groups are defined as follows:

- (i) 'Rural' group includes all centres with population of less than 10,000
- (ii) 'Semi-urban' group includes centres with population of 10,000 and above but less than 1 lakh
- (iii) 'Urban' group includes centres with population of 1 lakh and above but less than 10 lakh
- (iv) 'Metropolitan' group includes centres with population of 10 lakh and more.

11. Banks have been grouped as under:

- (i) State Bank of India and its Associates
- (ii) Nationalised banks
- (iii) Foreign banks
- (iv) Regional rural banks
- (v) Other scheduled commercial banks.

12. The totals given in the tables may not exactly tally with the sum of the constituent items on account of rounding off of the figures. The unit one lakh is equal to 1,00,000. The symbol ' - ' indicates 'nil' or 'negligible' throughout this Volume. Figures in brackets indicate percentages to respective total. Notes on tables as appropriate to each table are given at the end of the Volume.

13. This Volume is prepared in the Banking Statistics Division of the Department of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services.

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