

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO

BANKS IN INDIA

WITH AN

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1915

Price As. 4 or 5d.

The cover page of *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India* brought out by the Department of Statistics, Government of India, in 1915.

INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM

I—Scope of the Statistical Tables

The object of the statistical tables appended to this memorandum is to show in detail the latest available statistics relating to banking, and the results of a statistical enquiry into bank failures in India in 1913 and 1914.

The tables are divided into (1) summary tables and (2) general tables. The summary tables (1 to 3) show the capital, reserve, deposits, and cash balances of the three Presidency banks, the Exchange Banks, and the Indian Joint Stock Banks with a minimum paid-up capital and reserve of Rs 5 lakhs. Table 4 gives the proportion per cent of the cash to the liabilities on deposits of the several classes of banks. Tables 5 and 6 relate to bank failures and show the number of banks liquidated since September 1913, with their capital (in thousands of rupees), in each month and in each province. The general tables (tables 7 to 11) give in greater detail the capital, reserve, deposits, cash and investments of the Presidency Banks, and the capital, reserve, deposits, and cash balances of the Exchange Banks and the Indian Joint Stock Banks. Table 12 contains detailed statistics of banks liquidated since September 1913.

The statistics relating to the working of these banks have been furnished direct by the banks in India, except in the case of the Exchange Banks, the returns of which, as in previous years, have been obtained through His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. The statistics relating to bank failures in each province have been obtained from local authorities.

II—General

Banks in India may be classified into (1) Presidency Banks, *i. e.*, the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras. (2) The European Exchange Banks, whose head offices are located outside India. (These Exchange Banks may be sub-divided into 2 classes, *viz.*, those which do a considerable portion of their business in India, such as the National Bank of India (1863), the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (1853), and several others; those banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing business all over Asia, such as, the International Banking Corporation, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others. (3) The Indian Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head offices are located in India. (4) Private and unincorporated bankers or money-lenders. Statistics relating to this last class (private and unincorporated bankers) are not generally available.

The total amounts of capital, reserve, deposits, and balances of the different classes of banks dealt with in this memorandum for the year ending 31st December 1913, are compared in the table below with those for the corresponding period of ten years ago :—

	CAPITAL AND RESERVE			DEPOSITS			CASH BALANCES		
	1904 R (lakhs)	1913 R (lakhs)	Increase per cent	1904 R (lakhs)	1913 R (lakhs)	Increase per cent	1904 R (lakhs)	1913 R (lakhs)	Increase per cent
Presidency Banks	6.10	7.48	23	25.15	42.37	68	10.22	15.33	50
Exchange Banks	32.04	56.74	77	16.32	31.03	90	4.91	5.88	19
Indian Joint Stock Banks above Rs 5 lakhs.	1.45	3.64	151	11.51	22.59	96	1.44	4.00	178
TOTAL	39.59	67.86	71	52.98	95.99	81	16.60	25.20	52

The first page of Introductory Memorandum, *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India*, published in 1915.

The total paid-up capital of these banks, it will be seen, have risen from Rs39,59 lakhs to Rs67,86 lakhs or by 71 per cent during the past ten years, the respective shares being, Presidency Banks Rs7,48 lakhs or 23 per cent, Exchange Banks Rs56,74 lakhs or 77 per cent, and the Indian Joint Stock Banks Rs3,64 lakhs or 11 per cent. The total amount of deposits in the banks, which was made available for financing the trade and industries of the country, increased from Rs52,98 lakhs to Rs95,99 lakhs or by 81 per cent in the last decade. Deposits in the Indian Joint Stock Banks increased in a greater proportion than the deposits in the other classes of banks, the relative proportion being :— Presidency Banks 68 per cent, Exchange Banks 90 per cent, and the Indian Joint Stock Banks 96 per cent. The proportion per cent of the cash balances to the liabilities on deposits of these three classes of banks dealt with was in 1913 as follows : Presidency Banks 36 per cent, Indian Joint Stock Banks with paid-up capital and reserve of over 5 lakhs 18 per cent, and those under 5 lakhs 16 per cent. The proportion per cent in the case of the Exchange Banks was 19 per cent. It should be noted here that in the case of the Exchange Banks deposits and cash balances in India only have been taken into account.

III—Bank failures

It will be seen that 57 banks have failed, the authorised capital of which was Rs9,92,00,000, the subscribed capital Rs4,10,90,000 or 41.4 per cent of the authorised capital, and the paid-up capital Rs1,44,39,000 or 14.6 per cent of the authorised and 35.1 per cent of the subscribed capital. The greatest number of failures took place in March 1914, when eight banks failed. In November 1913 seven banks failed, as will be seen in summary table 5. The crisis in Northern and Western India began in September 1913 with the failure of the People's Bank of India in the Punjab, which went into liquidation on the 17th November 1913. Since then 56 banks have failed, 28 in the Punjab, 11 in Bombay, 9 in the United Provinces, 2 in Madras, 2 in the North-West Frontier Province, 2 in Delhi, and 1 each in Bangalore and Baluchistan. The most important failures in each province were :—

- (1) *In the Punjab.*—The People's Bank of India, Lahore, the Popular Bank, Rawalpindi, the Orient Bank of India, Lahore, and the Punjab Co-operative Bank, Amritsar.
- (2) *In Bombay.*—The Indian Specie Bank, the Credit Bank of India, and the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation.
- (3) *In the United Provinces.*—The Bank of Upper India, Meerut, the failure of which took place recently.

The following table summarises the available statistics relating to these banks :—

[In thousands of Rupees]					
Names of Banks	CAPITAL			Deposits	Date of liquidation
	Authorised	Subscribed	Paid-up		
Punjab—					
People's Bank of India, Lahore	35,00	22,00	12,53	1,25,79	17th November 1913
Popular Bank, Rawalpindi	50,00	20,00	3,25	18,63	28th July 1914
Orient Bank of India, Lahore	25,00	10,00	71	4,95	4th September 1914
Punjab Co-operative Bank, Amritsar	25,00	10,00	8,18	45,76	September 1914
Bombay—					
Indian Specie Bank	2,00,00	1,50,00	74,89	...	4th March 1914
Credit Bank of India	1,00,00	50,00	10,00	...	1st November 1913
Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation	1,00,00	75,73	7,45	...	23rd December 1913
United Provinces—					
Bank of Upper India, Meerut	10,00	10,00	10,00	1,83,53	October 1914

The second page of Introductory Memorandum, *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India*, published in 1915.

Deposits in the Punjab amounted to R300 lakhs, of which the People's Bank alone accounted for R126 lakhs, the Punjab Co-operative Bank R46 lakhs, the Amritsar and Lahore Banks about R28 lakhs each, and the Popular Bank of Rawalpindi nearly R19 lakhs. In the United Provinces the total amount of deposits in the banks, as far as available, was R185 lakhs, of which the Bank of Upper India is credited with R183 lakhs. For the banks in Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, and Baluchistan, the total deposits are not available.

G. FINDLAY-SHIRRAS,
Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
Calcutta, February 27, 1915.

TWENTY-FIFTH ISSUE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

STATISTICAL TABLES

RELATING TO

BANKS IN INDIA

1938

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council



**PUBLISHED BY MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI
PRINTED BY MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, CALCUTTA
1941**

[No. 3851]

The cover page of *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India* published in 1941.
This was the last issue brought out by the Government of India.

PREFATORY NOTE

This publication is a continuation of the "Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India" which was previously compiled by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, and published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi. The Government of India have transferred the publication to the Reserve Bank with effect from its issue for the year 1939, as they considered that as the Central Banking authority in India, in close association with the more important banks in the country, it could more appropriately be entrusted with the duty of issuing it, especially as it has already in the course of its business to collect most of the statistics contained in the publication for its own use, so that a considerable amount of duplication of effort could be avoided. The present publication covers the two calendar years 1939 and 1940 and in future it is intended to issue it as soon after the close of each calendar year as possible.

2. With the object of making the publication more useful to banks and businessmen and others interested in banking in India a number of changes have been incorporated in the present issue. Special care, however, has been taken to see that statistical continuity is maintained as far as possible with the previous publications of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. The more important of these changes are as follows. In the first place, certain tables have been recast and expanded so as to give greater details of the position of the several classes of banks. Secondly, statistics regarding scheduled banks which are now occupying a more predominant position in Indian banking have been shown separately. Thirdly, statistics in respect of the smaller banks, i.e., banks with paid-up capital and reserves of less than Rs.1 lakh have also been collected for the first time in order to make the picture of Indian banking as complete as possible. Fourthly, statistics regarding Burma Banks which have not been included in the Tables since 1937 on account of the separation of Burma from India have now been included as the Reserve Bank is also the central bank for that country and the two banking systems are closely connected. Fifthly, Appendix I of the tables which gives names of banks located in various towns in India and Burma has been brought up-to-date (till 30th June 1941) in order to enhance its utility to banks and other institutions. Three further appendices have been also added, viz., Appendix III showing the names of members and sub-members of the various clearing houses, and Appendices IV and V giving respectively the names of non-scheduled banks approved for concession rates of remittances under the new scheme of remittances introduced by the Reserve Bank from the 1st October 1940 with the concurrence of the Central and the Provincial Governments and the rates charged thereunder. Maps showing the distribution of the offices of banks in India and also certain graphs have been added. Lastly, in addition to the usual explanatory notes on the various tables, a brief summary of the more important developments in the banking world during 1939 and 1940 has been given. An account of the monetary position in India will be found in the Bank's reports on Currency and Finance for 1939-40 and 1940-41.

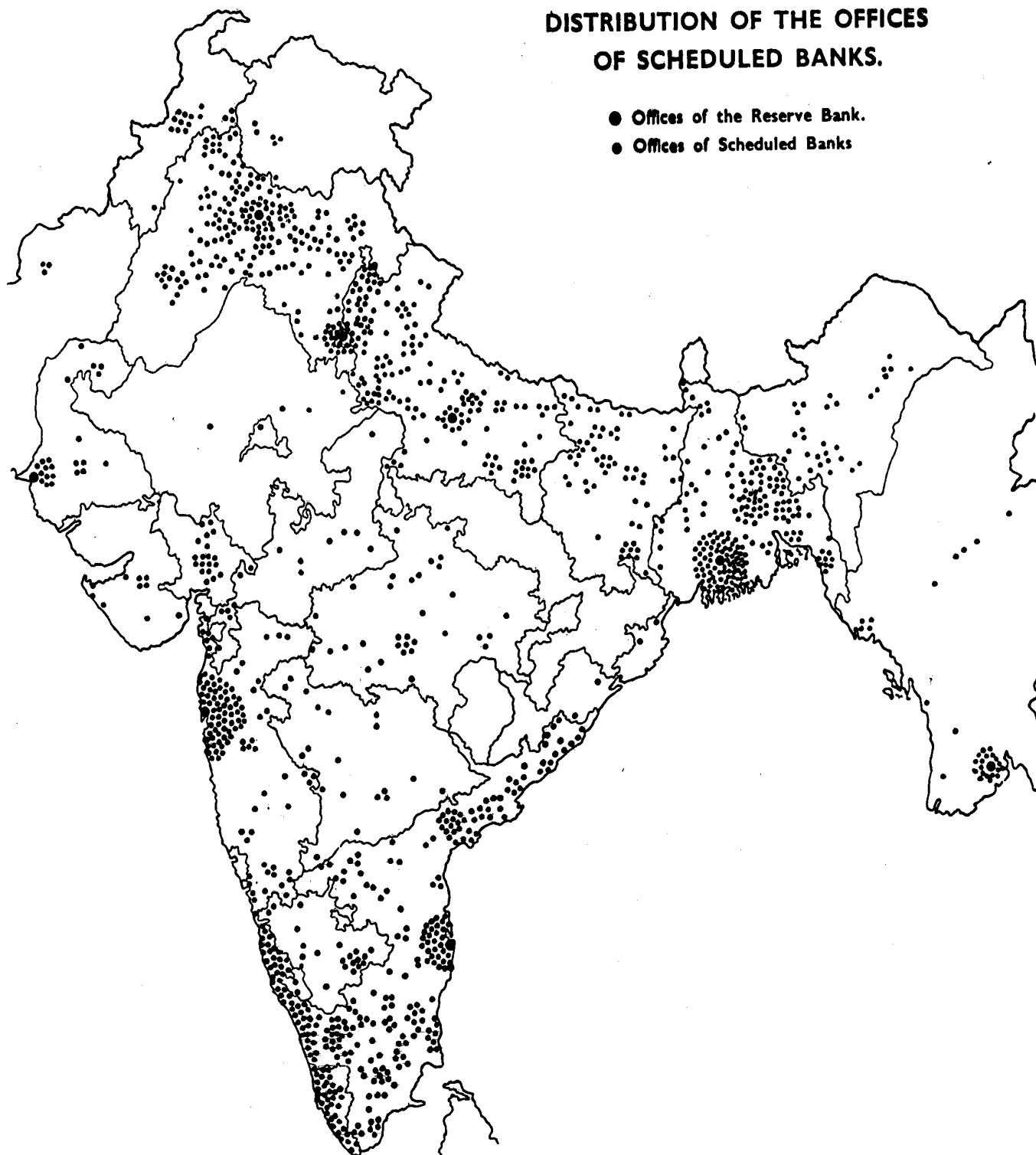
3. Banking Developments: Inclusion of Banks in the Second Schedule.—The more important events in the banking world that took place during the years 1939 and 1940 may now be summarised briefly. Of these, mention may be made, first, of the far-reaching decision of the Government of India to change the procedure for the inclusion of banks in the second schedule under section 42(6) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. This section provides that "the Central Government shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule, of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

- (a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an *aggregate value* of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

The first page of Prefatory Note, *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India*, published in 1941.
This was the first issue brought out by the Reserve Bank of India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFICES OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

- Offices of the Reserve Bank.
- Offices of Scheduled Banks



Sketched by B. C. I. & S. Bombay

The map of India depicting distribution of offices of the scheduled banks and the Reserve Bank of India as given in *Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, 1941*.
This was the first issue brought out by the Reserve Bank of India.