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MEASURING FINANCIAL INCLUSION THROUGH AVAILABILITY INDEX: A STUDY OF INDIAN SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

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ABSTRACT:

The present study has been conducted to assess the availability of scheduled commercial banks to the various group of population and rank them on the basis of availability dimension index. To achieve this objective secondary data has been collected from the website of

Reserve Bank of India for the year 2017. On the basis of availability dimension index SBI has emerged major driver of financial inclusion and it is followed by PNB. But it has relatively less presence in metro cities. Thereafter Canara Bank, Bank of Baroda and Bank of India have been ranked at third, fourth and fifth position respectively. The top ranker according to availability dimension index of private sector bank has been found at 6th and 8th of ICICI and HDFC bank respectively. Branch penetration of PNB has been found highest (39.02%) in rural area and followed by bank of India with 38.67% branches. In rural India, other drivers of financial inclusion in rural area are Punjab and Sindh Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and UCO Bank. Whereas in private sector banks Jammu and Kashmir bank ltd. and Bandhan bank have 51.96% and 32.74% branches in rural area. Majority of the branches of public and private banks are situated in the urban area. Very few public sector banks have exposure in rural area. Surprisingly, private sector banks have more branch penetration in semi urban area in comparison to the all public sector banks. The private sector banks have installed more off site ATMs in comparison to the public sector banks. To achieve the objective of financial inclusion more mergers are required in public sector banks and simultaneously, the Government should also pump more funds in public sector banks to fulfill the capitalization needs of regional rural banks. Because, only Regional Rural Banks can be proved backbone in achieving the objective of financial inclusion in rural India. Government should also grant more license to open new small finance banks to improve branch penetration in rural area. So that the bank correspondents can have easy availability of commercial banks or small finance banks. Thereafter, the scheme like Jan Dhan Yojana would be successful and the objective of financial inclusion would be achievable.

KEYWORDS: financial inclusion, financial exclusion, financial inclusion lifecycle

INTRODUCTION

Financial literacy requires a medium known as financial

inclusion through which basic financial services can be provided without any discrimination to vulnerable sections of the society. Financial inclusion includes the easy delivery of banking and financial

services at affordable price at the doorstep of every individual in the society, otherwise it is called financial exclusion. The Report of the Committee on Financial Inclusion in India (Govt. of India, 2008) defines financial

inclusion “as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low-income groups at an affordable cost”. The World Bank (2008) considered financial inclusion as access to financial services. It “implies an absence of obstacles to the use of these services, whether the obstacles are price or non-price barriers to finance”. Whereas Sinclair (2001) defined financial exclusion as the inability to access necessary financial services in an appropriate form. Later on, Conroy (2005) explained financial exclusion as a process that avoids poor and disadvantaged social groups from gaining access to the formal financial system of their countries. Whereas Carbo *et al.* (2007) found financial exclusion in the form of denial of financial services and the conditions which lead to depriving an individual or a group from the benefits of these services. Kempson and Whyley (1998) discussed the various forms of financial exclusion such as: access exclusion, i.e. unavailability /remote availability of banking services; price exclusion, i.e. high cost of financial products; condition exclusion i.e. inappropriate conditions attached to financial product; marketing exclusion i.e. lack of marketing and sales; and self-exclusion, i.e. cultural/religious /psychological barriers and mistrust etc. It can be due to many social and economic factors viz. low household incomes, expensive source of credit, no savings and no insurance coverage. These all causes discourage some of vulnerable society from the financial inclusion.

This study has been classified into six sections. In the first section introduction has been given, whereas second section explain the need of financial inclusion, in section third review of literature has been done, the fourth section defines the statement of the problem and objective of the study and fifth section explain the research methodology and last but not the least section is devoted to the finding and discussion and at last conclusion has been given.

2. NEED FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

The status of financial inclusion in India has been assessed by various committees in terms of people's access to avail banking and insurance services. The following statistics on financial inclusion demands the emergent need for financial inclusion in India.

- a. The World Bank Global Findex report (2017) has reported that 83% of Indian male population of above 15-year age group has bank accounts but this share was just 63% of male population in 2014 and 44% in the year 2011. Whereas 77% of Indian female population above 15-year age group have bank accounts but it was just 43% and 26% in the years 2014 and 2011 respectively.
- b. Despite of the large network of bank branches 45.9 (51.4%) million farmer households out of a total of 89.3 million households of the country do not access to credit from institutional or non-institutional sources. Only 27% of total farm households are indebted to formal sources (NSSO).
- c. More than 19% of the population remains unbanked or financially excluded due to a lack of physical infrastructure despite of several efforts from RBI and Govt. of India (The Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry of India – ASSOCHAM).
- d. The total number of current and savings accounts in banks have increased to 157.1 crores in March 2017 as compared to 122.3 crores in the last two years. But this figure is misleading because most of the individuals have multiple accounts.
- e. The World Bank Global Findex report (2017) has reported that 80% of Indian above 15 year age group has rapid increase in financial inclusion in India, with 80% bank accounts in comparison to just 35% and 53% of the adults in 2011 and 2014 respectively.
- f. According to World Bank report (April 19, 2018), India has become the second-highest number of financially excluded households in the world after China because 190 million adults are without a bank account.
- g. By 27 June 2018, Over 318 million (31 crores) bank accounts were opened and over Rs 792 billion (US\$12 billion) were deposited under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana scheme but the problem is still in existence because most of the Jan Dhan Yojana account are inactive and some are not fulfilling the KYC norms.

- h. Only 39% adult population of rural India is enjoying banking facilities against 60% population in urban India. These reflect a huge gap in the availability of banking services in rural and urban India.
- i. Further the Global Findex Database also pointed out that (April 19, 2018), 11% of the world's unbanked adults are residing in India.

On the basis of above mentioned points, it can be concluded that there is a huge requirement of financial inclusion in India.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, the Indian banking sector is struggling to improve the level of financial inclusion in spite of objective of financial inclusion since last two decades but in a disguised manner (Rao, 2009). But **Sarma (2008)** understand the need of some measurement tool and therefore, developed an index of financial inclusion (IFI) to investigate macro-level factors. This index of financial inclusion captures information on various aspects of financial inclusion such as banking penetration, availability of banking services and usage of the banking system. The IFI incorporates information on all these dimensions in one single number lying between 0 and 1. Where 0 denotes complete financial exclusion and 1 indicates complete financial inclusion in an economy. A dimension index is computed by the following formula:

$$d_i = \frac{A_i - m_i}{M_i - m_i}$$

Where A_i = Actual value of dimension i

m_i = lower limit for dimension i , given by the observed minimum for dimension i

M_i = upper limit for dimension i

Arora (2010) examined the extent of financial access in developed and developing countries by propounding a new socio-economic development index. Outreach (Penetration and Availability), ease and cost dimensions were used in this study. The results of the study showed that Belgium ranks highest in terms of financial access among all the countries considered. But financial access in the South Asia region is very poor particularly Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal were ranked very low in the index.

Kodan & Chhikara (2011) analysed the status of financial inclusion in Haryana from 2001 to 2009 on the basis of deposit and credit accounts per 1000 people, population per bank office and uses ratio. The parametric and non-parametric statistical techniques were used to study the growth and trends of financial inclusion in Haryana. The researcher did not find any significant difference in the level of financial inclusion between the Haryana and India. However, the status of Haryana is somewhat better as compared to the aggregate status of India.

Camara & Tuesta (2014) constructed a multidimensional financial inclusion index that covered eighty-two countries for the year 2011. A two-stage Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used. The study found that the high degree of correlation between financial inclusion and some macroeconomic variables such as GDP per capita, education, an efficiency of a financial system and financial stability.

Later on **Bhise & Babar (2016)** used an overall financial inclusion index (FII) for the two districts (Aurangabad and Jalna) by using primary and secondary data. Multiple regression model was used to identify the determinant of the level of financial inclusion. Their empirical analysis confirmed that education level; assets of household and awareness of household are significant determinants of financial inclusion. The study found high degree of financial exclusion among scheduled castes (SCs), scheduled tribes (STs) and farm households. This study suggested that the government should focus to improve the financial inclusion process through improving financial awareness especially in underdeveloped region and low asset households.

Yadav& Sharma (2016) create a composite multi-dimensional index of financial inclusion (IFI) for several states/UTs of India for the years 2011 and 2014 by using the Technique of Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS). This study used parameters of penetration, availability and usage of financial services. The researcher observed 0.045-point increase in the level of financial inclusion in India during this period.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The RBI granted permission to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public/Private Sector Banks to open at least 25% of the total number of branches in unbanked rural areas with an objective to increase some level of financial inclusion through branch network. As on June 2018, Scheduled Commercial Banks have 149,588 bank branches across the country and out of which 50,994 branches (34.09%) are in rural, 40,621 branches (27.15%) are in semi-urban areas, 27,821 branches (18.59%) are in urban and 30,152 branches (20.16%) are in metropolitan areas. Even after numerous attempts of Govt. of India and RBI to promote financial inclusion in financially backward areas, these are not successful because level of awareness about financial services and usage of financial services among rural population is still very low in comparison to the urban areas. Therefore, it is necessary to know which bank group or bank has how much availability of banking services in the rural and semi-rural area. For which an attempt has been made to study the title "Measuring Financial Inclusion through Availability Index: A study of Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks".

The objective of this study is to assess the availability of scheduled commercial bank to the various group of the population and rank them on the basis of availability dimension index.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Sarma (2008) gave the Availability dimension index, which means the services of an inclusive financial system should be easily available to its users. Availability of services can be measured by the number of bank outlets (per 1000 population) or by the number of ATM (per 1000 people) or the number of bank employees per customer. In the absence of the data of number of bank employees per customer, the number of bank branches and number of ATM are taken to measure the availability dimension.

To study the availability dimension index secondary data available on the website of Reserve Bank of India of the year 2017 has been collected, where the Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) defined the population groups as follows:

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

For the availability dimension, six indexes have been calculated by applying the following formula which was also used by Sharma (2008).

$$d_i = \frac{A_i - m_i}{M_i - m_i}$$

Where d_i

= dimension Index

A_i = Actual value of dimension i

m_i = lower limit for dimension i , given by the observed minimum for dimension i

M_i = upper limit for dimension i ,

Same methodology has been used by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) for computation of Human Development Index.

These six indices are: - Rural availability dimension index, Semi-rural availability dimension index, Urban availability dimension index, Metropolitan availability dimension index, On-site ATMs availability index and Off-site ATMs availability index. After calculating the availability dimension index, the index of financial inclusion (IFI) is measured by the normalized inverse Euclidean distance of the point D_i from the ideal point $I = (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$ by applying the following formula

$$IFI_i = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(1-d_1)^2 + (1-d_2)^2 + \dots + (1-d_n)^2}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

In the n -dimensional space, the point $O = (0, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$ represents the point indicating the worst situation while the point $I = (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$ represents the highest achievement in all dimensions. In the above formula, the numerator of the second component is the Euclidean distance, normalizing it by n and subtracting by 1 gives the inverse normalized distance. The normalization is done in order to make the value lie between 0 and 1 and the inverse distance is considered so that higher value of the IFI corresponds to higher financial inclusion.

6. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

An inclusive financial system should be easily accessible to its user. This dimension is measured by proxies such as bank branches or number of ATM per 1000 population. In this estimation number of bank branches group-wise and number of ATMs of scheduled commercial banks has been taken. The availability dimension index has been computed on two dimensions i.e. Availability of branches of 48 Scheduled commercial banks population group-wise (Table 1.1) and Availability of ATMs of 48 Scheduled commercial banks group wise (Table 2.1).

The SBI has emerged as a major driver of financial inclusion throughout India, because it has achieved the First rank in all the categories of the population group. This is the only bank whose availability dimension index weight value has been found one. SBI is the largest bank with 23% market share in assets. Therefore, it can be stated that SBI is contributing a lot in improving the level of financial inclusion. Whereas PNB is following the SBI up to certain extent because it has emerged the second highly financially inclusive bank in the entire population group but it has been ranked at 6th position in the metro cities. But when its index weight value is compared with SBI, it is found (.376) much lower than the index weight value of SBI. There is a large gap between the indexes of SBI and PNB because SBI have total 17,167 branches, where PNB have 6,504 branches in rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan areas. Canara Bank obtained 5th rank in the Rural Dimension index and 2nd rank in Semi-urban dimension index but in all population groups it has been ranked at number 3. In the availability dimension index Bank of Baroda and Bank of India have been ranked at number four and five respectively. Whereas, their respective rural dimension index has been found 4th and 3rd, which implies that Bank of India is more financially inclusive in rural areas in comparison to Bank of Baroda. It has been found that Nationalised banks are more financially inclusive in comparison to rest of the scheduled commercial banks. The top rank according to Availability Dimension Index among all the private sector has been found 6th and 8th of ICICI and HDFC Bank respectively. Axis Bank stands at number 12 and IDFC bank has achieved the lowest index weight value (0.000) and is ranked at 48th position because IDFC bank Ltd. has the lowest number of bank branches i.e. 77 in rural, semi-urban, urban and metropolitan areas. DCB bank, RBL bank, Lakshmi Vilas bank and Bhartiya Mahila Bank obtained the 44th, 45th, 46th and 47th ranks respectively (Table 1.1).

The SBI and its Associate banks have opened highest branches i.e. 32.56% of their total branch in the rural area. Whereas, nationalized banks have opened 31.46% of their total branches in rural area. The PNB and UBI have emerged as most financially inclusive banks in rural area as Punjab National Bank has 39.02% and United Bank of India has 38.67% branches in the rural area. Whereas IDBI bank have only 20.45% branches in rural area. On the other hand, private sector banks have only 19.55% presence in the rural area because their objectives are different from the public sector banks. Among the

SBI and its associate banks, State Bank of Travancore has the lowest number of branches in rural areas. The private sector banks have emerged as banks of highest number of branches in semi-urban area i.e. 31.64%. Whereas nationalized banks and SBI along with its associate banks have opened 27.42% and 29.80% number of branches in semi-urban area. Among the nationalized banks, Corporation bank have highest number of branches i.e. 32.27% and BhartiyaMahila Bank have lowest branches i.e. 8.65%. The State Bank of Travancore has 61.08% number of branches among the SBI and its associates in semi-urban areas. Among the private sector banks, Federal bank has the highest number of branches (55.04%) and Jammu & Kashmir bank has the lowest number of branches (18.01%) in semi-urban areas. In urban areas, BhartiyaMahila Bank has opened the highest number of branches and Jammu & Kashmir bank has opened the minimum number of branches i.e. 34.61% and 11.32% respectively. In metropolitan area, Yes bank has opened 33.87% branches and State Bank of Travancore has opened the minimum number of branches i.e. 11.71%. There are total 91,445 branches of public sector banks in India in which 31.75% branches in rural area against 66.8% rural population and 68.25% branches are established for 33.2% urban population (www.worldometers.info/) of India i.e. 28.05% branches in semi-urban area, 19.56% branches in urban area and 20.64% branches in metropolitan area respectively. This situation has been found even worst in case of private sector banks. As private sector banks have 24,661 total branches, out of which 19.55% branches are situated in rural area, 31.64% branches in semi-urban area, 20.91% branches in urban area and 27.89% branches in metropolitan area respectively (Table 1.2).

In case of number of ATMs of scheduled commercial banks on the basis of availability dimension index, State Bank of India has achieved 1st rank because it has installed 23,161 on-site ATMs and 27,027 off-site ATMs. Axis Bank, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank and Punjab National Bank has achieved the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th ranks respectively. Whereas Bandhan Bank, Catholic Syrian Bank and IndusInd Bank has 44th, 45th and 46th ranks respectively. In case of On-site ATMs, SBI achieved first rank, whereas Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank have been ranked at number 2 and 3 respectively. While Dhanalakshmi bank Ltd, RBL bank Ltd, and IDFC bank Ltd. ranked 44th, 45th, and 46th respectively. In case of Off-site ATMs, State Bank of India has achieved first rank with index weight value 1.000. Axis bank and ICICI bank ranked at number 2 and 3. Whereas Dhanalakshmi bank Ltd, Catholic Syrian bank Ltd. and IDFC bank Ltd. has 43th, 44th and 45th respectively. IDFC bank does not have any ATM and attained the lowest rank in both the On-site and Off-site ATMs (Table 2.1).

Nationalized banks have opened 63.79% on-site ATMs, whereas SBI & its associates and private sector banks have 49.92% and 39.17% number of on-site ATMs. Among the nationalized banks, Syndicate bank has opened the highest number of on-site ATMs 89.88% and Bank of India has minimum number of on-site ATMs. Whereas among the SBI & its associates and private sector banks, State Bank of Patiala has opened 77.47% on-site ATMs and Bandhan Bank opened their 100% ATMs in On-site of the banks. In case of Off-site ATMs, Canara bank lead the table by opening 48.75% ATMs and whereas Syndicate bank has been found at the bottom as it has opened lowest number of ATMs i.e. 10.12%. There are total 148,555 ATMs opened by public sector banks in which 58.26% are on-site ATMs and 41.74% are off-site ATMs. Private sector banks opened 58,833 ATMs in which 39.17% are on-site ATMs and 60.83% are off-site ATMs (Table 2.2). This shows a major difference in their strategy. Therefore, Public sector banks should also install more and more latest ATMs at safe rural locations at least in big villages.

Table 3 shows the index of financial inclusion (IFI) measured by using the Euclidean distance formula on the basis of two dimensions i.e. the number of bank branches and the number of ATMs of scheduled commercial banks. State Bank of India has achieved the 1st rank in the availability index of financial inclusion (IFI) with index weight value 1.000 and Punjab National Bank is ranked at number 2 but its index weight value is 0.289 which is comparatively low against SBI, because SBI have 17,167 bank branches and 50,188 ATMs. Whereas Punjab National bank have 6,504 bank branches and 10,681 ATMs throughout India. This difference between the index values will be much higher after the merger of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of India, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Travancore into the SBI. These figures show the large gap

between the number of bank branches and number of ATMs of SBI and PNB. The top rank according to the index of financial inclusion among all private sector banks has been found 3, 6 and 7 of ICICI, HDFC and Axis Bank respectively. Among the private sector banks, DhanLakshmi bank, RBL bank and IDFC bank ranked at 44th, 45th and 46th respectively with their index weight value 0.009, 0.008 and 0.000. IDFC bank has obtained the last rank with index weight value 0.000. To achieve the objective of financial inclusion more mergers are required in public sector banks and simultaneously, the Government should also pump more funds in public sector banks to fulfil the capitalization needs of regional rural banks. Because, only Regional Rural Banks can be proved backbone in achieving the objective of financial inclusion in rural India. Government should also grant more licenses to open new small finance banks to improve branch penetration in rural area.

7. CONCLUSION

Financial inclusion on the basis of availability dimension has been found very low in rural India. Particularly the role of private sector banks in branch penetration in rural is not satisfactory. Though some of the public sector banks have enough exposure in rural area. Nevertheless, more emphasis is required by both public and private sector bank to improve the financial inclusion in rural area. Although, private sector banks have more branch penetration in semi urban area in comparison to the all public sector banks. Therefore, Government should pump more funds in public sector banks to fulfil the capitalization needs of regional rural banks. Government should grant more licenses to open new small finance banks to improve branch penetration in rural area. So that the bank correspondents can have easy availability of commercial banks or small finance banks. Thereafter, the scheme like Jan Dhan Yojana would be successful and the objective of financial inclusion would be achievable.

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ANNEXURE:

TABLE 1.1: RANK OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABILITY DIMENSION INDEX (2017)

| Bank Group | Rural Avail. Index | Rank | Semi-Urban Avail. Index | Rank | Urban Avail. Index | Rank | Metro-Politian Avail. Index | Rank | Availability Dimension Index | Rank |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| Nationalized Banks | | | | | | | | | | |
| Punjab National Bank | 0.424 | 2 | 0.343 | 3 | 0.384 | 2 | 0.333 | 6 | 0.376 | 2 |
| Canara Bank | 0.295 | 5 | 0.395 | 2 | 0.368 | 3 | 0.379 | 4 | 0.352 | 3 |
| Bank of Baroda | 0.301 | 4 | 0.310 | 4 | 0.296 | 5 | 0.356 | 5 | 0.313 | 4 |
| Bank of India | 0.304 | 3 | 0.296 | 6 | 0.258 | 10 | 0.299 | 8 | 0.292 | 5 |
| Central Bank of India | 0.267 | 6 | 0.275 | 8 | 0.272 | 7 | 0.277 | 9 | 0.271 | 7 |
| Union Bank of India | 0.206 | 7 | 0.260 | 9 | 0.272 | 8 | 0.275 | 10 | 0.245 | 9 |
| Syndicate Bank | 0.197 | 9 | 0.222 | 10 | 0.261 | 9 | 0.259 | 11 | 0.227 | 10 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 0.152 | 13 | 0.203 | 11 | 0.222 | 12 | 0.232 | 12 | 0.193 | 11 |
| Allahabad Bank | 0.199 | 8 | 0.154 | 16 | 0.207 | 14 | 0.189 | 14 | 0.185 | 13 |
| UCO Bank | 0.177 | 10 | 0.166 | 13 | 0.191 | 16 | 0.173 | 18 | 0.175 | 14 |
| Andhra Bank | 0.122 | 15 | 0.156 | 15 | 0.214 | 13 | 0.221 | 13 | 0.166 | 15 |
| Indian Bank | 0.115 | 16 | 0.148 | 17 | 0.183 | 17 | 0.181 | 15 | 0.149 | 16 |
| Corporation Bank | 0.095 | 18 | 0.161 | 14 | 0.166 | 18 | 0.166 | 19 | 0.139 | 17 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 0.090 | 20 | 0.125 | 20 | 0.194 | 15 | 0.179 | 17 | 0.135 | 18 |
| Vijaya Bank | 0.076 | 24 | 0.106 | 23 | 0.165 | 19 | 0.153 | 20 | 0.114 | 19 |
| United Bank of India | 0.127 | 14 | 0.081 | 27 | 0.149 | 21 | 0.105 | 26 | 0.113 | 20 |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 0.065 | 28 | 0.118 | 22 | 0.160 | 20 | 0.148 | 22 | 0.112 | 21 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 0.100 | 17 | 0.087 | 24 | 0.108 | 25 | 0.149 | 21 | 0.106 | 23 |
| Dena Bank | 0.093 | 19 | 0.087 | 25 | 0.115 | 23 | 0.120 | 24 | 0.100 | 24 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 0.089 | 21 | 0.055 | 32 | 0.109 | 24 | 0.095 | 28 | 0.083 | 25 |
| Bhartiya Mahila Bank | 0.001 | 46 | 0 | 48 | 0.007 | 47 | 0.004 | 46 | 0.001 | 47 |
| State Bank Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Bank of India | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 | 1 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 0.082 | 23 | 0.122 | 21 | 0.118 | 22 | 0.129 | 23 | 0.108 | 22 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 0.073 | 26 | 0.069 | 28 | 0.098 | 27 | 0.064 | 31 | 0.074 | 27 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 0.074 | 25 | 0.068 | 29 | 0.069 | 31 | 0.083 | 29 | 0.072 | 28 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 0.015 | 36 | 0.147 | 18 | 0.065 | 33 | 0.037 | 37 | 0.065 | 31 |
| State Bank of | 0.050 | 29 | 0.050 | 35 | 0.070 | 29 | 0.078 | 30 | 0.058 | 32 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|--------|----|-------|----|
| Mysore | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private Sector Banks | | | | | | | | | | |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 0.161 | 11 | 0.294 | 7 | 0.318 | 4 | 0.441 | 2 | 0.279 | 6 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 0.158 | 12 | 0.307 | 5 | 0.292 | 6 | 0.407 | 3 | 0.271 | 8 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 0.088 | 22 | 0.194 | 12 | 0.250 | 11 | 0.311 | 7 | 0.188 | 12 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 0.030 | 32 | 0.055 | 31 | 0.089 | 28 | 0.181 | 15 | 0.075 | 26 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 0.022 | 34 | 0.138 | 19 | 0.065 | 33 | 0.054 | 33 | 0.068 | 29 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd. | 0.039 | 31 | 0.051 | 34 | 0.100 | 26 | 0.044 | 25 | 0.066 | 30 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 0.021 | 35 | 0.060 | 30 | 0.066 | 32 | 0.099 | 27 | 0.054 | 33 |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 0.072 | 27 | 0.030 | 41 | 0.028 | 40 | 0.044 | 36 | 0.046 | 34 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 0.013 | 40 | 0.085 | 26 | 0.048 | 36 | 0.046 | 35 | 0.045 | 35 |
| Bandhan Bank Ltd. | 0.043 | 30 | 0.041 | 39 | 0.070 | 30 | 0.033 | 39 | 0.045 | 36 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 0.024 | 33 | 0.035 | 40 | 0.064 | 35 | 0.061 | 32 | 0.040 | 37 |
| KarurVysya Bank Ltd. | 0.014 | 38 | 0.053 | 33 | 0.045 | 37 | 0.052 | 34 | 0.037 | 38 |
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 0.010 | 41 | 0.044 | 38 | 0.032 | 38 | 0.036 | 38 | 0.028 | 39 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 0.014 | 37 | 0.048 | 36 | 0.021 | 42 | 0.017 | 43 | 0.025 | 40 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 0.013 | 39 | 0.027 | 42 | 0.032 | 39 | 0.033 | 40 | 0.023 | 41 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 0.004 | 44 | 0.045 | 37 | 0.024 | 41 | 0.014 | 45 | 0.020 | 42 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. | 0 | 47 | 0.020 | 43 | 0.018 | 43 | 0.015 | 44 | 0.011 | 43 |
| DCB Bank Ltd. | 0.006 | 42 | 0.012 | 45 | 0.014 | 44 | 0.020 | 41 | 0.011 | 44 |
| RBL Bank Ltd. | 0.005 | 43 | 0.012 | 44 | 0.009 | 45 | 0.019 | 42 | 0.009 | 45 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd. | 0.002 | 45 | 0.005 | 46 | 0.008 | 46 | 0.003 | 47 | 0.003 | 46 |
| IDFC Bank Ltd. | 0 | 47 | 0.003 | 47 | 0 | 48 | -0.006 | 48 | 0 | 48 |

Source: Generated from RBI data

TABLE 1.2: BANK-WISE, BANK GROUP-WISE, AND POPULATION GROUP-WISE NUMBER OF BRANCHES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS - 2017

| Name of the Bank | Number of branches as on March 31, 2017 | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| | Rural | % of Total | Semi - Urban | % of Total | Urban | % of Total | Metro-Politian | % of Total | Grand Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Public Sector Banks | 29,033 | 31.75 | 25,647 | 28.05 | 17,890 | 19.56 | 18,875 | 20.64 | 91,445 |
| Nationalized Banks | 21,214 | 31.46 | 18,491 | 27.42 | 13,460 | 19.96 | 14,269 | 21.16 | 67,434 |
| Allahabad Bank | 1,206 | 37.16 | 763 | 23.51 | 648 | 19.97 | 628 | 19.35 | 3,245 |
| Andhra Bank | 745 | 25.52 | 772 | 26.45 | 668 | 22.88 | 734 | 25.14 | 2,919 |
| Bank of Baroda | 1,811 | 33.39 | 1,524 | 28.10 | 922 | 17.00 | 1,166 | 21.50 | 5,423 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bank of India | 1,829 | 36.07 | 1,455 | 28.69 | 804 | 15.85 | 983 | 19.38 | 5,071 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 617 | 32.52 | 435 | 22.93 | 343 | 18.08 | 502 | 26.46 | 1,897 |
| Canara Bank | 1,773 | 29.10 | 1,937 | 31.79 | 1,141 | 18.73 | 1,241 | 20.37 | 6,092 |
| Central Bank of India | 1,608 | 34.08 | 1,349 | 28.59 | 847 | 17.95 | 914 | 19.37 | 4,718 |
| Corporation Bank | 586 | 23.85 | 793 | 32.27 | 521 | 21.20 | 557 | 22.67 | 2,457 |
| Dena Bank | 573 | 32.14 | 434 | 24.34 | 367 | 20.58 | 409 | 22.94 | 1,783 |
| Indian Bank | 706 | 26.98 | 732 | 27.97 | 574 | 21.93 | 605 | 23.12 | 2,617 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 923 | 27.28 | 1,000 | 29.56 | 693 | 20.48 | 767 | 22.67 | 3,383 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 557 | 23.38 | 619 | 25.99 | 609 | 25.56 | 597 | 25.06 | 2,382 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 554 | 36.83 | 276 | 18.35 | 347 | 23.07 | 327 | 21.74 | 1,504 |
| Punjab National Bank | 2,538 | 39.02 | 1,682 | 25.86 | 1,190 | 18.29 | 1,094 | 16.82 | 6,504 |
| Syndicate Bank | 1,190 | 30.12 | 1,092 | 27.64 | 813 | 20.58 | 856 | 21.66 | 3,951 |
| UCO Bank | 1,074 | 34.95 | 821 | 26.72 | 599 | 19.49 | 579 | 18.84 | 3,073 |
| Union Bank of India | 1,243 | 29.08 | 1,279 | 29.92 | 846 | 19.79 | 906 | 21.19 | 4,274 |
| United Bank of India | 778 | 38.67 | 406 | 20.18 | 470 | 23.36 | 358 | 17.79 | 2,012 |
| Vijaya Bank | 470 | 23.15 | 528 | 26.01 | 519 | 25.57 | 513 | 25.27 | 2,030 |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 408 | 20.45 | 585 | 29.32 | 503 | 25.21 | 499 | 25.01 | 1,995 |
| BhartiyaMahila Bank | 25 | 24.04 | 9 | 8.65 | 36 | 34.61 | 34 | 32.69 | 104 |
| State Bank Group | 7,819 | 32.56 | 7,156 | 29.80 | 4,430 | 18.45 | 4,606 | 19.18 | 24,011 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 462 | 35.12 | 339 | 25.76 | 226 | 17.17 | 289 | 21.96 | 1,316 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 509 | 26.45 | 603 | 31.34 | 374 | 19.44 | 438 | 22.76 | 1,924 |
| State Bank of India | 5,962 | 34.73 | 4,888 | 28.47 | 3,078 | 17.93 | 3,239 | 18.87 | 17,167 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 318 | 29.61 | 255 | 23.74 | 228 | 21.23 | 273 | 25.42 | 1,074 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 456 | 33.95 | 346 | 25.76 | 313 | 23.31 | 228 | 16.98 | 1,343 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 112 | 9.43 | 725 | 61.08 | 211 | 17.77 | 139 | 11.71 | 1,187 |
| Private Sector Banks | 4,822 | 19.55 | 7,803 | 31.64 | 5,158 | 20.91 | 6,878 | 27.89 | 24,661 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 542 | 16.43 | 955 | 28.95 | 779 | 23.61 | 1,023 | 31.01 | 3,299 |
| Bandhan Bank Ltd. | 275 | 32.74 | 209 | 24.88 | 227 | 27.02 | 129 | 15.36 | 840 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 44 | 10.33 | 229 | 53.75 | 88 | 20.65 | 65 | 15.26 | 426 |
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 78 | 14.16 | 224 | 40.65 | 112 | 20.33 | 137 | 24.86 | 551 |
| DCB Bank Ltd. | 56 | 21.21 | 66 | 25 | 55 | 20.83 | 87 | 32.95 | 264 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. | 20 | 7.52 | 108 | 40.60 | 67 | 25.19 | 71 | 26.69 | 266 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 153 | 12.33 | 683 | 55.04 | 211 | 17.00 | 194 | 15.63 | 1,241 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 962 | 20.41 | 1,509 | 32.02 | 909 | 19.29 | 1,332 | 28.27 | 4,712 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 979 | 20.18 | 1,444 | 29.77 | 987 | 20.35 | 1,440 | 29.69 | 4,850 |
| IDFC Bank Ltd. | 20 | 25.97 | 23 | 29.87 | 13 | 16.88 | 21 | 27.27 | 77 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd. | 252 | 20.81 | 258 | 21.30 | 320 | 26.42 | 381 | 31.46 | 1,211 |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 450 | 51.96 | 156 | 18.01 | 98 | 11.32 | 162 | 18.71 | 866 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 162 | 21.09 | 180 | 23.43 | 209 | 27.21 | 217 | 28.25 | 768 |
| KarurVysya Bank Ltd. | 103 | 14.49 | 266 | 37.41 | 152 | 21.38 | 190 | 26.72 | 711 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 197 | 14.39 | 280 | 20.45 | 287 | 20.96 | 605 | 44.19 | 1,369 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 99 | 20.62 | 142 | 29.58 | 111 | 23.12 | 128 | 26.67 | 480 |
| Nainital Bank Ltd. | 33 | 24.81 | 32 | 24.06 | 37 | 27.82 | 31 | 23.31 | 133 |
| RBL Bank Ltd. | 50 | 20.83 | 68 | 28.33 | 41 | 17.08 | 81 | 33.75 | 240 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 96 | 11.29 | 425 | 50 | 159 | 18.71 | 170 | 20 | 850 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 106 | 20.95 | 246 | 48.62 | 79 | 15.61 | 75 | 14.82 | 506 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 145 | 14.48 | 300 | 29.97 | 217 | 21.68 | 339 | 33.87 | 1,001 |
| Grand Total | 33,855 | 29.16 | 33,450 | 28.81 | 23,048 | 19.85 | 25,753 | 22.18 | 116,106 |

Note: 1. Data is as per information reported by banks.

2. Data on branches exclude administrative offices.

Source: RBI, annual publications data on trend and progress of banking in India (Appendix Table V.6 Branches and ATMs of Scheduled Commercial Banks).

Link: <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/PublicationsView.aspx?id=18069>.

TABLE 2.1: RANK OF NUMBER OF ATMs OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON THE BASIS OF AVAILABILITY DIMENSION INDEX (2017)

| Bank Group | On-site ATMs Avail. Index | Rank | Off-site ATMs Avail. Index | Rank | Avail. Dimension Index | Rank |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Public Sector Banks | | | | | | |
| Nationalized Banks | | | | | | |
| Punjab National Bank | 0.256 | 3 | 0.175 | 6 | 0.212 | 5 |
| Bank of Baroda | 0.271 | 2 | 0.156 | 8 | 0.209 | 6 |
| Canara Bank | 0.232 | 5 | 0.190 | 5 | 0.209 | 7 |
| Bank of India | 0.150 | 9 | 0.157 | 7 | 0.153 | 8 |
| Union Bank of India | 0.193 | 7 | 0.112 | 9 | 0.149 | 9 |
| Central Bank of India | 0.149 | 10 | 0.067 | 10 | 0.105 | 10 |
| Syndicate Bank | 0.153 | 8 | 0.015 | 33 | 0.079 | 11 |
| Andhra Bank | 0.134 | 12 | 0.030 | 20 | 0.078 | 12 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 0.116 | 13 | 0.036 | 17 | 0.073 | 13 |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 0.078 | 18 | 0.063 | 11 | 0.070 | 14 |
| Indian Bank | 0.112 | 14 | 0.027 | 22 | 0.066 | 15 |
| Corporation Bank | 0.099 | 15 | 0.032 | 18 | 0.063 | 16 |
| UCO Bank | 0.094 | 17 | 0.021 | 28 | 0.055 | 17 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 0.098 | 16 | 0.012 | 38 | 0.053 | 18 |
| United Bank of India | 0.048 | 26 | 0.036 | 15 | 0.042 | 21 |
| Vijaya Bank | 0.071 | 20 | 0.013 | 36 | 0.039 | 24 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 0.055 | 21 | 0.022 | 27 | 0.037 | 25 |
| Dena Bank | 0.055 | 22 | 0.009 | 40 | 0.030 | 30 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 0.044 | 29 | 0.007 | 42 | 0.024 | 36 |
| Allahabad Bank | 0.035 | 32 | 0.014 | 34 | 0.024 | 37 |
| State Bank Group | | | | | | |
| State Bank of India | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 | 1 | 1.000 | 1 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 0.077 | 19 | 0.021 | 29 | 0.047 | 19 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 0.052 | 23 | 0.029 | 21 | 0.040 | 23 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 0.048 | 26 | 0.022 | 25 | 0.034 | 28 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 0.050 | 24 | 0.013 | 35 | 0.030 | 31 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 0.046 | 28 | 0.012 | 37 | 0.028 | 33 |
| Private Sector Banks | | | | | | |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 0.138 | 11 | 0.405 | 2 | 0.282 | 2 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 0.215 | 6 | 0.329 | 3 | 0.276 | 3 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 0.249 | 4 | 0.239 | 4 | 0.244 | 4 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 0.041 | 30 | 0.044 | 12 | 0.043 | 20 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd. | 0.037 | 31 | 0.043 | 13 | 0.040 | 22 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 0.028 | 36 | 0.041 | 14 | 0.035 | 26 |
| KarurVysya Bank Ltd. | 0.032 | 34 | 0.036 | 16 | 0.034 | 27 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 0.049 | 25 | 0.019 | 31 | 0.033 | 29 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 0.034 | 33 | 0.025 | 23 | 0.029 | 32 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 0.023 | 38 | 0.031 | 19 | 0.027 | 34 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 0.032 | 34 | 0.020 | 30 | 0.026 | 35 |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 0.027 | 37 | 0.017 | 32 | 0.021 | 38 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 0.018 | 39 | 0.023 | 24 | 0.021 | 39 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 0.0148 | 40 | 0.022 | 26 | 0.019 | 40 |
| DCB Bank Ltd. | 0.008 | 42 | 0.011 | 39 | 0.010 | 41 |
| RBL Bank Ltd. | 0.006 | 45 | 0.008 | 41 | 0.007 | 42 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. | 0.007 | 44 | 0.006 | 43 | 0.007 | 43 |
| Bandhan Bank Ltd. | 0.011 | 41 | - | - | 0.005 | 44 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 0.008 | 43 | 0.002 | 44 | 0.005 | 45 |
| IDFC Bank Ltd. | 0 | 46 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 46 |

Source: Generated from RBI data

TABLE 2.2: BANK-WISE, BANK GROUP WISE AND POPULATION GROUP-WISE NUMBER OF ATMs OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

| Name of the Bank | Number of ATMs as on March 31, 2017 | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | On-site | % of Total | Off-site | % of Total | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| Public Sector Banks | 86,545 | 58.26 | 62,010 | 41.74 | 148,555 |
| Nationalized Banks | 56,960 | 63.79 | 32,332 | 36.21 | 89,292 |
| Allahabad Bank | 821 | 67.63 | 393 | 32.37 | 1,214 |
| Andhra Bank | 3,113 | 79.23 | 816 | 20.77 | 3,929 |
| Bank of Baroda | 6,296 | 59.85 | 4,224 | 40.15 | 10,520 |
| Bank of India | 3,483 | 45.13 | 4,234 | 54.86 | 7,717 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 1,292 | 68.79 | 586 | 31.20 | 1,878 |
| Canara Bank | 5,391 | 51.25 | 5,128 | 48.75 | 10,519 |
| Central Bank of India | 3,481 | 65.86 | 1,804 | 34.13 | 5,285 |
| Corporation Bank | 2,306 | 72.77 | 863 | 27.23 | 3,169 |
| Dena Bank | 1,290 | 83.87 | 248 | 16.12 | 1,538 |
| Indian Bank | 2,617 | 77.93 | 741 | 22.07 | 3,358 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 2,705 | 73.52 | 974 | 26.47 | 3,679 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 2,296 | 85.96 | 325 | 12.17 | 2,671 |
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 1,049 | 83.72 | 204 | 16.28 | 1,253 |
| Punjab National Bank | 5,947 | 55.68 | 4,734 | 44.32 | 10,681 |
| Syndicate Bank | 3,571 | 89.88 | 402 | 10.12 | 3,973 |
| UCO Bank | 2,201 | 79.20 | 578 | 20.80 | 2,779 |
| Union Bank of India | 4,484 | 59.64 | 3,034 | 40.36 | 7,518 |
| United Bank of India | 1,132 | 53.32 | 991 | 46.68 | 2,123 |
| Vijaya Bank | 1,663 | 83.11 | 338 | 16.89 | 2,001 |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 1,822 | 51.51 | 1,715 | 48.49 | 3,537 |
| State Bank Group | 29,585 | 49.92 | 29,678 | 50.08 | 59,263 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 1,220 | 60.45 | 798 | 39.54 | 2,018 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 1,793 | 75.81 | 572 | 24.19 | 2,365 |
| State Bank of India | 23,161 | 46.15 | 27,027 | 53.85 | 50,188 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 1,096 | 76.86 | 330 | 23.14 | 1,426 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 1,183 | 77.47 | 344 | 22.53 | 1,527 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 1,132 | 65.09 | 607 | 34.90 | 1,739 |
| Private Sector Banks | 23,045 | 39.17 | 35,788 | 60.83 | 58,833 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 3,209 | 22.65 | 10,954 | 77.33 | 14,165 |
| Bandhan Bank Ltd. | 282 | 100 | - | - | 282 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 205 | 77.95 | 58 | 22.05 | 263 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 805 | 54.17 | 681 | 45.83 | 1,486 |
| DCB Bank Ltd. | 217 | 42.13 | 298 | 57.86 | 515 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. | 199 | 53.64 | 172 | 46.36 | 371 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 1,151 | 69.05 | 516 | 30.95 | 1,667 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 5,791 | 47.23 | 6,469 | 52.76 | 12,260 |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 4,988 | 35.93 | 8,894 | 64.07 | 13,882 |
| IDFC Bank Ltd. | 20 | 95.24 | 1 | 4.76 | 21 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd. | 874 | 42.93 | 1,162 | 57.07 | 2,036 |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 640 | 58.39 | 456 | 41.60 | 1,096 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 549 | 39.78 | 831 | 60.22 | 1,380 |
| KarurVysya Bank Ltd. | 763 | 43.67 | 984 | 56.32 | 1,747 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 971 | 44.89 | 1,192 | 55.12 | 2,163 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 362 | 37.79 | 596 | 62.21 | 958 |
| RBL Bank Ltd. | 150 | 40 | 225 | 60 | 375 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 763 | 57.80 | 557 | 42.19 | 1,320 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 443 | 41.67 | 620 | 58.32 | 1,063 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 663 | 37.14 | 1,122 | 62.86 | 1,785 |
| Grand Total | 109,590 | 52.84 | 97,798 | 47.16 | 207,388 |

TABLE 3: INDEX OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION - USING DATA ON 2 DIMENSIONS (NUMBER OF BANK BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF ATMs OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION (2017))

| Name of the Bank | Total number of Bank Branches | Availability Dimension Index on the basis of number of Branches | Total number of ATMs | Availability Dimension Index on the basis of number of ATMs | Index of Financial Inclusion (IFI) | IFI Rank |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Public Sector Banks | 91,445 | | 148,555 | | | |
| Nationalised Banks | 67,434 | | 89,292 | | | |
| Punjab National Bank | 6,504 | 0.376 | 10,681 | 0.212 | 0.289 | 2 |
| Canara Bank | 6,092 | 0.352 | 10,519 | 0.209 | 0.277 | 4 |
| Bank of Baroda | 5,423 | 0.313 | 10,520 | 0.209 | 0.259 | 5 |
| Bank of India | 5,071 | 0.292 | 7,717 | 0.153 | 0.220 | 8 |
| Union Bank of India | 4,274 | 0.245 | 7,518 | 0.149 | 0.196 | 9 |
| Central Bank of India | 4,718 | 0.271 | 5,285 | 0.105 | 0.184 | 10 |
| Syndicate Bank | 3,951 | 0.227 | 3,973 | 0.079 | 0.149 | 12 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 3,383 | 0.193 | 3,679 | 0.073 | 0.131 | 13 |
| Andhra Bank | 2,919 | 0.166 | 3,929 | 0.078 | 0.121 | 14 |
| Corporation Bank | 2,457 | 0.139 | 3,169 | 0.063 | 0.116 | 15 |
| UCO Bank | 3,073 | 0.175 | 2,779 | 0.055 | 0.113 | 16 |
| Indian Bank | 2,617 | 0.149 | 3,358 | 0.066 | 0.106 | 17 |
| Allahabad Bank | 3,245 | 0.185 | 1,214 | 0.024 | 0.101 | 18 |
| Oriental Bank of Commerce | 2,382 | 0.135 | 2,671 | 0.053 | 0.093 | 19 |
| IDBI Bank Ltd. | 1,995 | 0.112 | 3,537 | 0.070 | 0.091 | 20 |
| United Bank of India | 2,012 | 0.113 | 2,123 | 0.042 | 0.077 | 21 |
| Vijaya Bank | 2,030 | 0.114 | 2,001 | 0.039 | 0.076 | 23 |
| Bank of Maharashtra | 1,897 | 0.106 | 1,878 | 0.037 | 0.071 | 24 |
| Dena Bank | 1,783 | 0.100 | 1,538 | 0.030 | 0.064 | 25 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|----|
| Punjab and Sind Bank | 1,504 | 0.083 | 1,253 | 0.024 | 0.053 | 28 |
| State Bank Group | 24,011 | | 59,263 | | | |
| State Bank of India | 17,167 | 1.000 | 50,188 | 1.000 | 1.000 | 1 |
| State Bank of Hyderabad | 1,924 | 0.108 | 2,365 | 0.047 | 0.077 | 21 |
| State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur | 1,316 | 0.072 | 2,018 | 0.040 | 0.056 | 27 |
| State Bank of Patiala | 1,343 | 0.074 | 1,527 | 0.030 | 0.052 | 30 |
| State Bank of Travancore | 1,187 | 0.065 | 1,739 | 0.034 | 0.049 | 32 |
| State Bank of Mysore | 1,074 | 0.058 | 1,426 | 0.028 | 0.043 | 34 |
| Private Sector Banks | 24,661 | | 58,833 | | | |
| ICICI Bank Ltd. | 4,850 | 0.279 | 13,882 | 0.276 | 0.278 | 3 |
| HDFC Bank Ltd. | 4,712 | 0.271 | 12,260 | 0.244 | 0.257 | 6 |
| Axis Bank Ltd. | 3,299 | 0.188 | 14,165 | 0.282 | 0.234 | 7 |
| KarurVysya Bank Ltd. | 711 | 0.037 | 1,747 | 0.034 | 0.176 | 11 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd. | 1,369 | 0.075 | 2,163 | 0.043 | 0.059 | 26 |
| IndusInd Bank Ltd. | 1,211 | 0.066 | 2,036 | 0.040 | 0.053 | 29 |
| Federal Bank Ltd. | 1,241 | 0.068 | 1,667 | 0.033 | 0.050 | 31 |
| Yes Bank Ltd. | 1,001 | 0.054 | 1,785 | 0.035 | 0.044 | 33 |
| South Indian Bank Ltd. | 850 | 0.045 | 1,320 | 0.026 | 0.035 | 35 |
| Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd. | 866 | 0.046 | 1,096 | 0.021 | 0.034 | 36 |
| Karnataka Bank Ltd. | 768 | 0.040 | 1,380 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 36 |
| City Union Bank Ltd. | 551 | 0.028 | 1,486 | 0.029 | 0.028 | 38 |
| Bandhan Bank Ltd. | 840 | 0.045 | 282 | 0.005 | 0.024 | 39 |
| Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 506 | 0.025 | 1,063 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 40 |
| Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd. | 480 | 0.023 | 958 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 41 |
| Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd. | 426 | 0.020 | 263 | 0.005 | 0.012 | 42 |
| DCB Bank Ltd. | 264 | 0.011 | 515 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 43 |
| Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd. | 266 | 0.011 | 371 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 44 |
| RBL Bank Ltd. | 240 | 0.009 | 375 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 45 |
| IDFC Bank Ltd. | 77 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 46 |

Source: Generated from RBI data.