

F. No. 6/23/2012-FI  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Financial Services

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Jeevandeep Building, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2012.

To

1. Chairman/ CMDs of all PSBs
2. Chairman of all RRBs ( through Sponsor banks)
2. All SLBC Convener Banks

**Subject: Opening of one bank account per family**

Sir,

Please refer to this Department's circular FI dated 15<sup>th</sup> May 2012 regarding opening of one bank account per family to facilitate electronic benefit transfer and financial inclusion. It was clarified that families must have one account in a bank on Core banking Solution and having NEFT facility.

2. It would be noted that, as per 2011 census, about 58.7% households, comprising of 54.4% rural households and 67.8% urban households, had reported availing banking facilities. Out of the 24.69 crore households, 14.48 crore households reported availing banking services. Nearly 10 crore households were not availing banking services. State wise details are enclosed.

3. Under *Swabhimaan*, over 3.25 crore bank accounts in rural areas have been opened. It would be seen that there still remains a large number of households which do not avail banking services. It was in the context of financial inclusion of the excluded and to facilitate the electronic benefit transfer that banks were advised to ensure opening of one bank account per family.

4. In order to accomplish the objective and to have proper monitoring of the progress the following modalities are suggested:

### **Opening of Bank Accounts**

- i. Service area bank in rural areas and banks assigned the responsibility in specific wards in urban area would be responsible for ensuring that every house hold has one bank account. This would be achieved in collaboration with other banks in the area
- ii. Latest voter list of the area concerned may be taken as a reference for verifying that every house hold has a bank account.
- iii. In case Cooperative or Urban Cooperative or Local Area Banks are on CBS and have NEFT facility, there should be no need to open another account in other bank.
- iv. To facilitate Electronic benefit Transfer, the names of other family members can be added to any existing account. Banks need not insist on opening a new account unless the person concerned desires a new account.
- v. Information about opening of bank accounts must be prominently displayed in the villages by the service area bank/designated bank along with the person/bank to be contacted.

### **Monitoring Progress**

- vi. Lead District Managers in the districts and the SLBC Convenor in the State would be responsible for monitoring and ensuring that every house hold has a bank account.
- vii. The figure for number of households as per the latest census data may be used to compare the number of saving bank accounts. Since many households would have more than one saving bank account, number of saving bank accounts should be over 100% of the number of households, preferably 125-140%.
- viii. LDM and SLBC Convenor would compile information on number of households and the number of saving bank accounts every week to monitor progress.  
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- ix. State wise information on the number of households and the number of saving bank accounts would be sent to the Department of Financial Services at [fi-dfs@nic.in](mailto:fi-dfs@nic.in) by 5<sup>th</sup> of every month by SLBC Convenor banks. This would be sent from August 2012.

5. CMDs of SLBC Convenor Bank would be expected to supervise and guide the process of opening of bank accounts in the respective states.
6. This issues with the approval of Secretary ( FS) .

Yours faithfully,

(Sandeep Kumar)

Director (FI)

Encl: as above

Copy for information/ necessary action to:

- All Nodal Officers of DFs for SLBCs

## Annexure

### State wise Percentage of Households availing Banking Services in 2011

S. No.	India /State/Union Territory #	Percentage of Households availing Banking services
01	A & N Islands	89.3
02	Andhra Pradesh	53.1
03	Arunachal Pradesh	53.0
04	Assam	44.1
05	Bihar	44.4
06	Chandigarh	80.1
07	Chhattisgarh	48.8
08	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	56.7
9	Daman & Diu	65.4
10	Delhi	77.7
11	Goa	86.8
12	Gujarat	57.9
13	Haryana	68.1
14	Himachal Pradesh	89.1
15	Jammu & Kashmir	70.0
16	Jharkhand	54.0
17	Karnataka	61.1
18	Kerala	74.2
19	Lakshadweep	85.3
20	Madhya Pradesh	46.6
21	Maharashtra	68.9
22	Manipur	29.6
23	Meghalaya	37.5
24	Mizoram	54.9
25	Nagaland	34.9

26	Odisha	45.0
27	Puducherry	64.0
28	Punjab	65.2
29	Rajasthan	68.0
30	Sikkim	67.5
31	Tamil Nadu	52.5
32	Tripura	79.2
33	Uttar Pradesh	72.0
34	Uttarakhand	80.7
35	West Bengal	48.8
	<b>All INDIA</b>	<b>58.7</b>

Source: Census of India 2011