Appendix

9.1. Definitions

**Agriculture Labour:** A person was treated as an agricultural labourer if he/she followed one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a labour on hire, whether paid in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind: -(a) Farming including cultivation, growing and harvesting of any agricultural commodity;(b) Production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any horticultural commodity;(c) Dairy farming;(d) Raising of livestock, bee-keeping or poultry farming(e) Any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with the farm operations (including any forestry or timbering operations and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation of farm products).

**Area, Metropolitan:** Areas with a population of more than 10, 00, 000

**Area, Rural:** Rural areas is one with a population of less than or equal to 10,000

**Area, Semi Urban:** Areas with a population of more than 10,000 but less than 100000

**Area, Urban:** Areas with a population of more than 1, 00,000 but less than 10, 00, 000

**Cash Loans:** All loans taken in cash were considered as cash loans, irrespective of whether those were repaid or proposed to be repaid in cash or in kind. Such loans were considered as cash loans regardless of the interest rates, collateral etc. Dues payable by the household owing to purchase of goods under hire-purchase scheme were treated as cash loans. (NSSO, report 503)
Cultivator Households: All rural households operating at least 0.002 hectare of land during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey are treated as ‘cultivator households’ (NSSO)

Doubtful Assets: A doubtful asset was one, which remained NPA for a period exceeding two years. With effect from 31 March 2001, an asset is to be classified as doubtful, if it has remained *NPA for a period exceeding 18 months*. With effect from March 31, 2005, an asset would be classified as doubtful if it remained in the sub-standard category for 12 months.

Farmer, Marginal: Farmer owning less than or equal to 2.5 acres.

Farmer, Small: Farmer owning more than 2.5 acres and less than 5 acres.

Household Assets Holding Class: Ten household assets holding classes have been decided by examining the distribution of sample households over the asset holding classes for all India. Total value of assets owned as on 30.06.02 was derived for each of the sample households by adding the values of different items of assets. One of the household asset holding classes has been assigned to each of the households depending upon the class in which the total value of assets so derived and rounded off (to Rs thousand) falls. (NSSO)

Loss Assets: A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off wholly. In other words, such an asset is considered uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted although there may be some salvage or recovery value.

Non-Cultivator Households: All rural households operating no land or less land than 0.002 hectare are considered as non-cultivator households.

Priority Sector: The priority sector comprises of lending on the following accounts:
Agriculture, Small Scale Industries (including setting up of industrial estates), Small Road and Water Transport Operators (owning up to 10 vehicles), Small Business (Original cost of equipment used for business not to exceed Rs. 20 lakhs), Retail Trade (advances to private retail traders up to Rs.10 lakhs), Professional and Self-Employed Persons (borrowing limit not exceeding Rs.10 lakhs of which not more than Rs. 2 lakhs for working capital; in the case of qualified Medical practitioners setting up practice in rural areas, the limits are Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively and purchase of one motor vehicle within these limits can be included under priority sector), State sponsored organizations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Education (educational loans granted to individuals by banks), Housing [Loans up to Rs. 20 lakh to individuals for purchase/construction of dwelling unit per family, (excluding loans granted by banks to their own employees) and loans given for repairs to the damaged dwelling units of families up to Rs. 1 lakh in rural and semi-urban areas and up to Rs. 2 lakh in urban and metropolitan areas], Consumption loans (under the consumption credit scheme for weaker sections), Micro-credit provided by banks either directly or through any intermediary, loans to Self-help-groups (SHGs) / Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for on lending to SHGs, loans to the software industry (having credit limit not exceeding Rs 1 Crore from the banking system), loans to specified industries in the food and agro-processing sector having investment in plant and machinery up to Rs 5 crore, Investment by banks in venture capital (venture capital funds/ companies registered with SEBI).

Social Groups: There are in all four social groups, namely Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), other backward class (OBC) and others. Those who did not come under any of the first three social groups were assigned to 'others; meant to cover all other categories. (NSSO)

---

Sub-standard Assets: A sub-standard asset was one, which was classified as NPA for a period not exceeding two years. With effect from 31 March 2001, a sub-standard asset is one, which has remained *NPA for a period less than or equal to 18 months.*

Tiny Borrowal Accounts: Advances amounting to less than equal to Rs 25000