

Highlights

1. This publication '*Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Volume 43 – Summary Tables*' is based on data collected through BSR 1 and 2 surveys as on March 31, 2014, which covered 1,20,965 offices of scheduled commercial banks including regional rural banks. The salient findings of the surveys are set out below:

Outstanding Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks:-

2. Growth of gross outstanding credit:
- At the end of March 2014 gross outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks amounted to ₹ 62,821 billion registering an increase of 13.7 per cent during the year as against an increase of 15.0 per cent in the previous year (Table No.1.3).
 - The number of borrowal accounts increased by 8.2 per cent to 139 million in 2014¹ from 128 million in 2013.
 - Rural and Semi-urban centres registered higher growth in credit in 2014 at 15.0 per cent and 19.4 per cent, respectively compared with Urban and Metropolitan centres at 10.7 per cent and 13.4 per cent, respectively.
3. Sectoral (Occupation-wise) credit growth:
- Bank credit to 'Agriculture' sector witnessed a higher growth of 24.5 per cent in 2014 as compared to 20.3 per cent in 2013 whereas bank credit to 'Industry' sector recorded a lower growth of 13.0 per cent as compared to 19.3 per cent in 2013 (Table 1.9).
 - 'Personal Housing Loans' witnessed lower growth at 14.2 per cent in 2014 as against 22.7 per cent in 2013. Credit to 'Professional and Other Services' sector grew at 16.3 per cent in 2014 as compared to 10.3 per cent in the previous year.
 - Outstanding credit to 'Trade' sector in 2014 remained at the same level as in the previous year after witnessing 22.4 per cent growth in 2013. Credit to 'Transport operators' registered 5.1 per cent growth (4.7 per cent in 2013). 'Financial sector' witnessed 18.0 per cent growth in bank credit in 2014 as against 5.1 per cent in the previous year.

¹ All references to the periods 2013 and 2014 mean position as at the end of March 2013 and March 2014, respectively. Detailed data as at the end of March 2013 are available in the publication '*Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Volume 42, March-2013*'.

4. Sectoral (occupation-wise) deployment of bank credit:
- The share of credit to 'Agriculture' sector in the gross bank credit increased to 13.4 per cent from 12.2 per cent in 2013, where as for 'Industry' sector the share decreased marginally to 41.6 per cent from 41.9 per cent (*Table 1.11*).
 - The shares of 'Finance' and 'Professional & Other Services' increased to 8.1 and 7.5 per cent respectively from 7.8 and 7.3 per cent respectively in 2013. The share of 'Trade' sector decreased to 9.1 per cent from 10.4 per cent in 2013.
 - The share of 'Personal Housing loans' remained unchanged at 8.4 per cent.
5. Size-wise distribution of bank credit:
- Small borrowal accounts each with credit limit up to ₹ 0.2 million contributed 78.7 per cent of the total number of borrowal accounts in 2014 as against 79.8 per cent in 2013. The share of small borrowal accounts in outstanding credit declined to 8.4 per cent from 9.3 per cent in 2013 (*Table No. 1.12*).
 - Accounts with credit limit above ₹ one billion each, had a share of 32.8 per cent of the total outstanding credit in 2014 as compared to 31.4 per cent in the previous year.
6. Interest rate on bank credit:
- The weighted average interest rate of all loans and advances worked out to be 12.01 per cent as at the end of March 2014, at same level as a year ago.

Aggregate Deposits:-

7. Growth in aggregate deposits:
- Aggregate deposits amounted to ₹ 79,557 billion, registering a growth of 13.4 per cent in 2014 as against 15.4 per cent in the previous year (*Table No.1.18*). Savings deposits grew at the rate of 14.2 per cent as compared to 14.7 per cent in the previous year. Current deposits registered a lower growth of 2.8 per cent as against 6.6 per cent in 2013. Growth in Term deposits also declined to 14.8 per cent from 17.1 per cent in 2013.
 - The number of deposit accounts increased by 17.4 per cent in 2014 to 1,227 million from about 1,045 million in 2013. Total number of savings bank accounts in 2014 was 978 million as compared to 823 million in 2013.
 - Rural and Semi-urban centres registered higher growth in deposits in 2014 at 17.5 per cent and 16.5 per cent, respectively compared with Urban and Metropolitan centres at 14.5 per cent and 11.6 per cent, respectively.

8. Type of deposits and ownership:

- The share of term deposits and savings deposits in total deposits increased to 64.6 and 26.5 per cent, respectively in 2014 from 63.8 and 26.3 per cent in 2013. The share of current deposits declined to 9.0 per cent in 2014 from 9.9 per cent in 2013 (*Table No.1.18*).
- Deposits held by 'individual' depositors went up by 22.8 per cent in 2014, whereas those held by 'other than individuals' grew by 4.0 per cent. The share of deposits held by 'individuals' in total deposits increased to 54.5 per cent in 2014 from 50.4 per cent in 2013 (*Table No.1.21*).

9. Maturity pattern of term deposits:

- The share of term deposits with original maturity period '1 year to less than 2 years' in total term deposits declined to 36.9 per cent from 39.5 per cent in 2013 (*Table No.1.24*). On the other hand, the share of term deposits with longer maturity of 2 years and above increased to 36.2 per cent in 2014 from 32.0 per cent in 2013. Also, the share of short-term deposits with maturity 'less than one year' decreased to 26.9 per cent in 2014 from 28.5 per cent in 2013.
- Weighted average maturity (contractual) of term deposits increased to 2 years and 4 months as at end March 2014 from 2 years and one month a year ago.

10. Interest rate on term deposits:

- The share of term deposits with interest rate 'less than 9.0 per cent' in total term deposits declined to 28.7 per cent in 2014 from 34.4 per cent in the previous year. The share of deposits with interest rate '10.0 per cent and above' marginally increased to 9.0 per cent as compared to 8.9 per cent in 2013. About 62.3 per cent of deposits were in the interest rate range 9.0-10.0 per cent (*Table No.1.28*).
- The weighted average interest rate of term deposits increased to 8.77 per cent in 2014 from 8.63 per cent in 2013 (*Table No.1.28*) reflecting the impact of increase in weighted average maturity of term deposits.

Credit - Deposit Ratio:-

(As per Place of Sanction and Place of Utilisation of Credit)

11. Population group-wise Credit-Deposit (C-D) Ratio:

- The All-India C-D ratio was at 79.0 per cent in 2014, which was marginally higher than 78.8 per cent in 2013.
- As per place of sanction of credit, the C-D ratio in respect of Rural centers at the end of March 2014 was at 66.6 per cent as compared to 68.1 per cent in the previous

year. In the case of Semi-urban, Urban and Metropolitan centers, the C-D ratios (as per place of sanction) were 58.2, 58.7 and 94.8 per cent respectively compared to 56.8, 60.7 and 93.2 per cent in the previous year.

- The C-D ratios as per place of utilization of credit for Rural, Semi-urban, Urban and Metropolitan centers were at 72.0, 62.9, 61.9 and 91.3 per cent, respectively, compared to 78.2, 69.0, 66.0 and 86.3 per cent, respectively in the previous year (*Table No. 1.6*).

12. Migration of credit among the states:

- State-level Credit-Deposit ratio, calculated as per the place of sanction and place of utilisation of credit, revealed that Haryana, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu had significantly higher C-D ratio as per place of utilisation than place of sanction indicating migration of credit to these States/UTs (*Table No. 1.7*).
- Chandigarh, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu registered C-D ratio (as per place of utilisation) higher than 100 per cent. Also, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Puducherry had higher C-D ratios as compared to all-India C-D ratio.
