

## Highlights

1. This publication '*Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Volume 44*' is based on data collected through BSR 1 and 2 surveys as on March 31, 2015, which covered 1,30,482 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 2015 gross outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks amounted to ₹ 68,784 billion registering an increase of 9.5 per cent during the year as against an increase of 13.7 per cent in the previous year (Table No.1.3).
  - The number of borrowal accounts increased by 4.0 per cent to 144 million in 2015<sup>1</sup> from 139 million in 2014.
  - Rural and Semi-urban centres registered higher growth in credit in 2015 at 14.1 per cent and 14.3 per cent, respectively compared with Urban and Metropolitan centres at 9.8 per cent and 8.0 per cent, respectively.
3. Sectoral (Occupation-wise) credit growth:
  - Bank credit to 'Agriculture' sector witnessed a lower growth of 7.4 per cent in 2015 as compared to 24.5 per cent in 2014, bank credit to 'Industry' sector also recorded a lower growth of 8.4 per cent as compared to 13.0 per cent in 2014 (*Table 1.9*).
  - 'Personal Housing Loans' witnessed higher growth at 20.6 per cent in 2015 as against 14.2 per cent in 2014. Credit to 'Professional and Other Services' sector grew at 5.6 per cent in 2015 as compared to 16.3 per cent in the previous year.
  - Outstanding credit to 'Trade' sector in 2015 grew at the lower rate at 15.5 per cent as compared to 22.4 per cent in 2014. Credit to 'Transport operators' registered 3.4 per cent growth (5.1 per cent in 2014). 'Financial sector' witnessed 10.6 per cent growth in bank credit in 2015 as against 18.0 per cent in the previous year.

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<sup>1</sup> All references to the periods 2014 and 2015 mean position as at the end of March 2014 and March 2015, respectively. Detailed data as at the end of March 2014 are available in the publication '*Basic Statistical Returns of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India, Volume 43, March-2014*'.

4. Sectoral (occupation-wise) deployment of bank credit:

- The share of credit to 'Agriculture' sector in the gross bank credit moderated to 13.1 per cent from 13.4 per cent in 2014, where as for 'Industry' sector the share decreased marginally to 41.2 per cent from 41.6 per cent (*Table 1.11*).
- The shares of 'Finance' and 'Trade' increased to 8.2 and 9.6 per cent respectively from 8.1 and 9.1 per cent respectively in 2014. The share of 'Professional & Other Services' sector decreased to 7.2 per cent from 7.5 per cent in 2014.
- The share of 'Personal Housing loans' increased to 9.3 per cent from 8.4 per cent in the previous year.

5. Size-wise distribution of bank credit:

- Small borrowal accounts each with credit limit up to ₹ 0.2 million contributed 77.0 per cent of the total number of borrowal accounts in 2015 as against 78.7 per cent in 2014. The share of small borrowal accounts in outstanding credit declined to 8.2 per cent from 8.4 per cent in 2014 (*Table No.1.12*).
- Accounts with credit limit above ₹ one billion each, had a share of 31.5 per cent of the total outstanding credit in 2015 as compared to 32.8 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 11.76 per cent at the end of March 2015 compared to 12.01 per cent a year ago.

**Aggregate Deposits:-**

7. Growth in aggregate deposits:

- Aggregate deposits amounted to ₹ 89,221 billion, registering a growth of 12.1 per cent in 2015 as against 13.4 per cent in the previous year (*Table No.1.18*). Savings deposits grew at the rate of 11.5 per cent as compared to 14.2 per cent in the previous year. Current deposits registered a higher growth of 20.9 per cent as against 2.8 per cent in 2014. Growth in Term deposits declined to 11.2 per cent from 14.8 per cent in 2014.
- The number of deposit accounts increased by 17.4 per cent in 2015 to 1,440 million from about 1,227 million in 2014. Total number of savings bank accounts in 2015 was 1,170 million as compared to 978 million in 2014.
- Rural and Semi-urban centres registered higher growth in deposits in 2015 at 16.3 per cent and 15.4 per cent, respectively compared with Urban and Metropolitan centres at 14.6 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively.

8. Type of deposits and ownership:

- The share of term deposits and savings deposits in total deposits decreased slightly to 64.0 and 26.3 per cent, respectively in 2015 from 64.6 and 26.5 per cent in 2014. The share of current deposits increased to 9.7 per cent in 2015 from 9.0 per cent in 2014 (*Table No.1.18*).
- Deposits held by 'individual' depositors went up by 16.7 per cent in 2015, whereas those held by 'other than individuals' grew by 6.7 per cent. The share of deposits held by 'individuals' in total deposits increased to 56.7 per cent in 2015 from 54.5 per cent in 2014 (*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 increased to 40.4 per cent from 36.9 per cent in 2014 (*Table No.1.24*). On the other hand, the share of term deposits with longer maturity of 2 years and above decreased to 35.4 per cent in 2015 from 36.2 per cent in 2014. Also, the share of short-term deposits with maturity 'less than one year' decreased to 24.2 per cent in 2015 from 26.9 per cent in 2014.
- Average duration of term deposits (as per original maturity) declined to 2 years and 2.7 months at end March 2015 from 2 years and 3.6 months 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 increased to 48.5 per cent in 2015 from 28.7 per cent in the previous year. The share of deposits with interest rate '10.0 per cent and above' decreased to 4.7 per cent as compared to 9.0 per cent in 2014. About 46.8 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 worked out to 8.29 per cent in 2015, as compared to 8.77 per cent in 2014 (*Table No.1.28*) reflecting the impact of decrease in duration of term deposits.

**Credit - Deposit Ratio:-**

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

11. Population group-wise C-D Ratio:

- The All-India C-D ratio was at 77.1 per cent in 2015 compared to 79.0 per cent in 2014.

- As per place of sanction of credit, the C-D ratio in respect of Rural centers at the end of March 2015 was at 65.3 per cent as compared to 66.6 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 57.6, 56.2 and 93.5 per cent respectively compared to 58.2, 58.7 and 94.8 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 71.6, 60.5, 60.0 and 89.9 per cent, respectively, compared 72.0, 62.9, 61.9 and 91.3 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 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, Telangana and Tamil Nadu registered C-D ratio (as per place of utilisation) higher than 100 per cent. Also, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra had higher C-D ratios as compared to all-India C-D ratio.

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