

Aggregate Deposits and Gross Bank Credit of All Scheduled Commercial Banks Quarterly Handout: As on March 31, 2002

July 3, 2002

“Banking Statistics: Quarterly Handout – March 2002” provides data on aggregate deposits and gross bank credit of scheduled commercial banks as on March 31, 2002. The data have been classified according to top one hundred centres, states, districts, population groups and bank groups. The primary data have been collected from all scheduled commercial banks through the BSR-7 returns. The gross bank credit data includes aggregate net advances of ICICI Limited, ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited and ICICI Capital Services Limited merged with ICICI Bank Limited with effect from March 30, 2002.

The top one hundred centres arranged according to the size of deposits accounted for 59.1 per cent of the total deposits and the top one hundred centres arranged according to the size of bank credit accounted for 77.0 per cent of total bank credit.

Nationalised banks as a group accounted for 52.4 per cent of the aggregate deposits, while State Bank of India and its Associates accounted for 24.8 per cent. The shares in aggregate deposits were 13.7 per cent for Other Scheduled Commercial Banks, 5.1 per cent for Foreign Banks and 4.0 per cent for Regional Rural Banks. As regards gross bank credit, Nationalised Banks accounted for a share of 45.5 per cent of the total bank credit, while State Bank of India and its Associates had a share of 27.0 per cent. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks, Foreign Banks and Regional Rural Banks had relative shares in the total gross bank credit to the extent of 17.5 per cent, 7.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent respectively.

The state-wise growth rates and shares of deposits and credit of scheduled commercial banks have been worked out and it is observed that the annual (point-to-point) growth rate of deposits was the highest in Manipur (44.3 per cent), followed by Lakshadweep (32.1 per cent), Sikkim (31.0 per cent), Chhattisgarh (28.8 per cent), Mizoram (27.8 per cent), Uttaranchal (25.1 per cent), etc. The annual (point-to-point) growth rate of bank credit was the highest in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (60.0 per cent), followed by Chhattisgarh (42.3 per cent), Maharashtra (41.6 per cent), Sikkim (34.6 per cent), Chandigarh (33.8 per cent), Meghalaya (29.7 per cent), etc. Five states, namely, Maharashtra, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu together accounted for more than 50 per cent of aggregate deposits mobilised by scheduled commercial banks; while only three states, namely, Maharashtra, Delhi and Tamil Nadu together accounted for more than 50 per cent of gross bank credit of scheduled commercial banks. Maharashtra alone accounted for 17.9 per cent of total deposits of scheduled commercial banks and 30.7 per cent of total credit.

The credit-deposit (C-D) ratio of all the scheduled commercial banks as on March 31, 2002 works out to 62.3 per cent. The C-D ratio was above the average level in respect of Foreign Banks (88.7 per cent), Other Scheduled Commercial Banks (79.9 per cent) and

State Bank of India and its Associates (67.8 per cent); and was lower for Nationalised Banks (54.1 per cent) and Regional Rural Banks (41.9 per cent). As regards population group-wise C-D ratios of the scheduled commercial banks, metropolitan centres had the highest C-D ratio of 93.5 per cent, followed by urban centres (42.6 per cent), rural centres (41.1 per cent) and semi-urban centres (34.0 per cent). This publication is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in under quarterly publication.

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