

SBI Research

Indian Banking Sector: A Trend Analysis

Deposits surged from ₹85.3 lakh crore to ₹241.5 lakh crore and advances from ₹67.4 lakh crore to ₹191.2 lakh crore during FY15–FY25...signaling scale expansion of the banking system... speed is much faster in the case of advances indicating robust financial intermediation ...Credit-Deposit (C-D) Ratio at 79% in FY25..Indian Households across states are turning from savers to investors...Juxtaposing incremental deposits between FY20-25 & incremental investors during the same period reveals states such as Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka etc. witnessing movement of deposits from banks towards financial markets at a faster pace

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- Indian banks have exhibited strong post-pandemic balance sheet revival...Bank asset growth rebounded sharply after FY21, rising from 77% of GDP to 94% by FY25...reflecting renewed credit intermediation and financial deepening
- Deposits and advances expanded manifold over two decades...**Deposits surged from ₹18.4 lakh crore to ₹241.5 lakh crore and advances from ₹11.5 lakh crore to ₹191.2 lakh crore during FY05–FY25**...signaling scale expansion of the banking system... but the speed is much faster in the case of advances...**Credit-Deposit (C-D) Ratio increased from 69% in FY21 to 79% in FY25**
- Public Sector Banks' (PSBs) market share shows continued revival...After a secular decline since FY08, PSBs gradually reclaiming advances market share...indicating balance sheet repair and renewed lending appetite
- CASA stability masks divergent trends across bank groups...While overall CASA ratios remained around 37%, private banks strengthened CASA shares whereas foreign banks witnessed erosion
- There is gap between maturity profile of share of deposits and advances for 6 months to 1 year and 1-3 year time bucket...**The 35% share of advances in 1-3 years bucket indicating increasing tendency of pre-payment among borrowers**
- Sharp rise in unsecured lending raises risk sensitivity...**Unsecured advances expanded from ₹2 lakh crore to ₹46.9 lakh crore, with share rising to 24.5% in FY25 from 17.7% in FY05** ...underscoring potential credit risk accumulation...

- ❑ **Capital adequacy improved across most PSBs**...CRAR levels increased for almost all PSBs between FY21 and FY25...While the CRAR level is high for Private sector banks, a few of them (8 out of 21) seen decline in in FY25 over FY21
- ❑ Exposure to sensitive sectors continues to rise...and currently reached Rs 50 lakh crore (almost 27% of total advances)..Of the total exposure to sensitive sectors (FY25), ~50% share is attributed to Private sector banks followed by PSBs at 47%
- ❑ Banking employment nearly doubled over two decades...**Total employees increased from 8.6 lakh to 18.1 lakh, with private banks accounting for 46% and PSBs 42%**.... Officer share rose from 36% to 76%...indicating skill intensification and preference for higher-value roles
- ❑ ASCBs contingent liabilities has soared at an unexceptional pace and grew from Rs 28.3 lakh crore in FY05 to Rs 505.5 lakh crore (an increase of almost 18x)..the share of liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts is almost 93% of total contingent liabilities
- ❑ **Threshold regression reveals non-linear leverage–profitability dynamics.... Our threshold regression estimates indicate optimum CD ratio at 76–80% for PSBs and private banks and 65–70% when foreign banks are included...beyond which profitability gains diminish sharply indicating excessive leverage reduces the incremental profitability of banks**

- With the financialization of the economy, **India's credit-deposit (CD) ratio has been increasing continuously since 2000-01 from 53% to 82% as of 15 Dec 2025..** The incremental CD Ratio numbers, which crossed 100% in a number of instances...shows the increasing demand for credit, despite lean depositsSince 1950-51, there have been 8 instances (FYs), when the incremental CD ratio has crossed 100% and in 2005-06 it touched 99%
- **Persistent regional disparities in credit deployment...Southern, Western and Northern regions dominate high CD ratios, while Eastern and North-Eastern regions lag...indicating uneven development...Some big States like Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal...CD ratio is below 52%...** By looking the bracket-wise CD ratio, there are 75 districts whose CD ratio is above 150 and 226 districts are there whose CD ratio is below 50...around 46% of districts CD Ratio is within 50-100...Southern Region districts CD ratio is better compared to Other Regions
- District-wise concentration indices, reveal **the top 10 districts holds around 43% of deposits and 49% of credit. While the top 100 districts hold deposits of 75% and credit of 77%...The rest of 643 districts holds business of around 25%...In the top-25 districts of deposits, who are not in the top-25 credit districts are : Nagpur, Patna, North-24 Parganas, and Trivandrum....Similarly, there are 4-districts, namely Chandigarh, Indore, Ludhiana and Raipur are in the top 25-credit districts but not in the top 25-deposits districts**

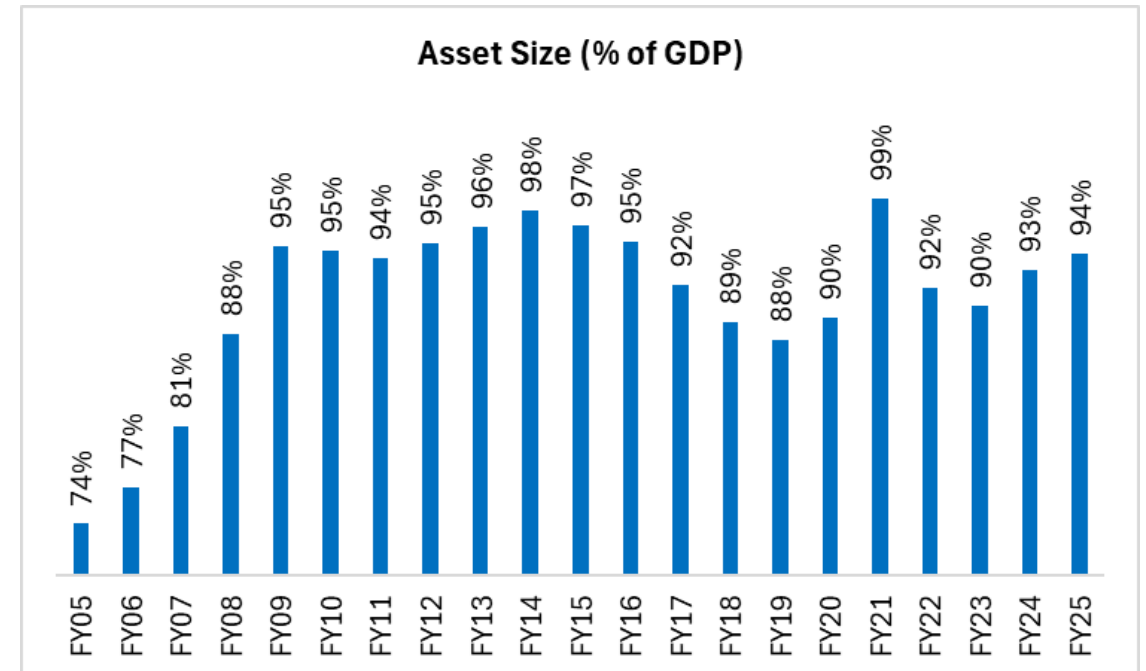
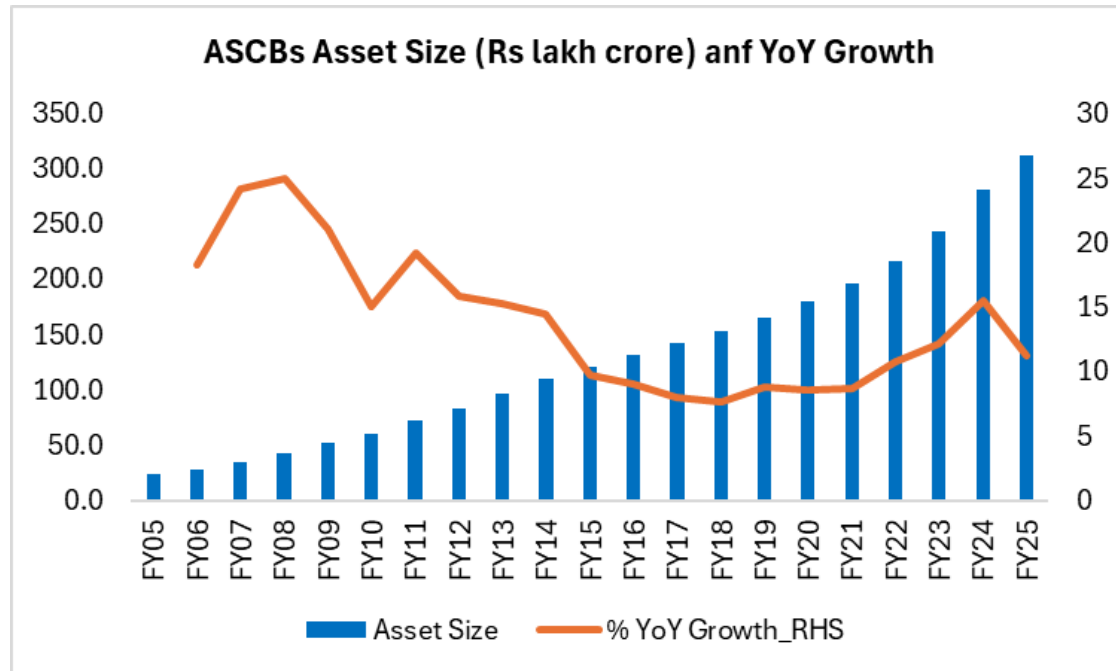
Two Decades of Indian Banking

Select Ratios: FY05 and FY25

Ratios	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS		FOREIGN BANKS		SMALL FINANCE BANKS		PAYMENTS BANKS		ASCBs	
	FY05	FY25	FY05	FY25	FY05	FY25	FY05	FY25	FY05	FY25	FY05	FY25
1. Cash - Deposit Ratio	6.3	5.0	6.8	6.6	7.8	11.4	-	8.5	-	14.1	6.4	5.9
2. Credit - Deposit Ratio	59.5	75.7	70.3	87.9	87.2	55.9	-	86.4	-	0.0	62.6	79.2
3. Investment - Deposit Ratio	47.8	30.1	44.7	31.0	49.6	83.6	-	27.7	-	93.3	47.3	32.9
4. (Credit + Investment) - Deposit Ratio	107.2	105.8	115.0	119.0	136.8	139.6	-	114.1	-	93.3	110.0	112.1
5. Ratio of deposits to total liabilities	81.0	82.8	73.5	73.4	56.2	54.0	-	77.8	-	68.8	78.0	77.3
6. Ratio of demand & savings bank deposits to total deposits	37.7	37.1	30.5	37.7	48.0	40.3	-	26.1	-	100.0	37.0	37.4
7. Ratio of priority sector advances to total advances	34.4	29.2	25.7	35.5	25.8	21.4	-	66.0	-	-	32.2	31.9
8. Ratio of term loans to total advances	51.5	59.9	65.5	66.8	49.2	42.0	-	84.8	-	100.0	54.0	62.4
9. Ratio of secured advances to total advances	83.0	76.6	86.1	76.2	63.6	48.1	-	71.8	-	-	82.3	75.5
10. Ratio of investments in non-approved securities to total investments	15.5	17.7	30.6	15.7	20.1	14.2	-	18.9	-	0.1	18.2	16.6
11. Ratio of interest income to total assets	7.4	7.3	6.6	8.2	6.3	6.4	-	12.6	-	5.5	7.2	7.7
12. Ratio of net interest income to total assets (Net Interest Margin)	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	-	6.6	-	3.8	3.1	3.1
13. Ratio of non-interest income to total assets	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.7	1.4	-	2.0	-	17.1	1.6	1.3
14. Ratio of intermediation cost to total assets	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.1	-	5.5	-	19.8	2.3	2.1
15. Ratio of wage bills to intermediation cost	68.0	58.7	33.9	37.8	30.9	29.0	-	51.0	-	16.1	58.8	47.5
16. Ratio of wage bills to total expense	23.8	16.7	11.8	12.8	16.1	11.9	-	24.2	-	14.8	21.2	15.1
17. Ratio of wage bills to total income	17.4	13.0	9.0	9.2	10.5	7.6	-	19.0	-	14.1	15.5	11.3
18. Ratio of burden to total assets	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	-	3.5	-	2.7	0.7	0.9
19. Ratio of burden to interest income	10.7	10.7	8.8	11.1	6.0	10.5	-	27.4	-	48.8	10.1	11.2
20. Ratio of operating profits to total assets	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	-	3.1	-	1.1	2.4	2.2
21. Return on assets	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7	-	1.0	-	0.7	1.0	1.4
22. Return on equity	17.2	15.9	13.3	14.0	11.7	9.3	-	8.2	-	6.7	15.7	14.2
23. Cost of deposits	4.7	5.0	4.1	5.1	3.1	4.0	-	7.1	-	1.9	4.5	5.0
24. Cost of borrowings	10.0	7.3	9.9	8.2	5.2	5.1	-	8.1	-	11.7	9.0	7.5
25. Cost of funds	4.9	5.2	4.9	5.5	3.6	4.2	-	7.2	-	2.4	4.8	5.3
26. Return on advances	8.0	8.5	8.5	10.0	8.2	8.5	-	16.2	-	9.1	8.1	9.2
27. Return on investments	8.3	6.8	6.2	6.8	7.0	6.7	-	6.8	-	6.7	7.9	6.8
28. Return on advances adjusted to cost of funds	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.3	-	9.0	-	6.6	3.2	3.9
29. Return on investments adjusted to cost of funds	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	3.3	2.5	-	-0.3	-	4.3	3.0	1.5

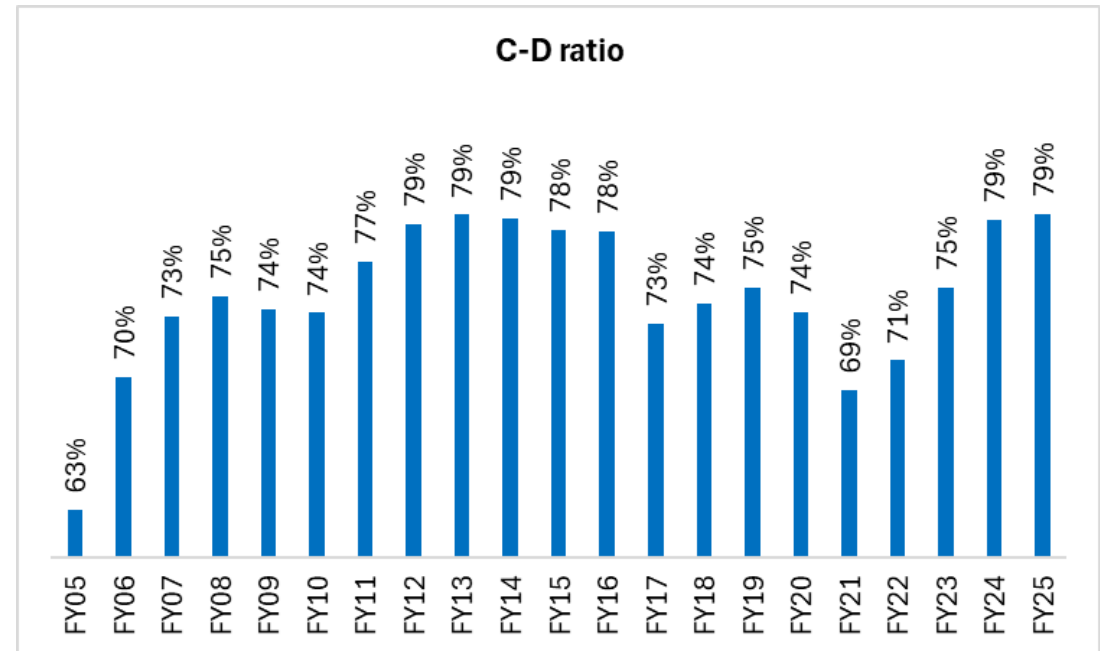
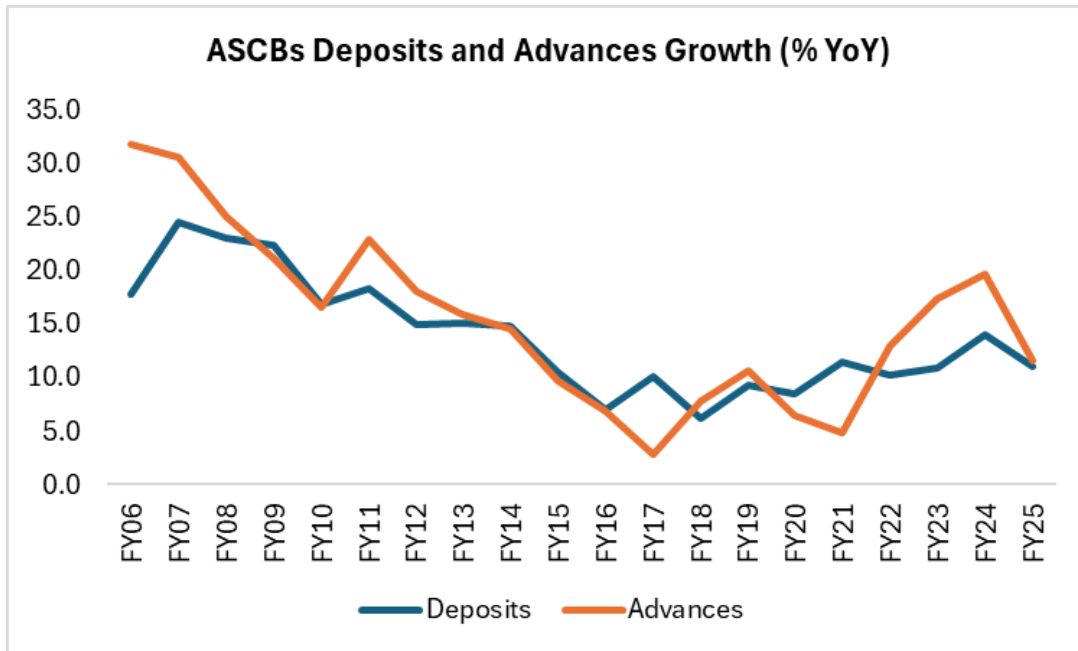
Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

- Indian banks assets size has increased from merely Rs 23.6 lakh crore in FY05 to Rs 312.2 lakh crore in FY25
- The growth of assets that plunged to single digits during FY15-FY21 has rebounded smartly thereafter....
from 77% of GDP, the asset size increase to 94% of GDP in FY25



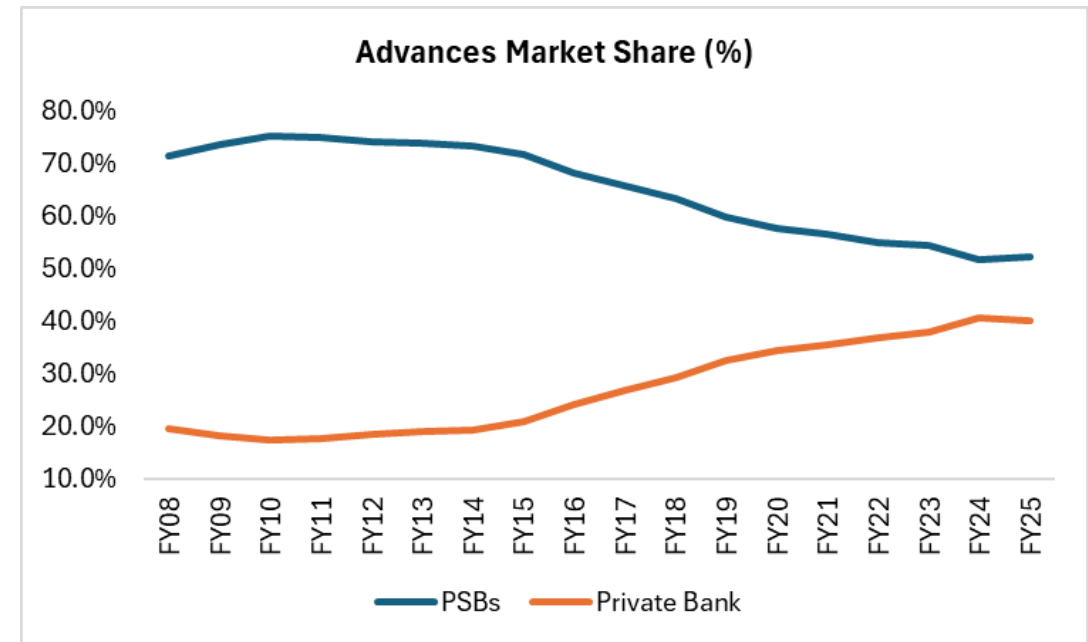
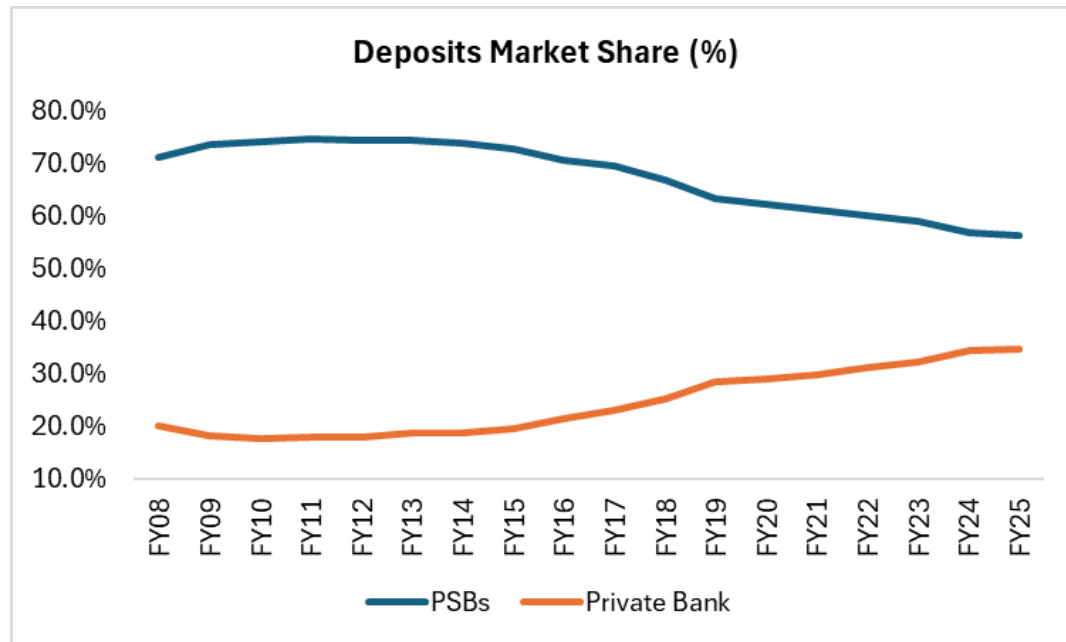
Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

- During FY05 to FY25:
 - Deposits increased from Rs 18.4 lakh crore to Rs 241.5 lakh crore
 - Advances increase from Rs 11.5 lakh crore to Rs 191.2 lakh crore
- Growth in deposits and advances also gaining momentum since FY21, though the speed is much faster in the case of advances
- The Credit-Deposit (C-D) Ratio increased from 69% in FY21 to 79% in FY25

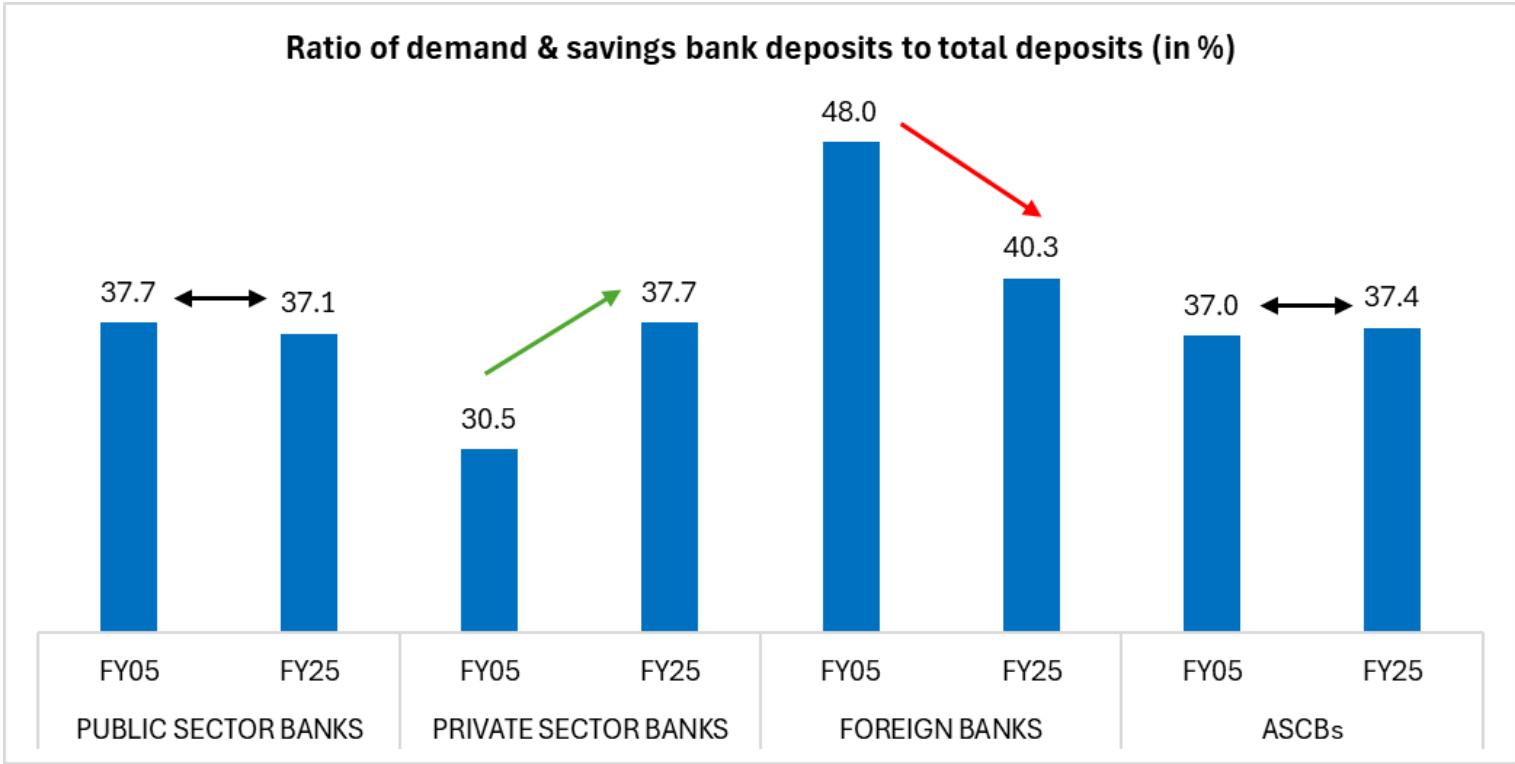


PSBs have reversed their decline in deposits and advances market share

- ❑ From 71% in FY08, the PSBs market share displayed secular decline in both deposits and advances
- ❑ However, latest data indicate that PSBs are reclaiming their advances market share

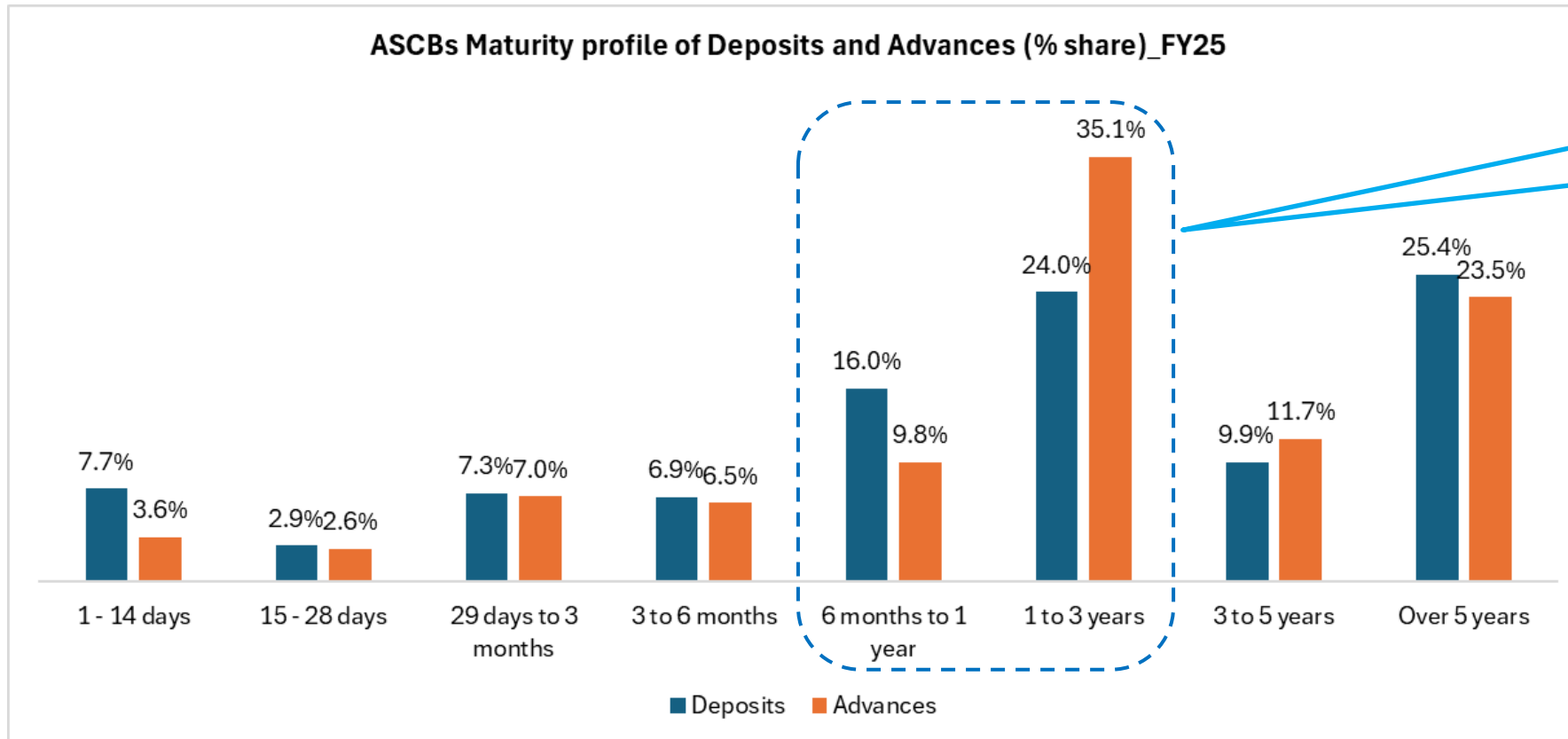


- While CASA deposits (demand plus savings) of ASCBs remain around 37% during FY25 over FY05, it has exhibited increase in the case of Private sector banks and decline in the case of foreign banks



Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

- There is significant mismatch between maturity profile of share of deposits and advances for 6 months to 1 year and 1-3 year time bucket
- The 35% share of advances in 1-3 years bucket indicate increasing tendency of pre-payment among borrowers**



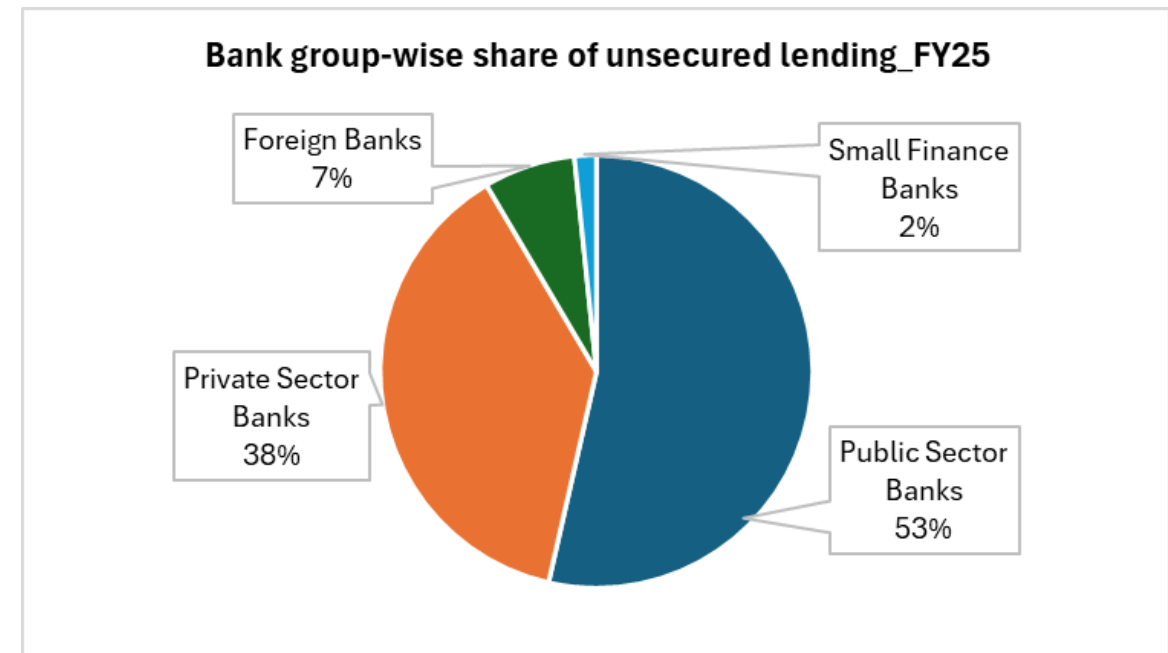
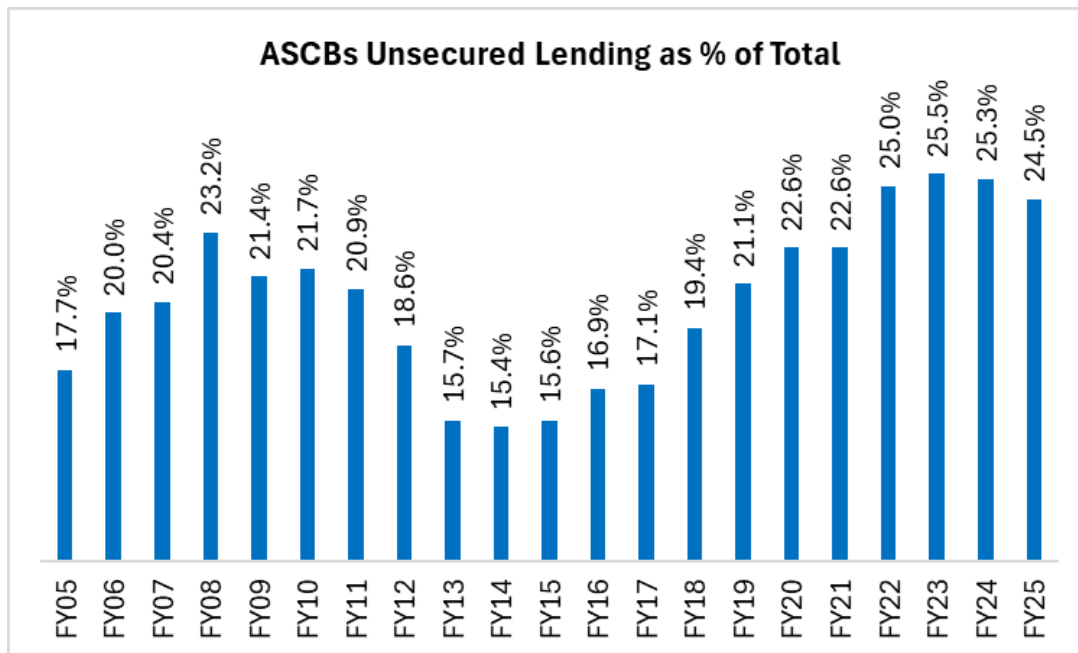
Significant mismatch in these buckets

- There is wide variation in maturity profile across Bank groups... 1-3 years reveal the largest gap in terms of liability mobilization, while for more than 5 years the gap is in terms of asset mobilization

Bank Group wise Maturity Profile (% share) FY25									
	Public Sector Banks			Private Sector Banks			Foreign Banks		
	Deposits	Advances	Gap	Deposits	Advances	Gap	Deposits	Advances	Gap
1 - 14 days	5.8%	3.5%	2.4%	7.7%	3.0%	4.7%	31.0%	13.1%	17.8%
15 - 28 days	2.4%	2.4%	0.1%	2.9%	1.6%	1.3%	10.2%	11.2%	-0.9%
29 days to 3 months	6.8%	6.5%	0.3%	7.5%	4.9%	2.6%	11.9%	16.2%	-4.3%
3 to 6 months	6.7%	6.5%	0.2%	7.4%	4.2%	3.2%	4.5%	9.5%	-5.0%
6 months to 1 year	17.8%	9.6%	8.3%	14.0%	7.0%	6.9%	5.7%	8.7%	-3.0%
1 to 3 years	21.7%	36.1%	-14.4%	26.2%	24.2%	2.0%	29.8%	23.6%	6.2%
3 to 5 years	10.8%	11.5%	-0.7%	8.9%	8.6%	0.4%	6.9%	8.7%	-1.8%
Over 5 years	27.9%	24.0%	3.9%	25.4%	16.9%	8.5%	0.0%	8.9%	-8.9%

Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

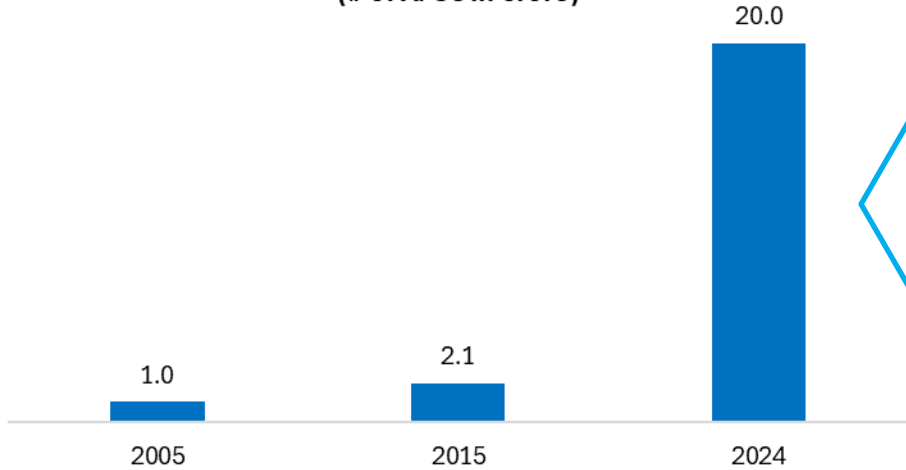
- ASCBs unsecured lending has reached from Rs 2 lakh crore in FY05 to Rs 46.9 lakh crore in FY25
- Share in total lending has increased from 17.7% in FY05 to 24.5%. Since FY19, it is continuously above 20%
- PSBs accounted for half of the unsecured lending followed by Private Sector Banks



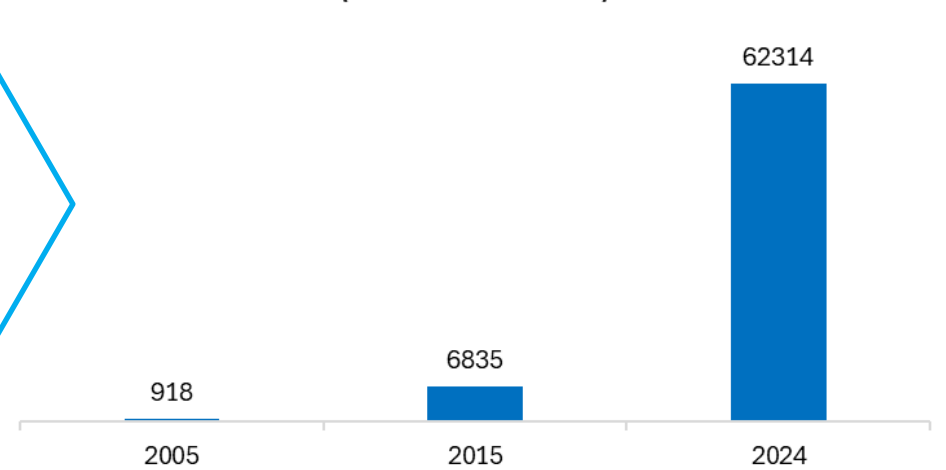
Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

Unclaimed Deposits exhibited exorbitant upsurge

**Unclaimed Deposits with Commercial Banks incl. RRBs
(# of A/Cs in crore)**

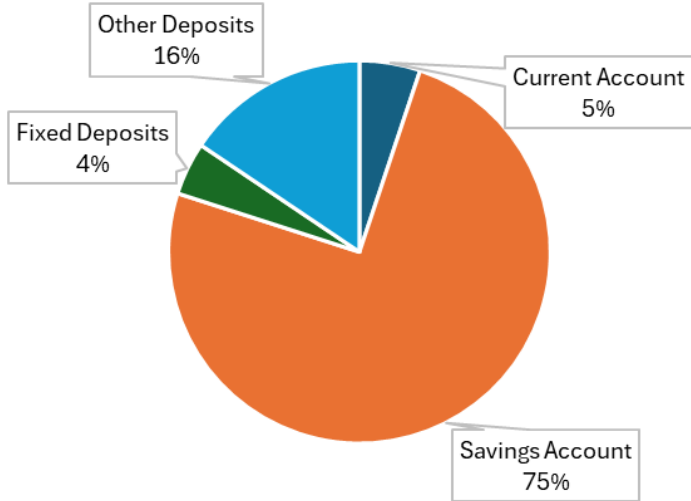


**Unclaimed Deposits with Commercial Banks incl. RRBs
(Amount in Rs crore)**

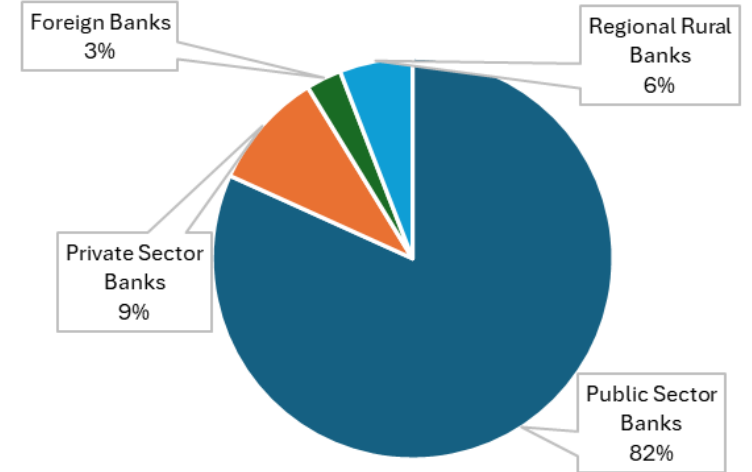


Unclaimed deposits (both account and amount) increased more than 9x since 2015

Unclaimed Deposits_Type of A/C_2024 (Amt wise share)



Unclaimed Deposits_Bank Group_2024 (Amt wise share)



SB a/cs attributed 75% of unclaimed amount
PSBs share is 82%

CRAR ratio has increased across Bank groups

CRAR: Public Sector Banks (%)			
Bank	FY21	FY25	Change
Bank Of Baroda	15.0	17.2	2.2
Bank Of India	14.9	17.8	2.8
Bank Of Maharashtra	14.5	20.5	6.0
Canara Bank	13.2	16.3	3.2
Central Bank Of India	14.8	17.0	2.2
Indian Bank	15.7	17.9	2.2
Indian Overseas Bank	15.3	19.7	4.4
Punjab And Sind Bank	17.1	17.4	0.3
Punjab National Bank	14.3	17.0	2.7
State Bank Of India	13.7	14.3	0.5
UCO Bank	13.7	18.5	4.8
Union Bank Of India	12.6	18.0	5.5
Average of 12 Banks	14.6	17.6	3.1

Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

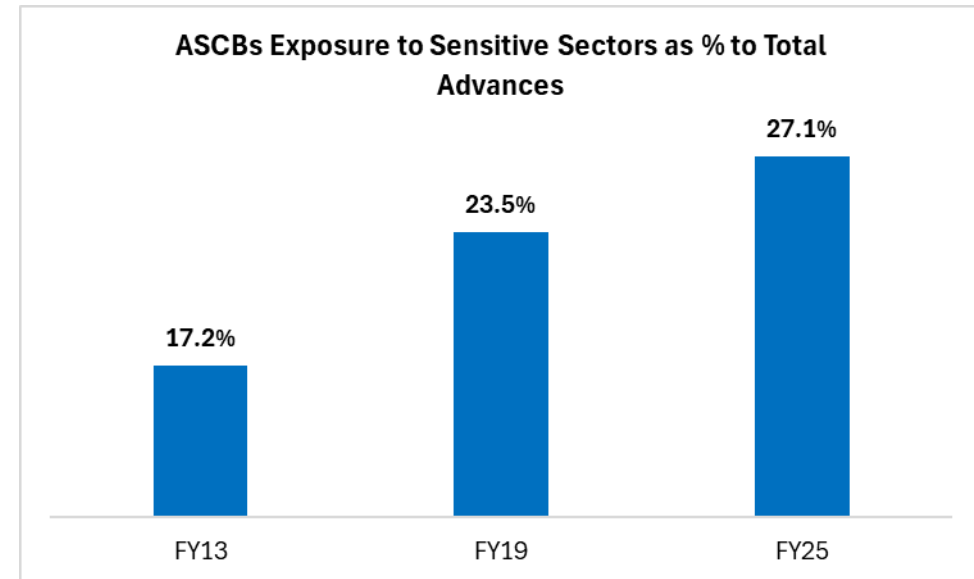
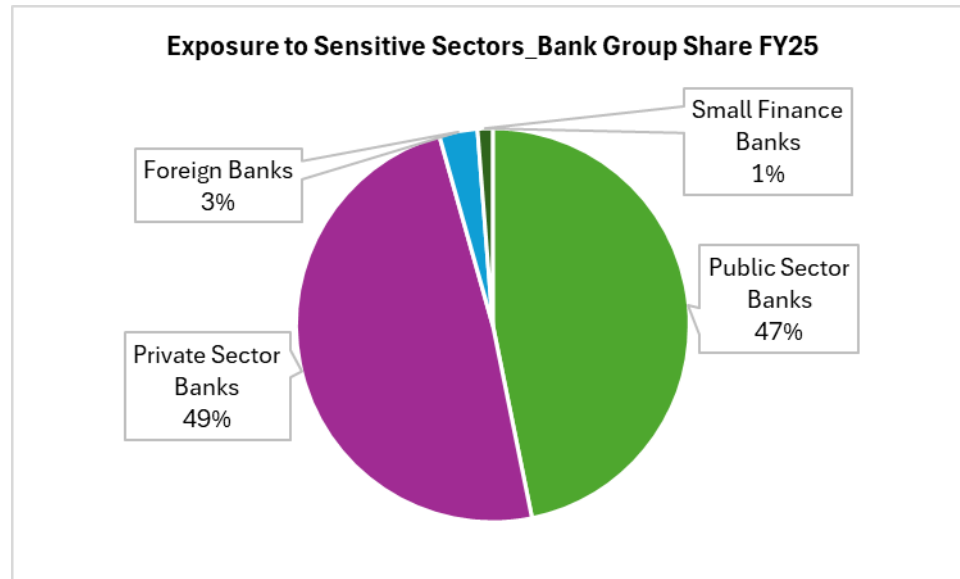
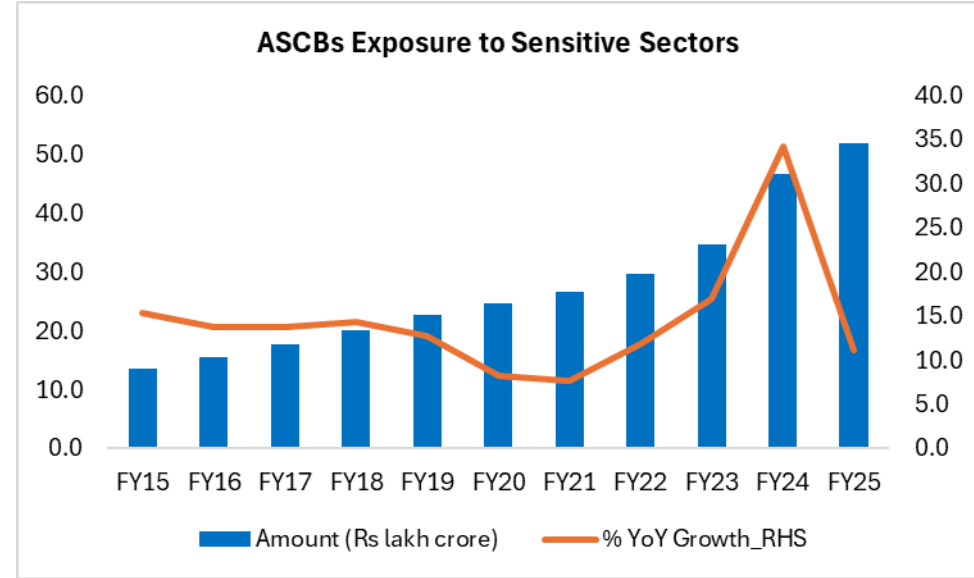
Almost all PSBs exhibited increase in CRAR in FY25 as compared to FY21

While the CRAR level is high for Private Sector Banks, a few of them (8 out of 21) seen decline in in FY25 over FY21

CRAR: Private Sector Banks (%)			
Bank	FY21	FY25	Change
Axis Bank Limited	19.1	17.1	-2.1
Bandhan Bank Limited	23.5	18.7	-4.8
City Union Bank Limited	19.5	23.8	4.2
CSB Bank Limited	21.4	22.5	1.1
DCB Bank Limited	19.7	16.8	-2.9
Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	14.5	16.1	1.7
Federal Bank Ltd	14.6	16.4	1.8
HDFC Bank Ltd.	18.8	19.6	0.8
ICICI Bank Limited	19.1	16.6	-2.6
IDBI Bank Limited	15.6	25.1	9.5
IDFC First Bank Limited	13.8	15.5	1.7
Indusind Bank Ltd	17.4	16.2	-1.1
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd	12.2	16.3	4.1
Karnataka Bank Ltd	14.9	19.9	5.0
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	19.0	18.2	-0.8
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	22.3	22.3	0.0
Nainital Bank Ltd	13.7	16.8	3.1
RBL Bank Ltd	17.5	15.6	-2.0
South Indian Bank Ltd	15.4	19.3	3.9
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd	18.9	32.7	13.8
Yes Bank Ltd.	17.5	15.6	-1.9
Average of 21 Banks	17.5	19.1	1.5

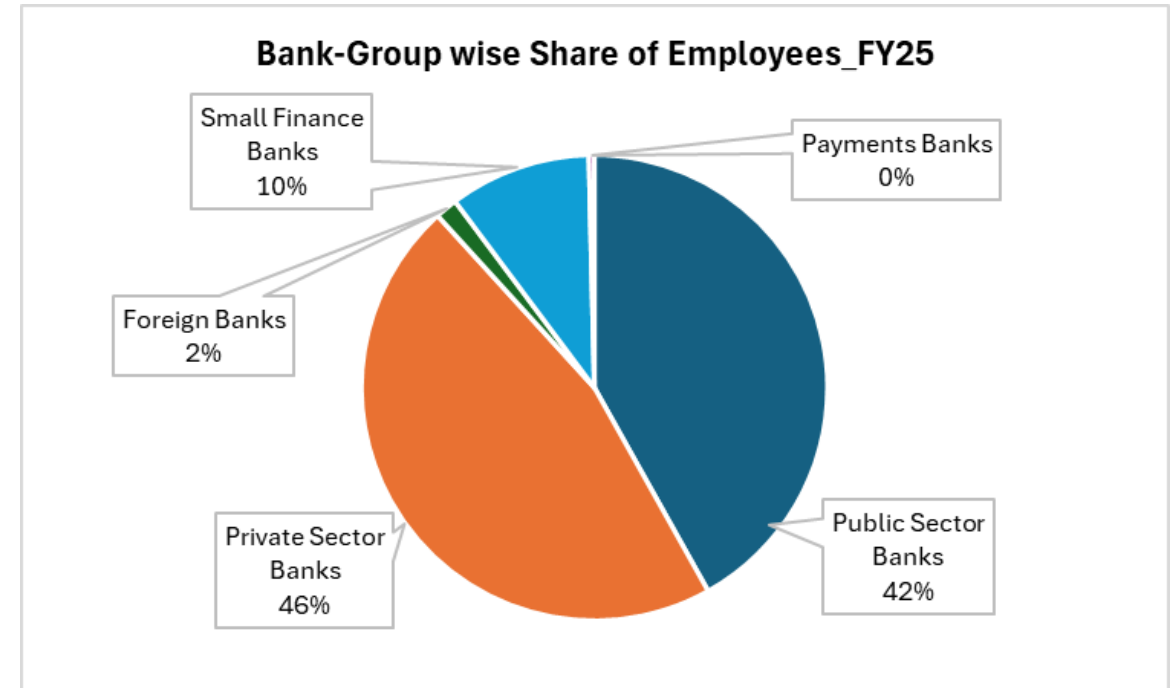
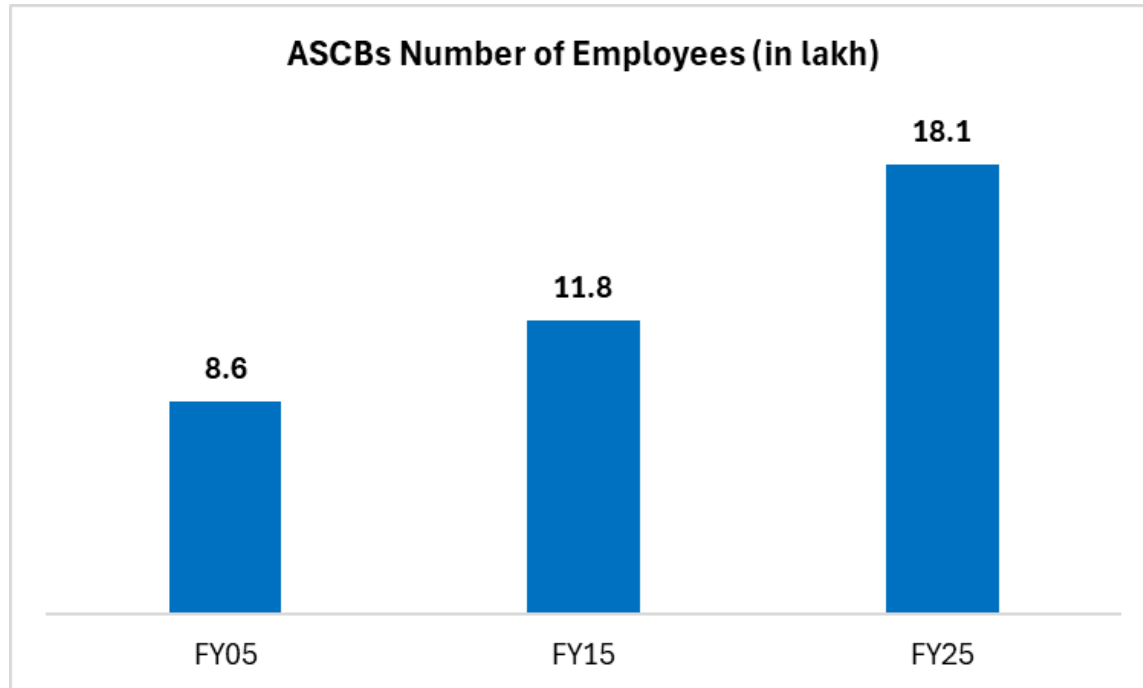
Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

- Banks' exposure to sensitive sectors (capital market/real estate) has increased continuously and currently reached at 50 lakh crore (almost 27% of total advances)
- Of the total exposure to sensitive sectors (FY25), ~50% share is attributed to Private Sector Banks followed by PSBs at 47%

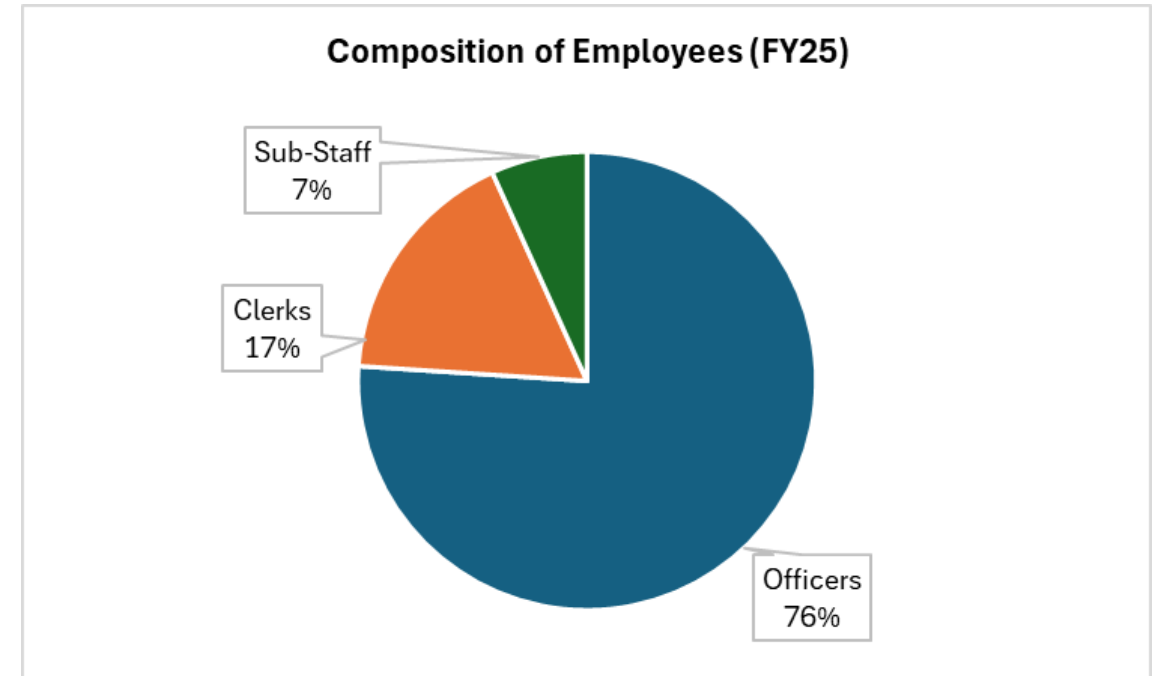
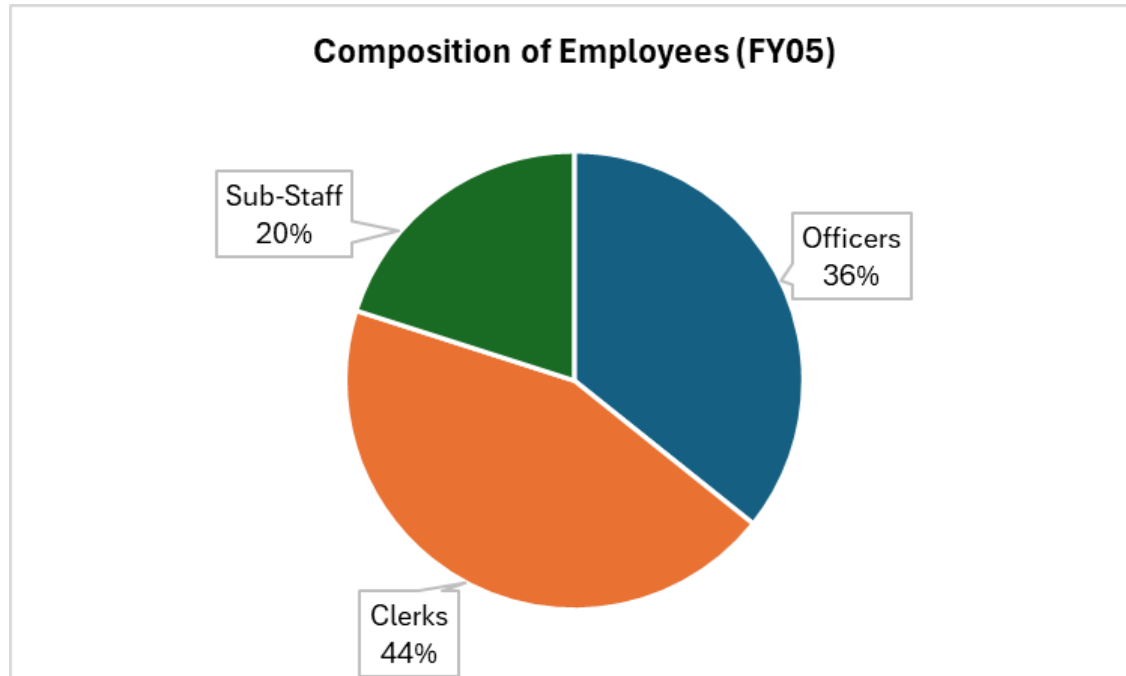


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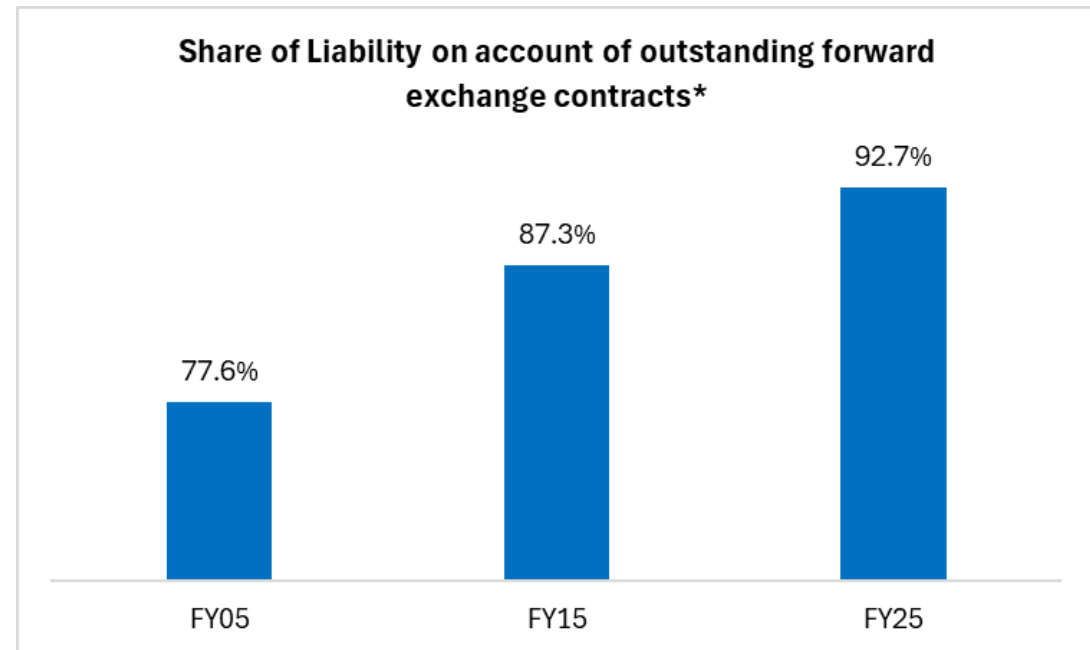
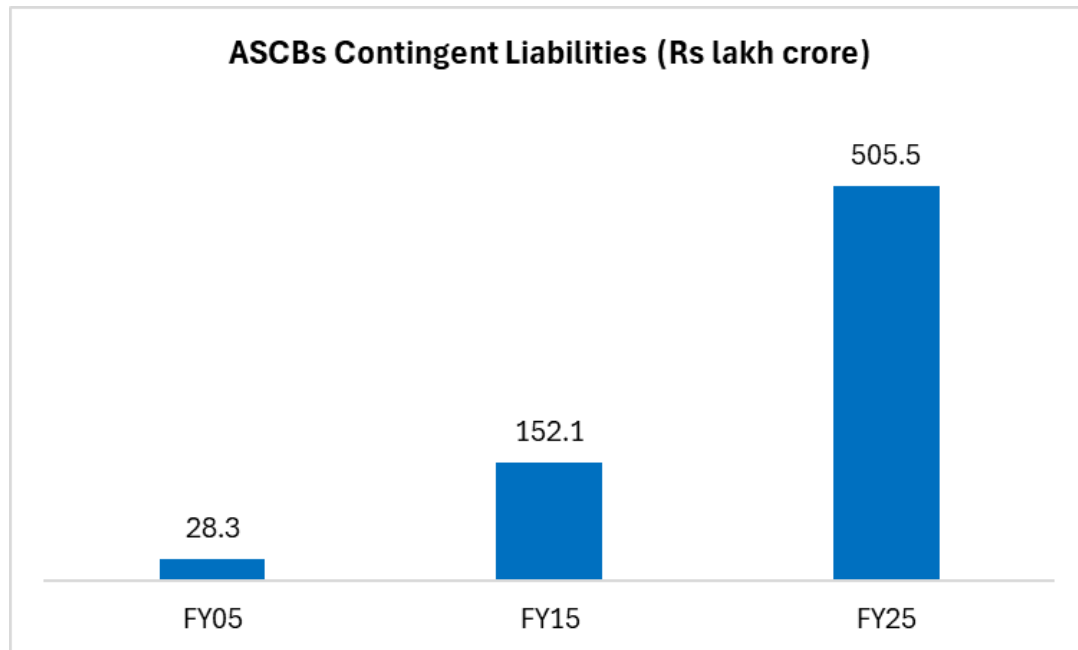
- Employees in banks increased from 8.6 lakh in FY05 to 18.1 lakh FY25
- Private banks contributed 46% of employment followed by PSBs at 42%



- ❑ Banks are undergoing undergone significant change in composition of employees
- ❑ The share of officers has increased from 36% in FY05 to 76% in FY25, indicating prevalence and inclinations towards better paid jobs

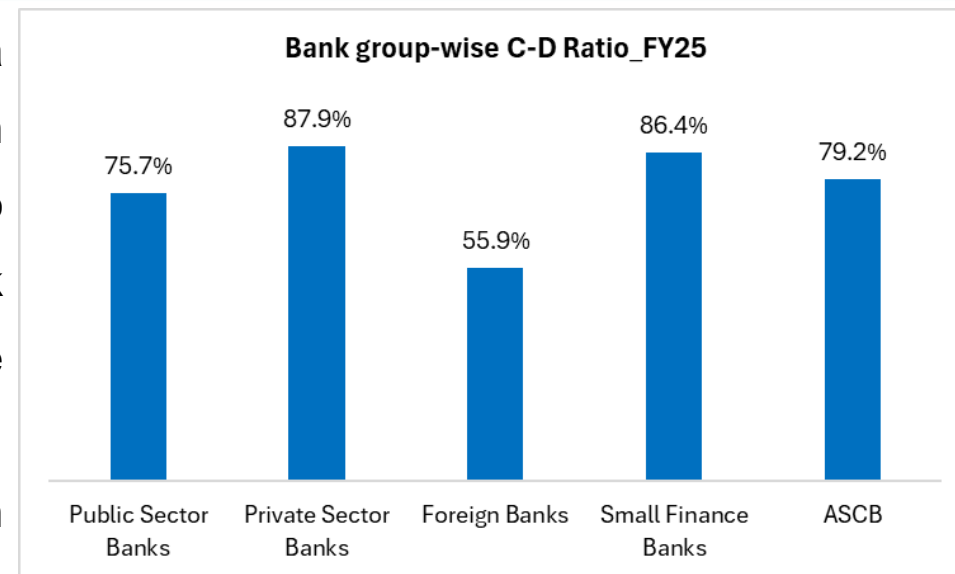


- ASCBs contingent liabilities has soared at an unexceptional pace and grew from Rs 28.3 lakh crore in FY05 to Rs 505.5 lakh crore (an increase of almost 18x)
- The share of liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts is almost 93% of total contingent liabilities



In search for a threshold C-D Ratio

□ The credit-to-deposit (C-D) ratio of the banking system has exhibited a sustained upward trajectory in recent years from 69% in FY21 to 79% in FY25 with incremental numbers reaching at 94%. While a rising C-D ratio reflects improved credit intermediation and stronger demand for bank lending, persistently high levels can strain banks' liquidity positions, reduce available buffers, and increase dependence on market-based funding, thereby amplifying financial stability risks. At the same time, an excessively low C-D ratio may signal inefficient intermediation, with deposits remaining underutilized



Source: RBI Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India

□ **Despite its centrality to banking sector health, the assessment of an 'appropriate' or 'safe' C-D ratio is often guided by heuristic benchmarks rather than empirical evidence. There is limited consensus on the level beyond which incremental increases in the C-D ratio cease to support economic outcomes and instead generate adverse stability implications**

□ This motivates the present study, which undertakes an econometric assessment to identify the optimal range of the C-D ratio by explicitly allowing for non-linear effects and threshold behaviour

- We aim to identify the optimal credit-to-deposit (CD) ratio that maximizes bank performance, measured by return on assets (ROA), while explicitly accounting for potential non-linearities in the relationship between leverage and profitability
- Traditional linear panel regressions may fail to capture the point beyond which additional lending relative to deposits ceases to increase ROA or even becomes detrimental
- We employed a threshold regression framework. Our dataset comprised a panel of bank groups over multiple years, including both domestic and foreign institutions
- We then estimated a fixed-effects panel model to control for time-invariant unobserved heterogeneity across banks and included year fixed effects to capture macroeconomic shocks affecting all banks simultaneously. The baseline model can be expressed as:

$$ROA_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CD_{it} + \beta_2 (CD_{it} \cdot 1 \{ CD_{it} > \tau \}) + \lambda_1 GDP_t + \lambda_2 \ln(Assets_{it}) + \alpha_i + \delta_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where $1 \{ CD_{it} > \tau \}$ is the indicator function for threshold regime

α_i denotes bank-group specific fixed effects and
 δ_t denotes year fixed effects

- To determine the unknown threshold τ , we performed a grid search over plausible CD ratio values ranging from 62.5% to 87% in increments of 0.5%. For each candidate threshold, we generated a dummy variable $CD_high=1\{CDRatio>t\}$, estimated the fixed-effects panel regression with the interaction term and calculated the sum of squared residuals (SSR)
- The threshold corresponding to the minimum SSR was selected as the optimal CD ratio, consistent with the methodology proposed by Hansen (1999) for threshold estimation in panel data
- As shown in the table, the SSR attains its global minimum at $\tau=76$ for PSBs and PBs, with an SSR of 12.957, indicating the best in-sample fit among all candidate thresholds. **Thus, threshold range for PSBs and PBs is 76% - 80%. In case when Foreign banks are included this threshold comes down to 65% - 70%**

Optimal CD Threshold Range	
PSBs and PBS	76%-80%
PSBs, PBs and Foreign Banks	65%- 70%

Threshold selection criteria using SSR minimization	
Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks	
Tau	SSR
76	12.95
74	13.08
74.5	13.08
68.5	13.50
80.5	13.68
Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks	
Tau	SSR
64.5	10.24
63	10.24
64	10.24
70	20.08
69.5	20.08

$\hat{T} = \arg \min \sum \hat{\epsilon}_{it}^2(T)$ to find the optimal level of Tau

- To quantify how the impact of the credit-to-deposit ratio on bank profitability changes across regimes, we compute marginal effects of the CD ratio on ROA before and after the estimated threshold. The marginal effect of CD ratio on ROA was computed as below

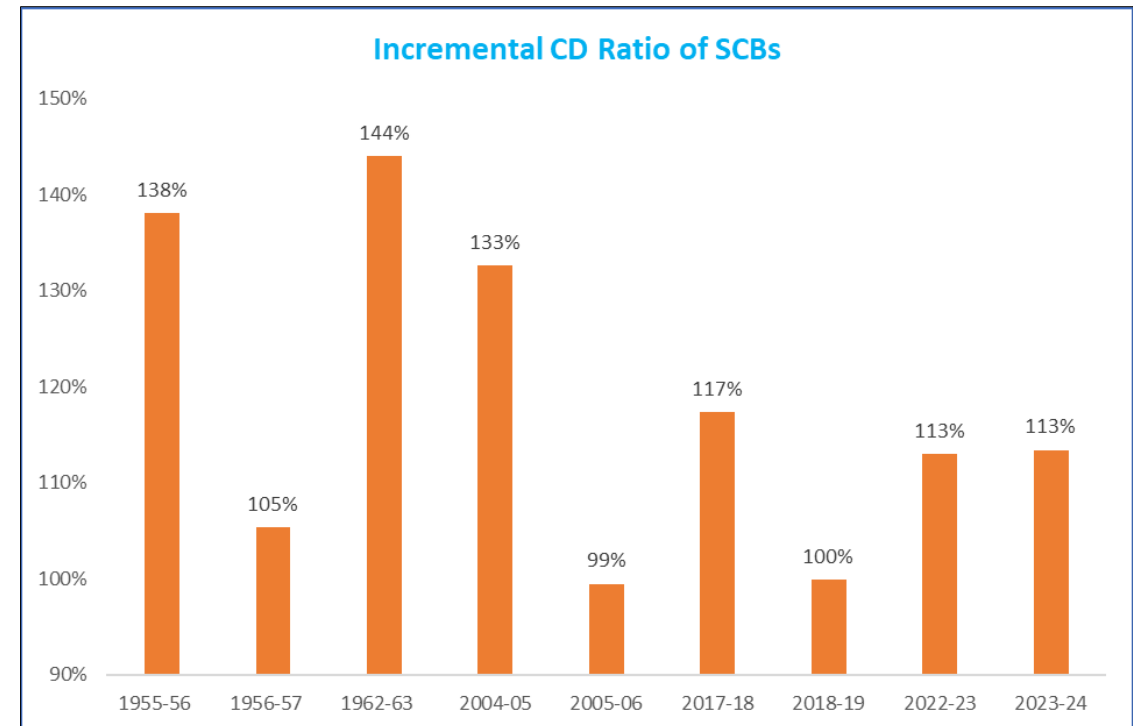
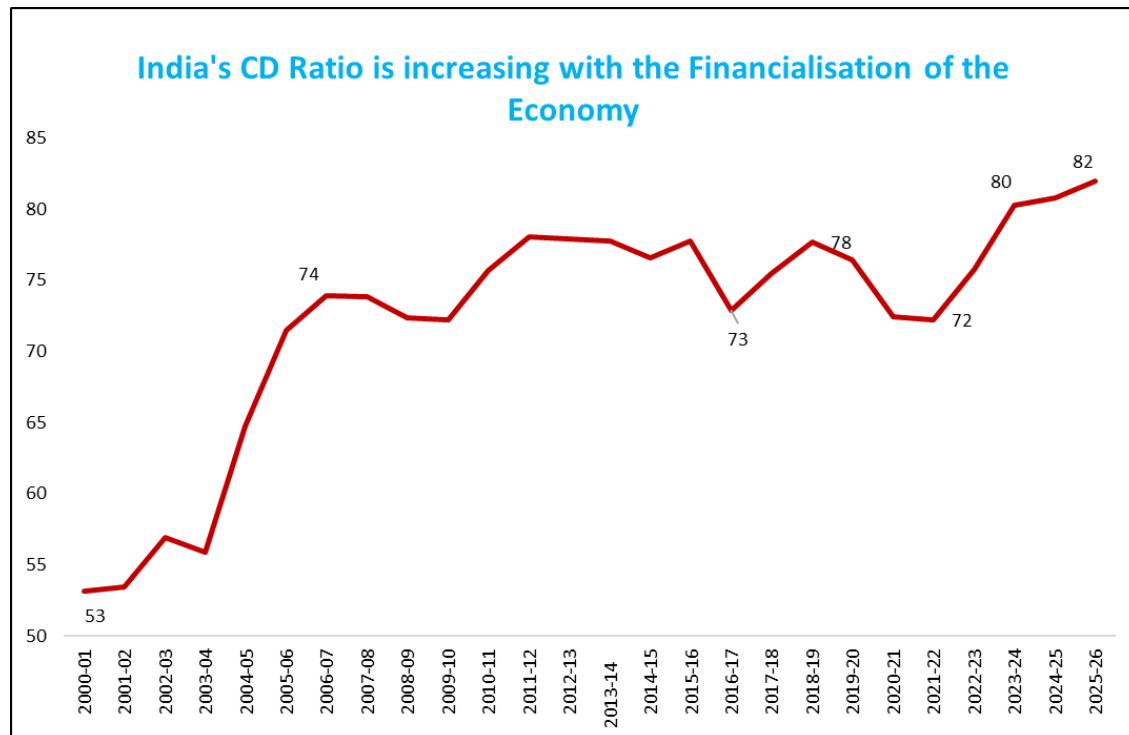
$$\partial CD / \partial ROA = \beta_1 + \beta_2 \cdot 1\{CDRatio > \tau\}$$

- Baseline specification:** Linear model without thresholds: the marginal effect of CD ratio on ROA was approximately 0.045 implying a 1% rise in CD ratio leads to a 0.04% rise in ROA
- Threshold Effect:** After incorporating the threshold effect, the marginal impact beyond the threshold dropped sharply to 0.01, implying a 1% rise in CD ratio leads to a rise in ROA by just 0.01% emphasizing that excessive leverage reduces the incremental profitability of banks
- These results suggest a non-linear, risk-sensitive relationship between leverage and profitability and underscore the importance of maintaining an optimal CD ratio that balances growth with risk

Threshold Regression Results			
Baseline Specification vs Thresholds Results			
Within	0.6186		
Between	0.3784		
Overall	0.2307		
corr(u _i , X _b) = -0.2040			
(Std. err. adjusted for 3 clusters in bank_id)			
Marginal effects			
ROA	Coefficient	Robust Std Error	p-value
CD Ratio	0.04773	0.034	0.104*
Controls			
GDP_Growth	0.035888	0.219	0.233
ln_assets	0.105145	0.1588	0.098*
Marginal effect : $\partial ROA / \partial CDRatio$ (CD_high = 1)			
ROA	Coefficient	Robust Std Error	p-value
CD Ratio	0.01943	0.021171	0.086*
* Significant at 10%			

In-depth Analysis of C-D Ratio

- With the financialization of the economy, India's credit-deposit (CD) ratio has been increasing continuously since 2000-01 from 53% to 82% as of 15 Dec 2025..which signifies a better financial development and lead to strong economic growth
- The incremental CD Ratio numbers, which crossed 100% in a number of instances...shows the increasing demand for credit, despite lean deposits growth but banks honored it by raising resources from other source
- Since 1950-51, there have been 8 instances (FYs), when the incremental CD ratio has crossed 100% and in 2005-06 it touched 99%



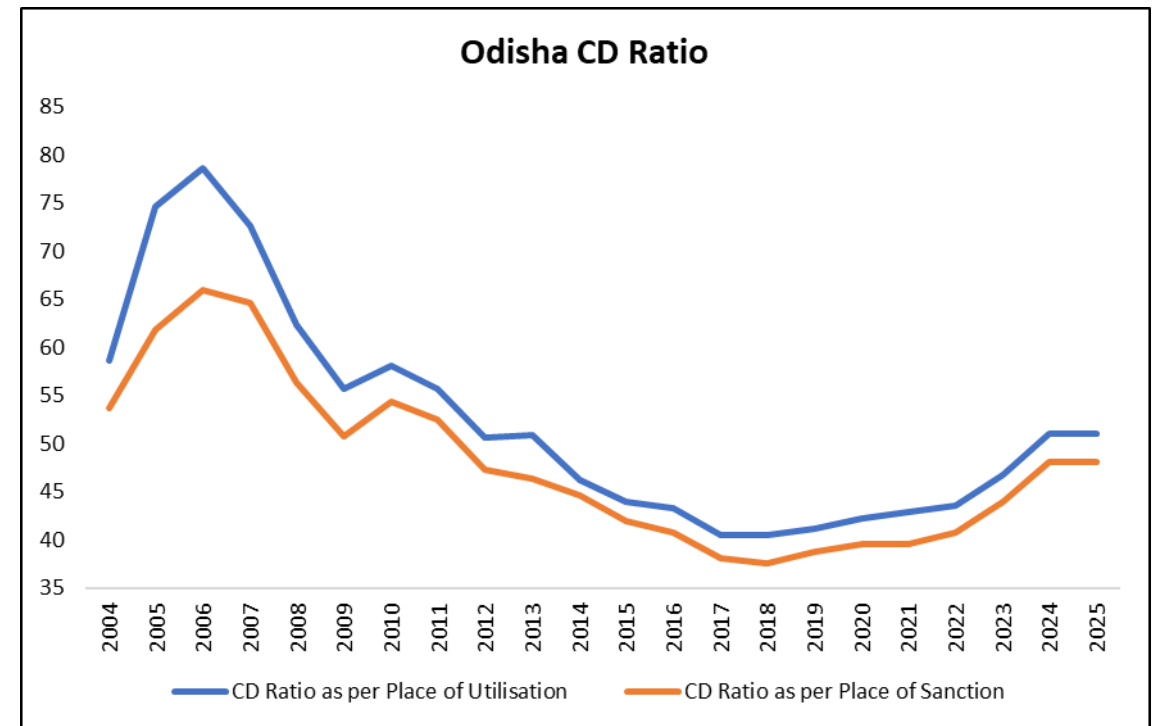
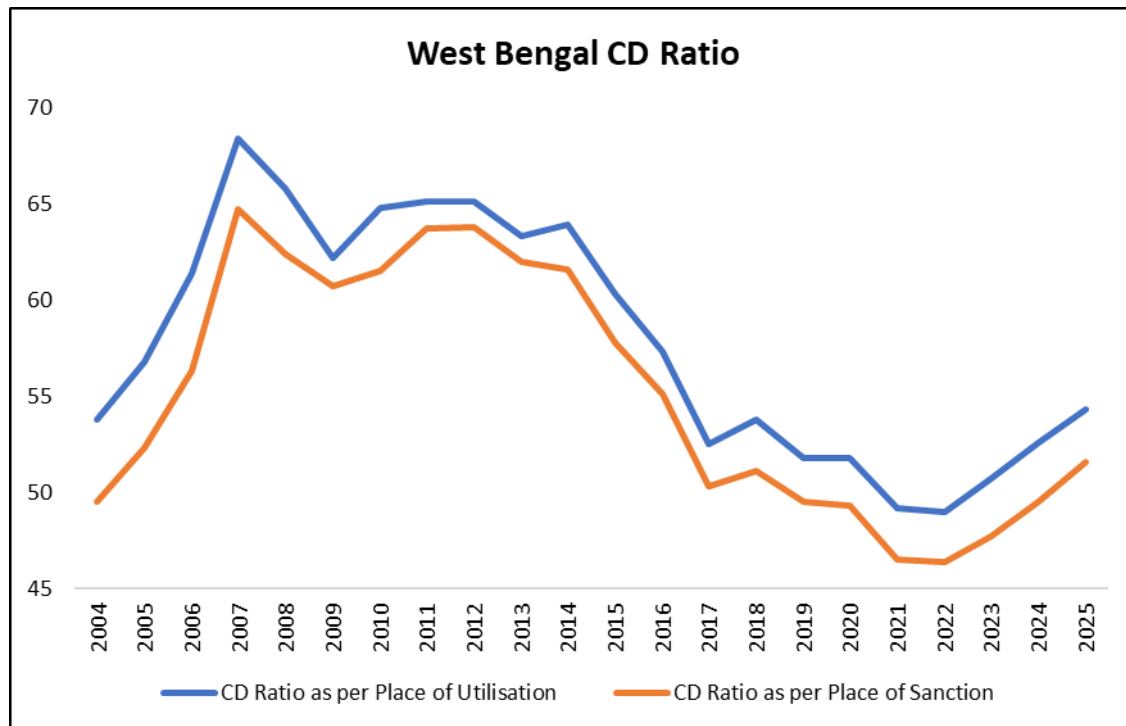
Source: RBI, SBI Research

- As CD ratio often highlights regional imbalances in financial development...where economically advanced states or regions generally have higher CD ratios (sometimes exceeding 100%), while less developed, rural regions often have persistently low ratios, indicating a lack of credit penetration and underutilization of funds
- By looking the State/UTs/Region wise data of the last 22-years, the relative share of CD ratio indicate that the Southern, Northern and Western regions continue to account for the bulk with Eastern region losing out
- it indicates that Western & Southern regions lead the CD ratio of above 90%, while Eastern and North-Eastern regions CD Ratio is below 50%
- For some big States like Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal..CD ratio is below 52%**
- There are 13 States/UTs where the average CD ratio during FY15-25 declined compared to the average CD ratio during FY04-14..but TN still maintains CD ratio of above 100%

State/Region Wise CD Ratio				
Region/State/Uts	Average		Actual	Diff (Avg FY15-25 minus Avg FY04-14)
	2004-14	2015-25	2024-25	
NORTHERN REGION	73.6	79.3	78.6	5.7
Chandigarh	108.5	94.8	71.9	-13.7
Delhi	77.7	96.6	91.8	18.9
Haryana	64.0	61.9	68.4	-2.1
Himachal Pradesh	38.7	32.7	37.8	-6.0
Jammu & Kashmir	44.8	48.3	56.9	3.5
Ladakh		39.1	43.3	
Punjab	67.2	61.3	58.5	-5.9
Rajasthan	81.5	79.8	88.6	-1.7
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	35.9	43.3	55.5	7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	24.6	26.4	31.0	1.8
Assam	38.2	47.0	62.7	8.8
Manipur	39.5	55.1	76.6	15.6
Meghalaya	31.9	32.2	40.3	0.3
Mizoram	47.2	41.8	51.5	-5.4
Nagaland	27.0	40.4	52.1	13.4
Tripura	31.6	40.3	43.2	8.6
EASTERN REGION	49.3	43.9	49.2	-5.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	33.0	45.0	52.2	12.0
Bihar	29.3	39.2	51.4	10.0
Jharkhand	32.2	31.0	39.3	-1.2
Odisha	54.4	41.6	48.1	-12.8
Sikkim	36.4	33.9	43.4	-2.5
West Bengal	59.9	50.4	51.6	-9.4
CENTRAL REGION	45.1	50.7	58.6	5.6
Chhattisgarh	49.7	66.7	79.5	17.0
Madhya Pradesh	57.5	67.3	78.3	9.8
Uttarakhand	29.5	36.7	41.5	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	42.1	44.3	50.9	2.2
WESTERN REGION	84.4	92.9	93.2	8.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.2	40.9	44.9	7.7
Daman & Diu	16.8	25.0	0.0	8.1
Goa	26.7	25.9	26.7	-0.8
Gujarat	62.5	73.8	79.7	11.3
Maharashtra	90.7	99.8	98.1	9.1
SOUTHERN REGION	88.2	89.0	94.7	0.8
Andhra Pradesh	95.0	126.5	151.1	31.5
Karnataka	73.6	66.4	67.7	-7.1
Kerala	63.5	64.6	68.8	1.0
Lakshadweep	8.8	9.5	12.7	0.7
Puducherry	56.3	66.7	72.0	10.4
Tamil Nadu	112.1	109.7	115.4	-2.4
Telangana		103.3	111.6	
ALL INDIA	73.1	76.4	80.1	3.3

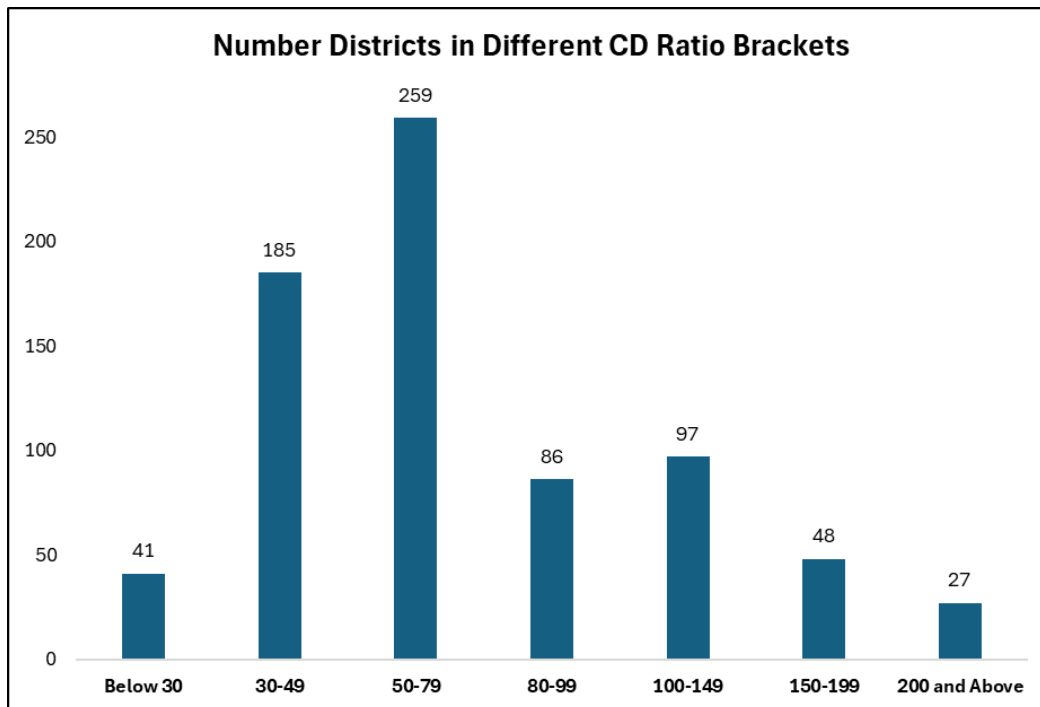
Source: RBI, SBI Research

- ❑ In Eastern India, 2 big States, namely West Bengal and Odisha, are lagging as CD ratio was continuously declining ...however, recently it increased but still remain stuck at very low levels
- ❑ **This indicate such States lack credit absorption capacity...so states may encourage to develop a conducive ecosystem necessary to attract investments**



Variations in CD ratio across districts

- As per RBI's Data Release report on "Quarterly Spatial Distribution of Deposits and Credit", there are 743-districts both deposits and Credit data available, which accounts 99.9% of banking industry
- By looking the bracket-wise CD ratio, there are 75 districts whose CD ratio is above 150 and 226 districts are there whose CD ratio is below 50...around 46% of districts CD Ratio is within 50-100
- Southern Region districts CD ratio is better compared to Other Regions



Districts with CD Ratio >200					
State/Uts	District	Number of Reporting Offices	Deposit	Credit	CD Ratio
TELANGANA	SURYAPET	125	4368	12907	295
TELANGANA	JANGAON	47	1743	4963	285
TAMIL NADU	KALLAKURICHI	137	4855	13688	282
TELANGANA	MAHABUBABAD	55	1896	5263	278
TAMIL NADU	DHARMAPURI	146	6235	17210	276
TAMIL NADU	ARIYALUR	87	3385	9058	268
TELANGANA	NALGONDA	171	7629	18950	248
TELANGANA	JOGULAMBA (GADWAL)	46	1682	4153	247
TELANGANA	MEDAK	75	2077	4989	240
TELANGANA	NAGARKURNOOL	66	2284	5397	236
ANDHRA PRADESH	PALNADU	217	9674	22421	232
TAMIL NADU	PERAMBALUR	78	3657	8415	230
TELANGANA	WANAPARTHY	47	1696	3877	229
NAGALAND	TUENSANG	6	173	392	226
TAMIL NADU	THENI	185	8694	19498	224
ANDHRA PRADESH	PRAKASAM	269	13424	29662	221
MADHYA PRADESH	AGAR-MALWA	45	1382	3017	218
ANDHRA PRADESH	NANDYAL	178	7825	16906	216
ANDHRA PRADESH	DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR KONASEEMA	248	10188	21739	213
ANDHRA PRADESH	WEST GODAVARI	343	16690	35574	213
TAMIL NADU	RAMANATHAPURAM	134	6526	13480	207
ANDHRA PRADESH	BAPATLA	196	8929	18362	206
TELANGANA	YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	76	2926	5974	204
TELANGANA	NIRMAL	55	2590	5269	203
TELANGANA	KHAMMAM	172	9377	18838	201
ANDHRA PRADESH	SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU NELLORE	304	19759	39575	200
TAMIL NADU	TIRUVANNAMALAI	258	11815	23607	200

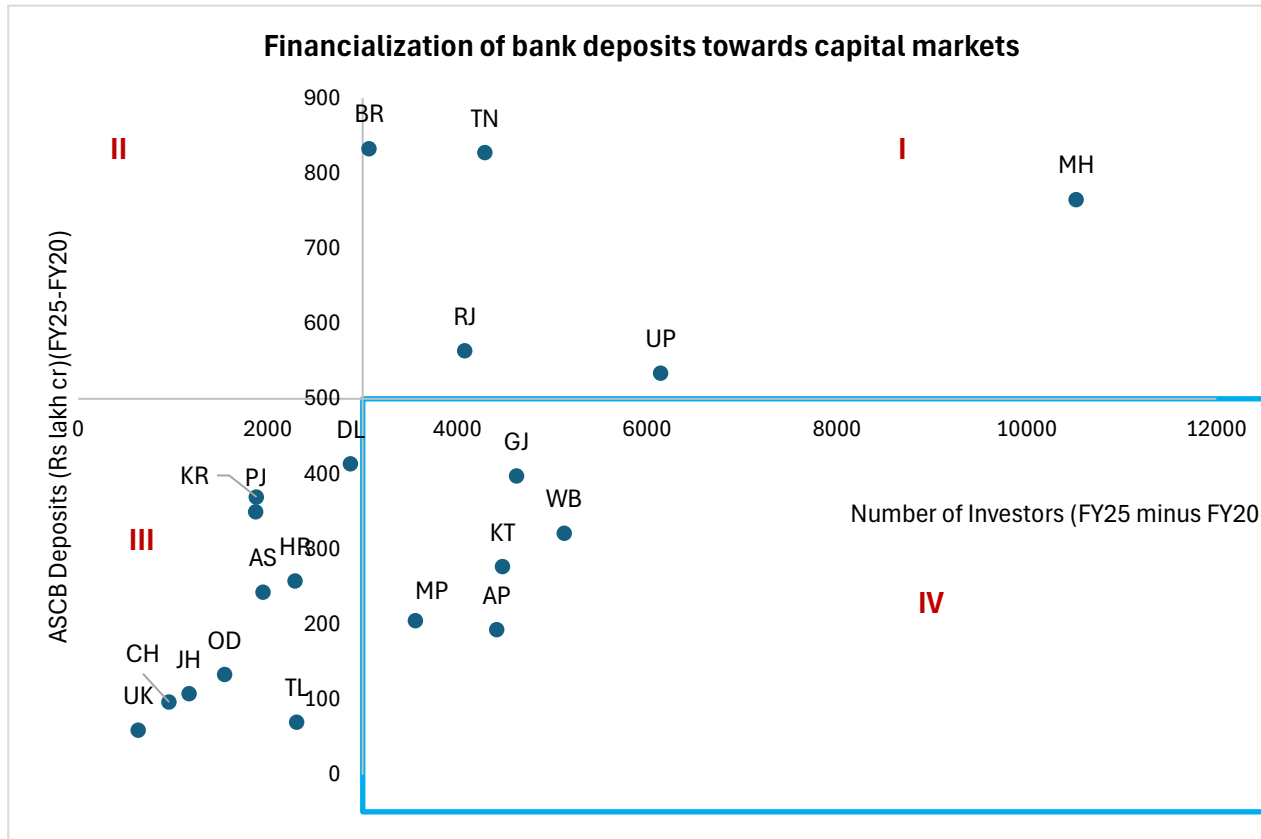
Source: RBI, SBI Research

District-wise Deposit & Credit Movement Analysis

- During H1FY26, SCBs deposits incremental growth declined to Rs 8.1 lakh crore, compared to Rs 8.6 lakh crore in H1FY25, while credit increased to Rs 7.6 lakh crore from Rs 7.4 lakh crore during the same period
- By looking the population group-wise data, there is a significant traction in both deposits and credit growth in Rural, Semi-Urban and Urban areas, but decline in Metro areas during H1FY26, compared to H1FY25
- In Metros incremental deposits growth contracted by 34% to Rs 3.4 lakh crore and credit growth contracted by 14% to Rs 3.6 lakh crore, while there is a significant jump of deposits in semi-urban areas and credit in rural areas

Incremental Growth in Deposits and Credit : H1FY26 vs H125								
Population Group	Incremental Deposit				Incremental Credit			
	H1FY26		H1FY25		H1FY26		H1FY25	
	Rs Crore	% Share	Rs Crore	% Share	Rs Crore	% Share	Rs Crore	% Share
Rural	98643	12.2	70287	8.1	82164	10.8	64088	8.6
Semi-urban	171398	21.1	101942	11.8	132743	17.4	110976	14.9
Urban	201764	24.9	174003	20.1	183940	24.2	147665	19.8
Metro	340843	42.0	518663	60.0	362699	47.6	422535	56.7
All India	811725	100.0	864143	100.0	761623	100.00	745314	100
Source: RBI, SBI Research								

- While both bank deposits and investor participation have increased over the years, the speed of increase of investor participation between FY20-25 is higher than that of bank deposits during the same period(>1)
- Juxtaposing incremental deposits between FY20-25 and incremental investors during the same period reveals that states such as Gujarat, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have witnessed movement of deposits from banks towards financial markets**



Quadrant I	States with higher incremental investors as well as higher deposits
Quadrant II	States with lower incremental investors but higher deposits
Quadrant-III	States with lower incremental deposits as well as lower investors
Quadrant-IV	States with lower incremental deposits but higher incremental investors- Movement of deposits from banks to financial markets

$$\text{Relative speed} = \frac{\ln(X_T/X_0)}{\ln(Y_T/Y_0)}$$

Where X represents investor participation and Y represents bank deposits

- We have calculated district-wise concentration indices, which indicate the top 10 districts holds around 43% of deposits and 49% of credit. While the top 100 districts hold deposits of 75% and credit of 77%
- The rest of 643 districts holds business of around 25%
- **In the top-25 districts of deposits, who are not in the top-25 credit districts are : Nagpur, Patna, North-24 Parganas, and Trivandrum**
- **Similarly, there are 4-districts, namely Chandigarh, Indore, Ludhiana and Raipur are in the top 25-credit districts but not in the top 25-deposits districts**

Concentration of Top Districts		
Indices	Deposits	Credit
CR10	42.91	48.92
CR15	48.55	53.81
CR25	55.21	59.91
CR50	64.9	68.4
CR100	75.17	77.17

Source: RBI, SBI Research; CR: Concentration Ratios

SCBs Top 25 Districts Market Share			
Deposits		Credit	
Districts	Market Share %	Districts	Market Share %
MUMBAI	9.44	MUMBAI	10.78
NCT OF DELHI	8.99	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	9.98
BENGALURU URBAN	5.67	NCT OF DELHI	9.57
MUMBAI SUBURBAN	5.60	BENGALURU URBAN	4.36
CHENNAI	3.07	CHENNAI	3.73
PUNE	2.55	HYDERABAD	2.63
HYDERABAD	2.04	PUNE	2.47
KOLKATA	2.03	AHMEDABAD	2.07
GURUGRAM	1.86	KOLKATA	1.78
AHMEDABAD	1.65	GURUGRAM	1.55
THANE	1.45	JAIPUR	1.13
LUCKNOW	1.25	THANE	1.12
GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	1.07	ERNAKULAM	1.03
JAIPUR	0.99	SURAT	0.84
KHURDA	0.88	COIMBATORE	0.76
NORTH 24 PARGANAS	0.85	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	0.76
ERNAKULAM	0.83	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAG	0.73
PATNA	0.78	LUCKNOW	0.64
VADODARA	0.67	BHOPAL	0.62
NAGPUR	0.62	RAIPUR	0.60
BHOPAL	0.61	INDORE	0.57
MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	0.60	KHURDA	0.57
SURAT	0.57	CHANDIGARH	0.55
COIMBATORE	0.57	VADODARA	0.54
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	0.56	LUDHIANA	0.53

Source: RBI, SBI Research

- SCB's overall data indicates, deposits and credit declined in H1FY26 in many districts from Rajasthan



Top Districts Decline in Deposits (Rs crore)

RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR RURAL	-9667
RAJASTHAN	NEEM KA THANA	-6616
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR RURAL	-5839
KARNATAKA	RAMANAGARA	-4867
RAJASTHAN	GANGAPURCITY	-3732
RAJASTHAN	ANUPGARH	-3398
TELANGANA	HANUMAKONDA	-2588
RAJASTHAN	KEKRI	-2554
GUJARAT	VADODARA	-2308
CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	-2306
RAJASTHAN	SHAHPURA	-2141
PUDUCHERRY	MAHE	-2080
RAJASTHAN	DUDU	-1763
MAHARASHTRA	THANE	-1550
TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	-1531
ODISHA	SAMBALPUR	-1511
NAGALAND	KOHIMA	-1334
RAJASTHAN	SANCHORE	-1316
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PAPUMPARE	-1202
UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	-1133

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts increase in Deposits (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Deposit
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	60377
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	53611
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	48624
TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	30503
TELANGANA	RANGAREDDI	27279
HARYANA	GURUGRAM	22809
MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	20003
RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	16241
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	13106
GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	12775
UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NA	11008
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	10500
TELANGANA	HYDERABAD	9976
TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	8555
TELANGANA	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIR	8418
WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	7841
MAHARASHTRA	RAIGAD	7587
UTTAR PRADESH	GHAZIABAD	7129
MAHARASHTRA	NAGPUR	6247
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU RURAL	5583

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts Decline in Credit (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Credit
CHHATTISGARH	DAKSHIN BASTAR DA	-543
ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM	-595
ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	-617
PUDUCHERRY	YANAM	-641
PUDUCHERRY	MAHE	-770
ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	-872
ODISHA	KHURDA	-1412
RAJASTHAN	SANCHORE	-1428
HARYANA	KARNAL	-1990
JHARKHAND	PURBI SINGHBHUM	-2120
RAJASTHAN	SHAHPURA	-2554
RAJASTHAN	GANGAPURCITY	-2731
RAJASTHAN	DUDU	-2949
RAJASTHAN	KEKRI	-3187
TELANGANA	HANUMAKONDA	-3855
RAJASTHAN	NEEM KA THANA	-5543
RAJASTHAN	ANUPGARH	-5985
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR RURAL	-8094
RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR RURAL	-10626
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	-47854

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts increase in Credit (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Credit
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	84732
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	46353
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	36252
GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	34139
MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	33264
RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	26074
TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	24933
HARYANA	GURUGRAM	23294
TELANGANA	RANGAREDDI	19688
WEST BENGAL	KOLKATA	18537
CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	12943
MAHARASHTRA	THANE	11611
GUJARAT	SURAT	11250
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	10834
CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	9822
KERALA	ERNAKULAM	9233
TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	9169
MADHYA PRADESH	BHOPAL	8999
UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	8254
RAJASTHAN	GANGANAGAR	6667

Source: RBI, SBI Research

- Metro branches of SCB indicate that during H1FY26, Thane & Lucknow indicate contraction of deposits, while Mumbai Suburb & Bengaluru Urban indicate highest increase in deposits

Deposits

Credit

Top Districts in increase/decline in Deposits in Metro Branches (Rs crore)		
State or UTs	District	Deposit
MAHARASHTRA	THANE	-5,351
UTTAR PRADESH	LUCKNOW	-2,464
CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	-1,873
ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	-1,624
GUJARAT	VADODARA	-1,501
ANDHRA PRADESH	NTR	-1,416
TELANGANA	RANGAREDDI	27,239
TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	30,503
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	38,948
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	51,484
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	60,377
Source: RBI, SBI Research		

Top Districts in increase/decline in Credit in Metro Branches (Rs crore)		
State or UTs	District	Credit
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	-49,780
ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	-1,475
TELANGANA	MEDCHAL-MALKAJGIRI	-1,412
PUNJAB	AMRITSAR	-577
JAMMU & KASHMIR	SRINAGAR	-30
TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	24,933
MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	31,267
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	34,145
GUJARAT	AHMEDABAD	34,346
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI	46,353
MAHARASHTRA	MUMBAI SUBURBAN	84,732
Source: RBI, SBI Research		

- In Urban branches, Hanumakonda districts shows maximum decline in both deposits and credit



Top Districts in Contraction of Deposits in Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Deposits
TELANGANA	HANUMAKONDA	-2608
TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	-2341
RAJASTHAN	GANGAPURCITY	-1941
HIMACHAL PRADESH	SHIMLA	-1919
GUJARAT	GANDHINAGAR	-1785
GUJARAT	BHARUCH	-1146
MEGHALAYA	EAST KHASI HILLS	-743
MANIPUR	IMPHAL WEST	-698
ANDHRA PRADESH	TIRUPATI	-656
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	-500
SIKKIM	GANGTOK	-364
MAHARASHTRA	JALGAON	-344
JHARKHAND	PURBI SINGHBHUM	-287
MAHARASHTRA	YAVATMAL	-230
TRIPURA	WEST TRIPURA	-172
KERALA	ERNAKULAM	-160
MAHARASHTRA	DHARASHIV	-106

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in increase of Deposits in Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Deposits
KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	1906
MADHYA PRADESH	SINGRAULI	2026
WEST BENGAL	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	2103
HARYANA	PANCHKULA	2144
RAJASTHAN	SAWAI MADHOPUR	2227
KARNATAKA	DHARWAD	2865
UTTARAKHAND	DEHRA DUN	2899
KARNATAKA	MYSURU	3061
JAMMU & KASHMIR	JAMMU	3118
CHHATTISGARH	BILASPUR	3122
ODISHA	KHURDA	3298
PUNJAB	JALANDHAR	3335
MAHARASHTRA	THANE	3358
CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	4221
ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	4646
MAHARASHTRA	RAIGAD	4653
WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	6029
UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	9797
GUJARAT	ANAND	9864
HARYANA	GURUGRAM	21844

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in Decline in Credit in Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Credit
TELANGANA	HANUMAKONDA	-4095
JHARKHAND	PURBI SINGHBHUM	-2128
ODISHA	KHURDA	-1712
RAJASTHAN	GANGAPURCITY	-1391
HARYANA	KARNAL	-793
ANDHRA PRADESH	KRISHNA	-315
ASSAM	DIBRUGARH	-250
ANDHRA PRADESH	DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR KONARK	-214
KARNATAKA	DAKSHIN KANNAD	-196
KERALA	ALAPUZHA	-154
RAJASTHAN	BUNDI	-115
GUJARAT	SURENDRANAGAR	-38
MADHYA PRADESH	BETUL	-14
GUJARAT	VALSAD	-10

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in increase in Credit in Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Credit
HARYANA	GURUGRAM	21954
CHANDIGARH	CHANDIGARH	12895
KERALA	ERNAKULAM	6654
RAJASTHAN	UDAIPUR	4014
KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	3729
WEST BENGAL	NORTH 24 PARGANAS	3554
UTTAR PRADESH	GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR	3418
TELANGANA	WARANGAL	3363
ASSAM	KAMRUP METROPOLITAN	3103
UTTARAKHAND	DEHRA DUN	2741
TAMIL NADU	KRISHNAGIRI	2481
WEST BENGAL	PASCHIM BARDHAMAN	2464
HARYANA	PANIPAT	2429
KERALA	THRISSUR	2011
TAMIL NADU	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	1906
MAHARASHTRA	RAIGAD	1838
TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	1770
ANDHRA PRADESH	GUNTUR	1730
KERALA	KOZHIKODE	1726
JAMMU & KASHMIR	JAMMU	1586

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Increase or Decline in Deposits & Credit: Semi-Urban Branches

Deposits

Decline

Increase

Credit

Decline

Increase

Top Districts in Contraction of Deposits in Semi-Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Deposit
GUJARAT	ANAND	-7789
RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR RURAL	-7185
RAJASTHAN	NEEM KA THANA	-5510
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR RURAL	-3046
RAJASTHAN	ANUPGARH	-2526
PUDUCHERRY	MAHE	-2080
ODISHA	SAMBALPUR	-1959
RAJASTHAN	KEKRI	-1842
NAGALAND	KOHIMA	-1355
CHHATTISGARH	RAIPUR	-1266
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	PAPUMPARE	-1264
RAJASTHAN	SHAHPURA	-1130
RAJASTHAN	SANCHORE	-777
ASSAM	DIBRUGARH	-681
RAJASTHAN	DUDU	-672
ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM	-532
RAJASTHAN	GANGAPURCITY	-522
PUDUCHERRY	YANAM	-503
ASSAM	KOKRAJHAR	-321
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	EAST KAMENG	-248

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in increase of Deposits in Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Deposits
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	11503
RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR	8344
KERALA	ERNAKULAM	4912
RAJASTHAN	SIKAR	4401
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU RURAL	3646
KERALA	KOTTAYAM	3500
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR	3260
KERALA	THRISSUR	2839
KERALA	PATHANAMTHITTA	2813
PUDUCHERRY	PUDUCHERRY	2804
RAJASTHAN	JHUNJHUNU	2705
MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	2658
RAJASTHAN	GANGANAGAR	2619
KERALA	KANNUR	2590
TAMIL NADU	CHENGALPATTU	2430
GOA	NORTH GOA	2070
KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	1883
KERALA	ALAPUZHA	1791
RAJASTHAN	AJMER	1787
KERALA	KOLLAM	1734

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in Decline in Credit in Semi-Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Credit
RAJASTHAN	JAIPUR RURAL	-8211
RAJASTHAN	NEEM KA THANA	-4656
RAJASTHAN	ANUPGARH	-4585
RAJASTHAN	JODHPUR RURAL	-3009
RAJASTHAN	KEKRI	-2176
GUJARAT	ANAND	-1703
RAJASTHAN	DUDU	-1356
RAJASTHAN	SHAHPURA	-1057
RAJASTHAN	SANCHORE	-1006
ANDHRA PRADESH	SRIKAKULAM	-972
HARYANA	KARNAL	-923
PUDUCHERRY	MAHE	-770
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU RURAL	-713
ASSAM	KARIMGANJ	-642
PUDUCHERRY	YANAM	-641
CHHATTISGARH	DAKSHIN BASTAR	-550
PUNJAB	FAZILKA	-547
UTTAR PRADESH	BIJNOR	-338
RAJASTHAN	GANGAPURCITY	-256
MADHYA PRADESH	BARWANI	-254

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in increase in Credit in Urban Branches (Rs crore)

State or UTs	District	Credit
KERALA	ERNAKULAM	2474
RAJASTHAN	AJMER	2171
TAMIL NADU	CHENGALPATTU	2127
TAMIL NADU	COIMBATORE	2088
ANDHRA PRADESH	VIZIANAGARAM	1977
TAMIL NADU	THIRUVALLUR	1804
TAMIL NADU	KANYAKUMARI	1734
TAMIL NADU	TIRUPPUR	1670
PUDUCHERRY	PUDUCHERRY	1648
TAMIL NADU	NAMAKKAL	1516
KERALA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	1487
RAJASTHAN	JHUNJHUNU	1478
MAHARASHTRA	PUNE	1476
KARNATAKA	BENGALURU URBAN	1384
NCT OF DELHI	NEW DELHI	1377
TAMIL NADU	SALEM	1307
TAMIL NADU	ERODE	1279
TAMIL NADU	MADURAI	1235
TAMIL NADU	DHARMAPURI	1202
TAMIL NADU	KARUR	1187

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Deposits

Decline

Increase

Credit

Decline

Increase

Top Districts in Contraction of Deposits in Rural Branches (Rs crore)

State	Districts	Deposit
Karnataka	Ramanagara	-5121
Rajasthan	Jodhpur Rural	-2794
Rajasthan	Jaipur Rural	-2483
Nct Of Delhi	New Delhi	-1327
Rajasthan	Gangapurcity	-1268
Gujarat	Vadodara	-1162
Rajasthan	Neem Ka Thana	-1106
Rajasthan	Dudu	-1091
Rajasthan	Shahpura	-1012
Telangana	Rangareddi	-947
Rajasthan	Anupgarh	-871
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	-794
Rajasthan	Kekri	-712
Jharkhand	Bokaro	-637
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	-618
Rajasthan	Sanchore	-538

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in increase in Deposits in Rural Branches (Rs crore)

State	Districts	Credit
Rajasthan	Jaipur	4156
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	3048
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2877
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	2077
Maharashtra	Raigad	2024
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	1937
Uttarakhand	Dehra Dun	1512
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1343
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	1260
Punjab	Jalandhar	1195
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Na	1187
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1183
West Bengal	South 24 Parganas	1175
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	1168
Maharashtra	Pune	1152
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	1138
West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	1119
West Bengal	North 24 Parganas	1114
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1067

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in Contraction of Credit in Rural Branches (Rs crore)

State	Districts	Credit
Rajasthan	Jodhpur Rural	-5085
Rajasthan	Jaipur Rural	-2415
Rajasthan	Dudu	-1592
Rajasthan	Shahpura	-1497
Rajasthan	Anupgarh	-1401
Rajasthan	Gangapurcity	-1084
Rajasthan	Kekri	-1011
Rajasthan	Neem Ka Thana	-887
Karnataka	Ramanagara	-625
Tamil Nadu	Chengalpattu	-586
Bihar	Vaishali	-560
Rajasthan	Sanchore	-422
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	-358
Maharashtra	Wardha	-321
Jharkhand	Ranchi	-293
Odisha	Jajpur	-292
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	-292
Haryana	Karnal	-274
Bihar	Patna	-263
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	-219

Source: RBI, SBI Research

Top Districts in increase in Credit in Rural Branches (Rs crore)

State	Districts	Credit
Tamil Nadu	Salem	790
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	792
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	813
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	845
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	869
Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	897
Telangana	Rangareddi	908
Rajasthan	Ajmer	956
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	956
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	958
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	976
Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	1048
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	1108
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	1360
Telangana	Medchal-Malkajgiri	1476
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	1499
Punjab	Ludhiana	1522
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3218
Rajasthan	Jaipur	4410
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	5455

Source: RBI, SBI Research



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Contact Details:

Dr. Soumya Kanti Ghosh

Member, 16th Finance Commission &
Group Chief Economic Advisor
State Bank of India, Corporate Centre
Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021

Email: soumya.ghosh@sbi.co.in

gcea.erd@sbi.co.in

Phone: 022-22742440

☒ : @kantisoumya