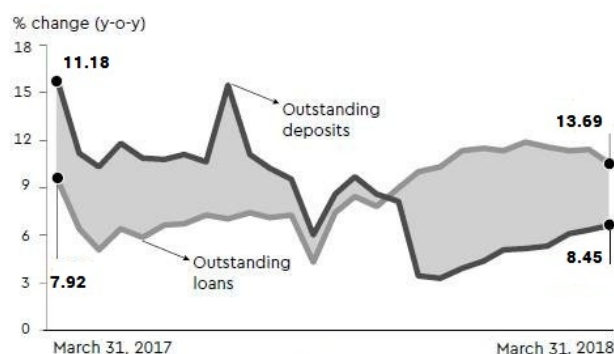


HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE BANKS DURING FY 2017-18



- The year-on-year (y-o-y) growth in aggregate deposits worked out to 8.45% in March 31, 2018 which was lower as compared with that in March 2017 i.e. 11.18%.
- The year-on-year (y-o-y) growth in credit worked out to 13.69 % in March 31, 2018, higher than the growth of a year ago i.e. 7.92%.
- Public sector banks continued to maintain their leading position accounting for 79.05% of total deposits and 65.62% of bank's credit in March 31, 2018 followed by Private sector banks, Cooperative banks and RRBs with share of 9.67%, 5.84% and 5.44% in deposits and 18.62%, 11.42% and 4.33% respectively.
- Term deposits constituted the highest share (55%) in aggregate deposits followed by savings deposits (39%) and current deposits (11%) of public sector banks.
- While deceleration in growth of bank deposits and credit spanned across all population groups, the growth rates in the semi urban areas were higher (y-o-y).
- Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the banks increased from 6.85% of total credit during March 2017 to 8.05% at the end of March 31, 2018. In absolute term, it increased by Rs. 5526 crore (y-o-y) and stood at Rs. 21971 crore as on 31.03.2018.
- The credit-deposit (C-D) ratio of the state increased to 74.69% at the end of March 31, 2018 from 71.25% a year ago. However, actual CD ratio stood at 77.60% as on 31.03.2018 after including the utilization of credit as per "place of utilisation Norm" of RBI.
- Excluding cooperative banks and RRBs, CD ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) was 70.92% as on March 31, 2018.
- Two-third of aggregate deposits and credit continued to be concentrated in ten banks namely State Bank of India, DCCBs, Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Union Bank of India, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, Allahabad Bank and Bank of Baroda.

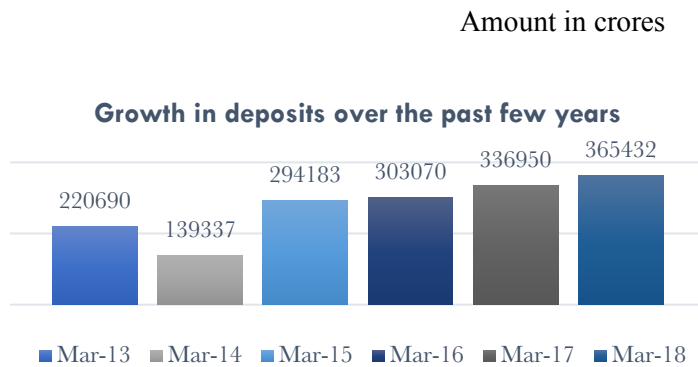
Amount in crore

Sr	Bank	Deposits	Advances	No. of Branches	% of total no. of Br.	% of total Dep.	% of total Adv.	Business	% of total business
1	State Bank of India	114481	67028	1123	15.47	31.33	24.56	181509	28.43
2	DCCBs	21204	31129	853	11.75	5.80	11.41	52333	8.20
3	Bank of India	26433	19878	440	6.06	7.23	7.28	46311	7.25
4	Central Bank of India	28843	13771	467	6.43	7.89	5.05	42614	6.68
5	Punjab National Bank	22352	17482	295	4.06	6.12	6.41	39834	6.24
6	Union Bank of India	23319	13194	285	3.93	6.38	4.83	36513	5.72
7	HDFC Bank	10123	16268	136	1.87	2.77	5.96	26391	4.13
8	ICICI Bank	8359	14061	238	3.28	2.29	5.15	22420	3.51
9	Allahabad Bank	13994	8095	205	2.82	3.83	2.97	22089	3.46
10	Bank of Baroda	11250	10049	195	2.69	3.08	3.68	21298	3.34

BRANCH NETWORK

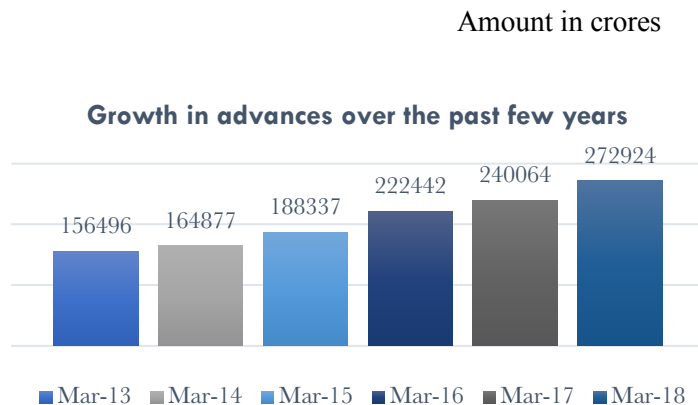
- Banking services in the State are covered through a network of 7279 branches (As on 31.03.2018. Of which 2681 (37%), 2307 (32%) and 2291 (31%) branches comprised rural, semi urban & urban branches respectively.
- At the end of March 31, 2018, there were 42 Commercial Banks (CBs), 3 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), 1 State Cooperative Bank (MPStCB), 38 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and 7 Small Finance Banks (SFBs).
- At the end of March 31, 2018, net increase of 61 new bank branches have been registered year on year basis.
- There are 11864 Sub Service Areas (SSAs) in the state, of which 1517 SSAs are covered through branches, while others are covered through 10347 business correspondents. 9554 ATMs are installed in M.P. Besides this, 43 villages with a population of more than 5000 are covered through Banking Outlets as on 31 March 2018.

DEPOSITS



At the end of March-18, deposits grew by 8.45% y-o-y, which is below the growth of 11.18% during previous year in same period. Even in absolute terms, deposits grew by Rs. 28480 crore (y-o-y) during March-18, whereas it was Rs. 33880 crore in last year.

CREDIT



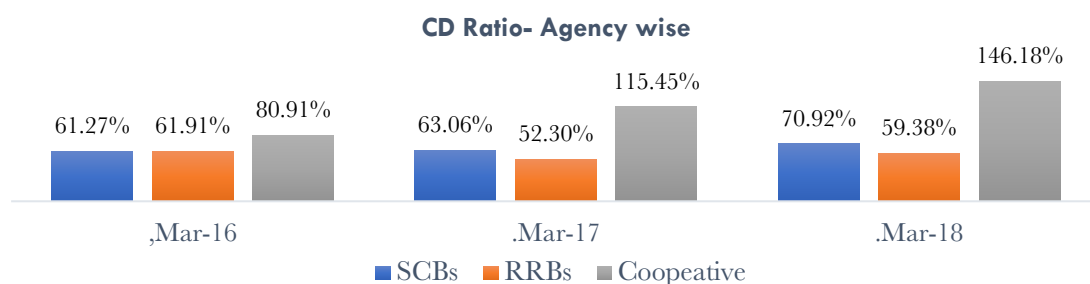
Bank's credit grew by 13.69% (y-o-y) at the end of March-18, as against 7.92% during the corresponding period of 2017.

BUSINESS

- Total business of the Banks increased to Rs. 638356 crore during March 31, 2018 from Rs. 577014 crore in the last year, registering a growth of Rs. 61342 crore (y-o-y) in absolute terms and 10.63% in percentage terms in line with 9.80% during corresponding period of last year.
- This growth is in line with the previous growth rate of few years.

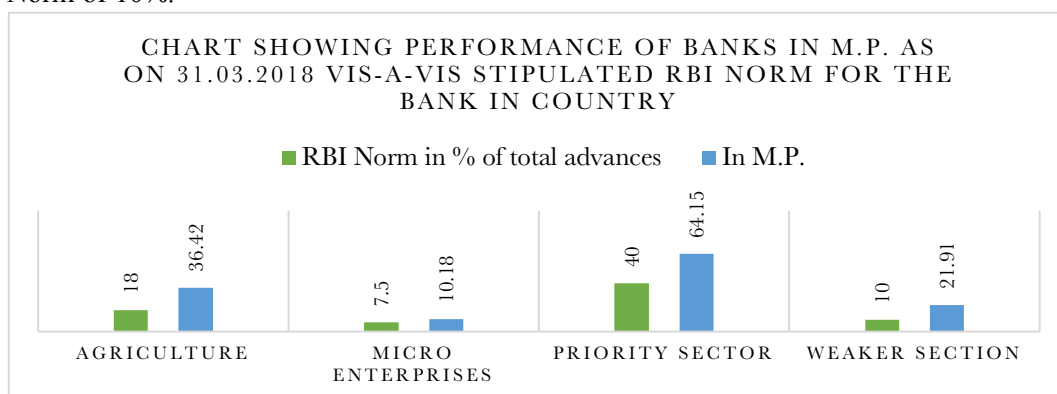
CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO

- Credit-Deposit Ratio (CD ratio) of Madhya Pradesh has increased to 74.69% during Q-4 of current fiscal from 71.25% in previous year i.e. Mar-17. Including credit as per place of utilization, the CD ratio stood at 77.60% as on March 31, 2018.
- CD ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) also increased to 70.92% as on March 31, 2018 from 67.06% in the last year.



RBI NORM VIS-À-VIS PERFORMANCE OF BANKS IN MADHYA PRADESH

- Priority Sector advances were 64.15% of total credit. Which is more than the stipulated RBI Norm of 40% for the Banks.
- Agriculture credit was 36.42% of total credit. Which is above the RBI Norm of 18%.
- Credit to micro enterprises under MSME was 10.18% of the total advances higher than the RBI Norm of 7.5%.
- Advances to weaker sections was 21.91% of the total credit. Which is higher than the RBI Norm of 10%.



NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

- The total non-performing assets as percent of total advances were stood at 8.05% during Mar-18 quarter of current fiscal as against 6.85% during a year ago. In absolute term, it increased by Rs. 5526 crore (y-o-y) and stood at Rs. 21971 crore as on 31.03.2018.
- Among bank groups, non-performing assets of PSBs, Private sector banks, RRBs and cooperative banks stood at 7.82%, 4.68%, 14.02% and 12.59% of total credit respectively as on March 31, 2018, which is showing increase over previous year. NPA of these banks a year ago was 6.89%, 2%, 1.56% & 11.46% respectively.

OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 31.03.2018

Agriculture is the back bone of the economy of Madhya Pradesh. It is the source for livelihood of around 70% of the population directly or indirectly. It contributes around 28 percent to GDP of the state. As per census 2011, out of 31.6 million total workers in the state, 9.8 million are cultivators and 12.2 million are agricultural labourers.

The agricultural sector in the state grew at around 9.7 per cent per annum during 2005-06 to 2014-15, the highest registered by any major state of India. The last five years have been even more spectacular (14.2% per annum). The major factors that have contributed to agricultural growth in Madhya Pradesh are:

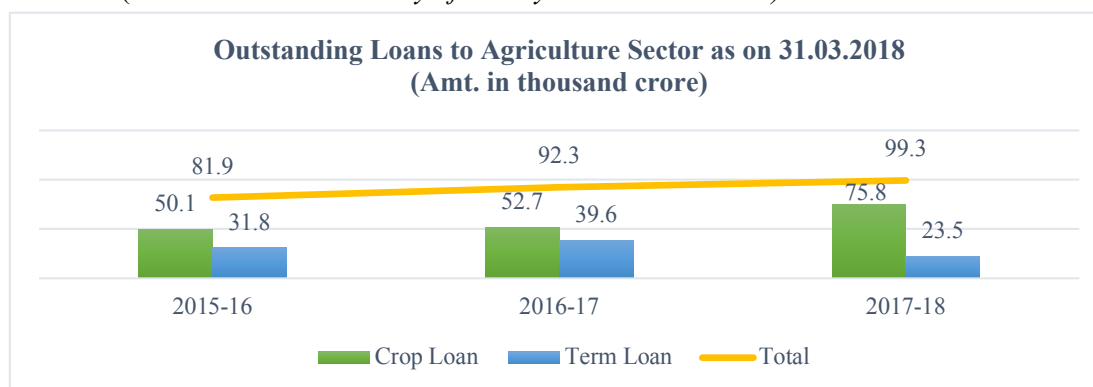
- Conducive policy of the state government.
- Increased power supplies to agriculture
- Assured and remunerative price for farm produce (including bonus over MSP) by strengthening procurement system
- Additional irrigation through tube wells and canals etc.
- Expansion of all-weather roads
- Timely credit delivery to farmers etc.

To meet the requirement of the growing population and rapid developing economy, agriculture has to grow fast and get modernized. This requires the use of high pay off inputs, adoption of high yielding varieties, irrigation, modernized equipment and machineries etc. Agricultural credit is a critical resource support to farm sector in the state.

COMPOSITION OF BANK CREDIT TO AGRICULTURE

- Loans to agriculture and allied activities showed a growth of 7.61% as on March 31, 2018, on a year-on-year basis, down from 12.75% last year.
- There were nearly 93.16 lakh agriculture credit accounts with the banks as on March 31, 2018 with the average size of credit at Rs. 1.07 lakh. Of which, Scheduled Commercial Banks had 30.22 lakh accounts with the average size of credit at Rs. 2.02 lakh.

The state's agriculture production for the current fiscal came down from the previous financial year. In 2017-18, the state recorded agriculture production to the tune of 42,136,000 metric tonne (provisional data), which is 2,334,000 MT less than the 2016-17 figure of 44,470,000 metric tonne (MT). The crop sowing area also shrunk by 599,000 hectares in year 2017-18 compared to the previous year. In year 2016-17, the sowing area was 17,543,000 hectares which has been reduced to 16,944,000 hectares in 2017-18. (Source- Economic survey of Madhya Pradesh 2017-18)



- 87% of total agricultural accounts were crop loans, which account for nearly 76% of the outstanding agricultural loan amount as on March 31, 2018.
- Average loan amount of crop loan was Rs. 0.93 lakh for all the banks. Bank group wise, it was 2.05 lakh, 1.39 lakh & 0.51 lakh for commercial banks, RRBs and Cooperative banks respectively.
- The loans for investment in equipment had a share of nearly 13% and 24% in the number of accounts and the loan amount respectively as on March 31, 2018. Of the total 93.16 lakh agriculture credit accounts, about 62 lakh accounts were held by small and marginal farmers having land holding up to 2 hectares.

AGENCY WISE OUTSTANDING AGRICULTURE LOANS

Amount in crore

Agency	Outstanding amount		Y-o-Y variation	Y-o-Y variation %
	2016-17	2017-18		
Commercial Banks	53780	60976	7196	13.38
Regional Rural Banks	7112	7676	564	7.93
Cooperative Banks	31469	30741	-728	-2.31
Total	92361	99393	7032	7.61

FLOW OF CREDIT TO AGRICULTURE SECTOR

During 2017–18, banks disbursed Rs 60,882 crore to the agriculture sector (including agriculture and allied, agri-infrastructure and ancillary activities), against annual target of Rs 94,868 crore. Commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and cooperative banks disbursed Rs 42905 crore, Rs 5150 crore and Rs 12826 crore respectively.

Annual Credit Plan 2017-18 Amount in crore

Agency	Target		Achievement		Achievement % (Amt.)
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Commercial Bank	2295388	59901	1746455	42905	72%
Regional Rural Bank	452779	12001	411510	5150	43%
Cooperative Banks	952711	22966	1900218	12826	56%
Total	3700878	94868	4058183	60882	64%

The Government of India has been fixing Ground Level Credit (GLC) target for agricultural credit every year. During 2017-18, the GOI had fixed the target of Rs. 65680 crore. Of which, Rs. 41830 crore was for crop loans and Rs 23850 was crore for term loans.

During financial year 2017-19, banks disbursed Rs. 46493 crore and Rs 14389 crore to agriculture crop loans and term loans and achieved GLC target by 111% and 60% respectively. Altogether, banks achieved the GLC target by 93% for FY 2017-18.

ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST GLC TARGET OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Amt. in crore

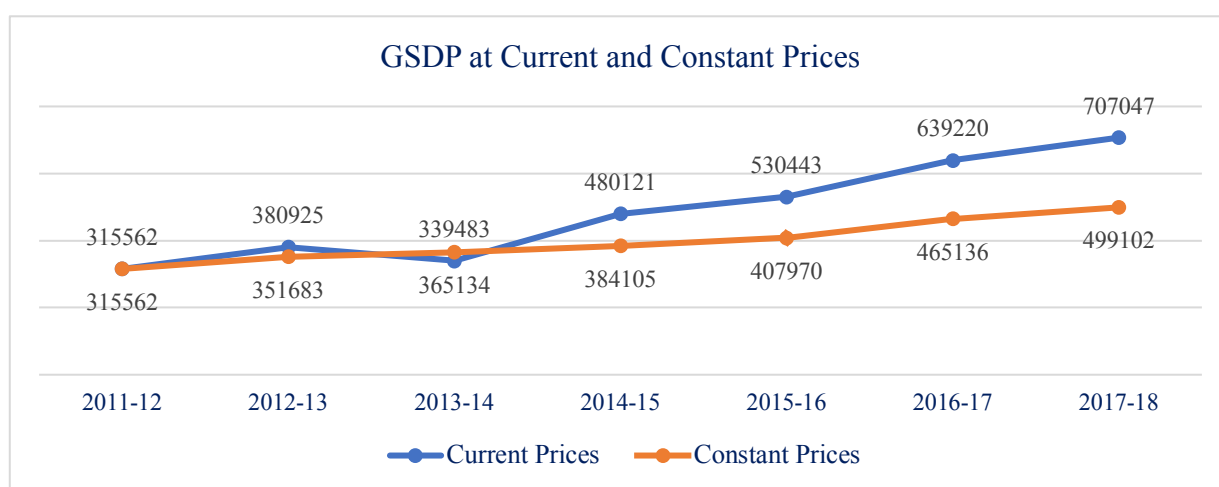
Particulars	GLC target of GOI	Disbursement by banks	Achievement %
Crop Loans	41830	46493	111%
Term Loans	23850	14389	60%
Total	65680	60882	93%

OVERVIEW OF MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY BANKS IN MADHYA PRADESH AS ON 31.03.2018

The contributions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector have been significant in terms of employment and industrial output. The sector is the second largest source of employment. MSMEs not only enable creation of jobs at lower capital costs relative to other sectors, but also require smaller capital investment and effectively utilize local resources and talent.

Madhya Pradesh is among the fastest growing states in the country. At prevailing rates, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Madhya Pradesh for 2016-17 was Rs 6,39,220 crore, which rose to Rs 7,07,047 crore in 2017-18.

GSDP growth at constant prices during the base year 2011-12 was at Rs 3,15,562 crore which has risen to Rs 4,65,136 crore in 2016-17. Between 2011-12 and 2016-17, the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for GSDP was 14.65%.



Source- Economic survey of Madhya Pradesh 2017-18

As per economic survey of the state 2017-18, the per capita income has increased to Rs 79,907 in 2017-18 from Rs 73,268 in 2016-17, showing increase of 9.06 per cent in 2017-18 compared to the previous year.

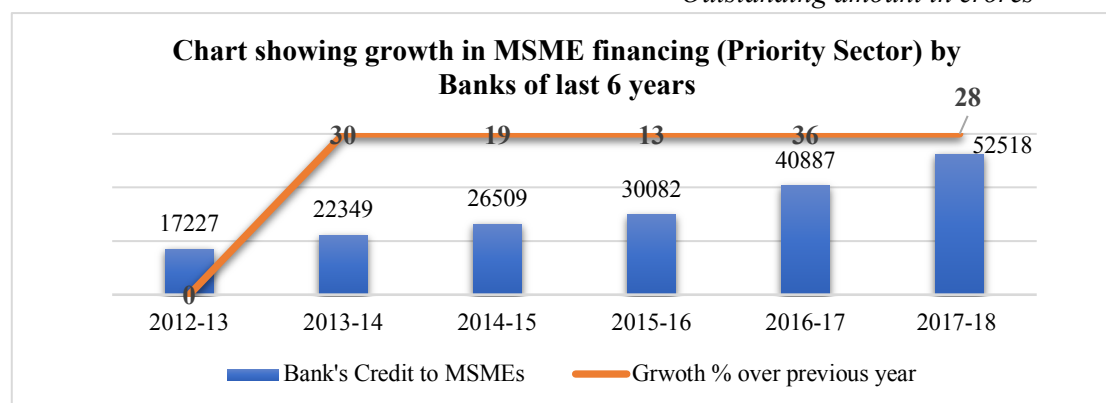
The number of MSME units established in the State has been increasing consistently since 2012-13. In the year 2012-13, there were 19894 registered Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, which increased to 87071 in the year 2016-17. 363812 employments were made by these enterprises till the year 2016-17.

State Government has put in place, favourable developmental policies and is also improving its infrastructure facilities. Now the state has moved from being an agri-dominated state to a tertiary economy. The Government of Madhya Pradesh intends to adopt various modes to address poverty and problems of unemployment. **“Mukhya Mantri Employment Generation Schemes”** are one of the pioneer steps in the country, which provide various assistance to the unemployed youth (entrepreneurs), scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women etc.

Besides these schemes, the State government actively promote financial assistance schemes of the Government of India such as Mudra scheme, Stand up India scheme and Prime Minister Employment Guarantee Scheme (PMEGP) etc. The State government has been promoting employment generation schemes by way of:

- To provide loan without bank guarantee to setup and grow micro and small enterprises.
- Margin money assistance, interest subsidy, loan guarantee and training to the beneficiaries to promote entrepreneurship in the state.
- Minimal or no requirement of collateral security.
- Relaxing Norms/Policies etc.

Outstanding amount in crores



STATUS MSME (PRIORITY SECTOR) AS ON 31.03.2018

Amt. in crores

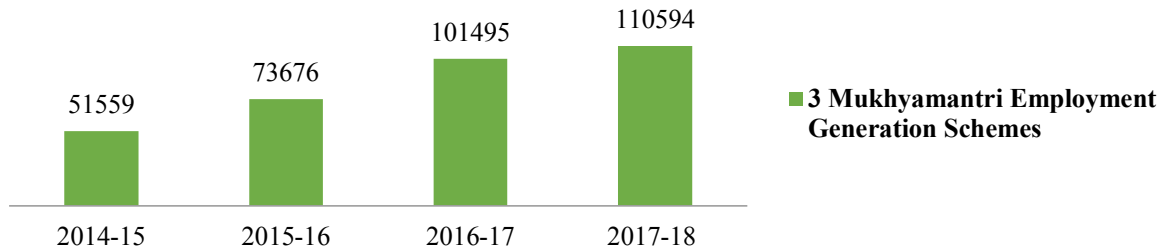
Sr.	Particulars	31.03.2017		31.03.2018		% Y-o-Y variation	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
A	MSE Advances (Micro & Small Enterprises)	954142	35561	1241135	47414	30.08	33.33
B	% age of lending to Micro enterprises to MSE	89.83	49.34	87.78	58.62	-2.05	9.28
C	Micro Enterprises	857096	17546	1089502	27794	27.12	58.41
D	% of advances to Micro Enterprises to total advances	6.36	7.31	8.36	10.18	2.00	2.87
E	Small Enterprises	97046	18016	151633	19620	56.25	8.90
F	Medium Enterprises	5213	4099	5284	4333	1.36	5.70
G	Khadi & Village Industries	5977	149	6089	152	1.87	2.35
H	Others under MSMEs	152317	1077	19839	619	-86.98	-42.51
I	Total advances to MSME Enterprises (Total of A,F,G &H)	1117649	40887	1272347	52518	13.84	28.45
J	Total Advances	13474467	240063	13032295	272924	-3.28	13.69
K	NPA under MSMEs	201982	4372	194480	6228	-3.71	42.45
L	% NPA of the portfolio	18.07	10.69	15.29	11.86	-2.79	1.17

Observations:

- Advances to Micro Enterprises was 10.18 % of total credit, which is above the prescribed Norm of 7.5%.
- In terms of the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs, there was a 30.08% year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises as against the Norm of 20%.
- There was a 27.12% annual growth in the number of micro enterprise accounts as against Norm of 10%.
- Lending to micro enterprises was 58.62% of total lending to MSE sector, which is slightly lower than the Norm of 60%.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY BANKS THROUGH 3 FLAGSHIP SCHEMES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT (MUKHYA MANTRI SELF EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEMES)

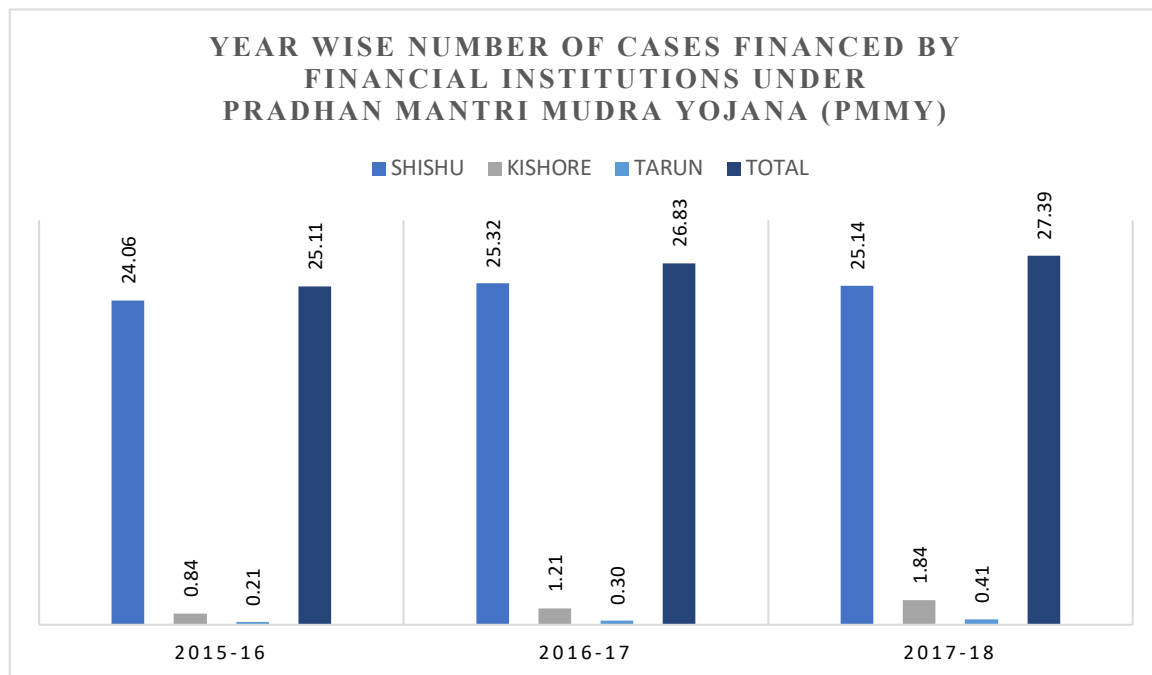
Year wise number of employment generation through bank finance



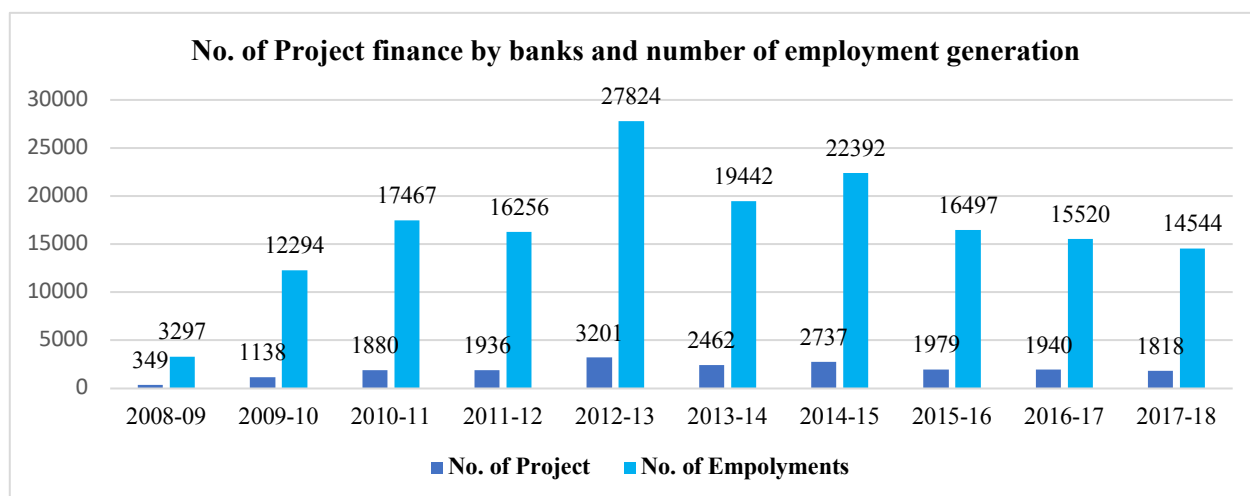
Since inception of above three flagship scheme of Government of Madhya Pradesh for self-employment generation, banks have given loans to 337324 beneficiaries.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY BANKS THROUGH MUDRA LOANS

Number in lakh

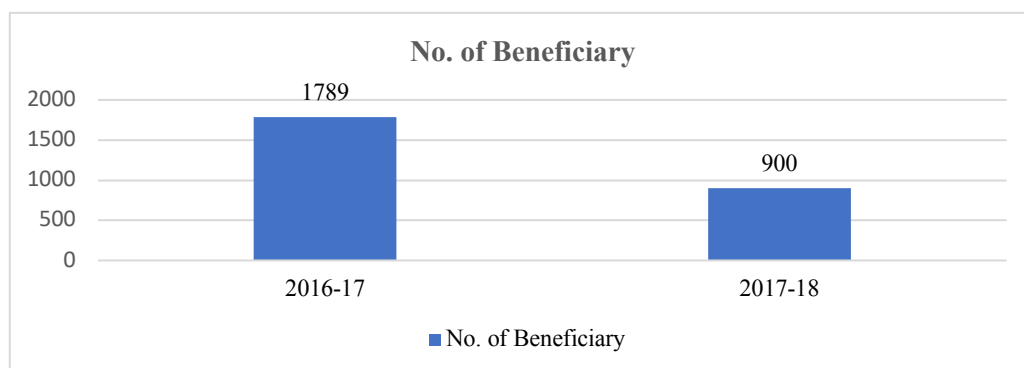


EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY BANKS THROUGH PRIME MINISTER EMPLOYMENT GENERATION SCHEME (PMEGP)



All together banks have financed to 19440 units from 2008-09 to 2017-18. Out of which, 165533 employments have been created.

EMPLOYMENT GENERATION BY BANKS THROUGH STAND UP INDIA SCHEME



Besides above, employment is generated by banks through regular bank finance and other Government sponsored schemes viz. NRLM, NULM etc.