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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Q 18

As the rate hikes are transmitted to loans with a lag effect, credit growth is likely to be impacted going ahead.

↳ The consumption spending is based on borrowings. Recently there is a strong growth in gross bank credit in the economy. But the numbers shows that growth is not even across sectors with many segments witnessing declining credit deployment.

↳ Rate hikes transmitted loans.

↳ Growth in gross bank credit is currently at an 8 year high, moving up from 8% in 2022 to 17.2% now.

↳ Total flow of resources to the commercial sector has also more than doubled in this period. This growth has been led by service sector.

↳ Growth in industrial loans to micro, small and medium industries has also been very robust over 21% implying that smaller companies are witnessing an increase in demand making them taking more loans.

↳ Also in industry wise credit deployment shows that credit has flowed to handful of

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Industries such as Infrastructure, Petroleum
and coal products etc.

↳ Loans to individuals across categories
have ~~grown~~ shown strong growth at 19.6%.

↳ Banks also at higher risk due to 27%
growth in credit card loans and 24% increase
in Personal loans.

↳ ~~Need for additional capital~~ Concern

↳ Need for additional capital for Banks
is also likely to grow if deposit growth
remains slack, adding pressure on the fisc.

↳ The transmission of the 170 basis point
rate hike down in 2022 is not completely
reflected in lending rates yet.

The weighted average lending rate on
~~fresh~~ rupee loans has moved only 108
basis points higher in this period.

↳ Conclusion

As the rate hikes are transmitted to
loans with a lag effect, credit growth
is likely to be impacted going ahead. The
overall situation needs close watching.