

Non-Performing Assets – A Comparative Analysis of Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks

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Abstract

Banks play a vital role in the overall development of any economy. They fill the gap by accumulating the idle savings of people and making it available to investors, which leads to capital formation and thereby growth of a country. They play the role of intermediators by collecting funds from saver and by providing it to borrowers in an efficient manner. Indian banking sector is struggling with huge amount of Non- Performing Assets (NPAs), which pose threat on the profitability, liquidity and survival of banks. The present study focuses on the trend of NPA in all the commercial banks (public sector, private sector, foreign banks). Beside this it also deals with composition of banks advances in term of standard advances and NPAs (which include Substandard, Doubtful and Loss Advances). In the study, we have correlate the Gross NPA with Total Advances and found that there is a high degree of positive relation between variables. The paper come out with conclusion that public sector banks need to take effective measures to overcome the problem of NPAs otherwise it would be a big issue for their survival.

Key words: Banking sector, Non -performing Assets, Gross NPA, Standard Assets, Provisioning norms

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I. Introduction

Banking sector is a backbone of any economy because overall growth and prosperity of any economy to great extent depends upon banking sector. Overall assets/advances of a bank can be bifurcate as standard or performing assets and Non-performing assets. Standard assets are loans or advances without any problem. It carries normal risk attached to a business. Whereas Non- performing Assets are like a virus in the banking sector. It includes cash credits as well as overdrafts which remain out of order for a period of more than 90 days. NPA puts financial burden on the banks or other lenders because huge amount of NPA indicates that bank financial health is not good.

ASSETS / ADVANCES CLASSIFICATION

All the assets of banks and other financial institutions can be categories in two broad categories.

1. Standard / Performing Assets – All the assets which are performing well, means which are generating income for the banks in term of interest are called as standard or performing asset. In other words, we can call them assets without any problem.
2. Non - Performing Assets – All the assets which are not giving returns to banks according to scheduled commitment are termed as non – performing assets. They can also be defined as assets with problem.
 - a. Substandard Assets
 - b. Doubtful Assets
 - c. Loss Assets

NON- PERFORMING ASSETS

Non - performing assets (NPA) or non- performing loan refers to the loans and advances on which either interest or principal amount is due or in arrears. An asset can be termed as NPA when it discontinue / ceases to generate income for bank. Normally the risk level is higher in NPA, as compared to standard or performing assets. A loan or advance will be considered as NPA when debtor is not in position or unable to meet his/ her scheduled obligations. According to RBI, NPA can be defined as credit facility in which either the interest or instalment or both has remained due for a certain period of time. A non performing asset is basically a loan or advance in respect of which principal or interest payment or both, remained unpaid for a period of more than 90 days. So, the time period which is generally used to defined an asset to be standard or NPA is 90 days. In the other word we can say that a loan or advance become NPA when the interest or/and principal remain

outstanding for more than 90 days, although some lenders also use shorter window period for considering a loan or advance as NPA.

CLASSIFICATION OF NPA

Banks are required to further bifurcate their entire NPA into following categories:

1. Substandard Assets – It refers to assets which remain NPA for a period of 12 months or less. It implies that an NPA will be termed as substandard which remain NPA for either 12-month periods or less than that.

2. Doubtful Assets – It include all the assets which remain in the substandard category for a period of 12 months. So, if any particular asset remains in the substandard category for a period of 12 months, after the expiry of 12 months period that asset will be termed as doubtful asset.

3. Loss Assets - According to RBI, any asset can be defined as loss asset if it is considered as uncollectible and is of very little value, that it is not worth showing it as bank asset in the balance sheet of the bank. Although there might be some salvage or recovery value attached to that asset.

All the non – performing assets clubbed together are known as gross NPA (GNPA).

GNPA = Substandard Assets + Doubtful Assets + Loss Assets

PROVISIONING NORMS FOR ADVANCES

All the financial institutions and Banks are required to make provision for the loan and advances sanctioned by them to cover the loss arise in contingency due to non -recovery of loan amounts. The amount of provision depends upon the type of assets and the risk level attached to a particular asset. Since the assets of bank are classified into various categories, therefore the provisioning norms also varies accordingly.

For Performing / standard Assets

| | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | For loans and advances to SME and agriculture sector | 0.25% |
| 2. | For commercial real estate residential | 0.75% |
| 3. | For real estate commercial | 1% |
| 4. | For teaser housing loan | 2% |
| 5. | For all others standard assets | 0.4% |

For Non – Performing Assets

| | | | |
|------|------------------------------|------|------|
| 1. | Substandard Assets | | |
| a. | Secured substandard assets | 15% | |
| b. | Unsecured substandard assets | 25% | |
| 2. | Doubtful Assets | | |
| a. | Secured doubtful assets | | |
| i. | Up to one year | 25% | |
| ii. | 1 – 3 years | 40% | |
| iii. | More than 3 years | 100% | |
| b. | Unsecured doubtful assets | 100% | |
| 3. | Loss Assets | | 100% |

II. Review Of Literature

Rai (2012) said that NPA is a major problem for Indian bank as it affects profitability as well as liquidity and simultaneously deteriorate the financial position of the bank by declining quality of assets. According to her the main cause of high NPA is the target-oriented approach of Indian banking sector due to which banks ignore the quality aspects while lending. In her study, she evaluated the operational efficiency of commercial banks, trends of NPA and she concluded that NPA is still a major threat for banking sector.

Barge (2012) said that NPA as an alarming threat which is sending distressing signal on the sustainability of banks. In her paper she suggested that high level of NPA means high probability of credit defaults. In her study she discussed the major reasons for an account becoming NPA and concluded that management of NPA is very important exercise which should be pervasive in all the banks at all the levels of management. She further added time is an essential parameter for deciding an account to be standard or substandard. She said banks should ensure that an asset should not become NPA and if it does, then banks should try to recover it early otherwise it would erode the profitability of banks.

Khanna (2012) in her paper studied the sector wise trends of NPAs of commercial banks. She concluded that in PSBs major chunk of NPAs are in priority sector that basically include loans to agriculture,

small scale industries etc. whereas in private sector banks major chunk of NPAs are in Non -priority sector that consist of loans to industries, educational loan, business loan, personal loan etc. she further concluded that due diligence and utmost care must be taken by banks in sanctioning the loans and efficient management like selection of appropriate borrower, timely disbursement, timely recovery are pre requisite for preventing and minimizing NPAs. Then only creditability of banks will improve and that will make strong foundation of country.

Narula and Singla (2014) said that as NPA is a crucial parameter in analysing the financial health or performance of bank. According to them as NPA affects the profitability and liquidity of the bank together with posing a threat for the quality of bank assets. In their paper, they assessed the NPA of PNB and its impact on profitability. They concluded that there is a positive relation between Net Profits and NPA of bank. On the basis of this they said that there is a mismanagement on the part of bank's management as decline in NPA is must to improve the profitability of banks.

Das & Dutta (2014) in their research paper tried to study the reasons for NPA and its impact on the bank's performance. They analyse the NPA of public sector banks using ANOVA and SPSS, and concluded that there is no significant difference between the means of NPA for all the PSB and said that all the banks have similar NPA irrespective of their operations.

Kapoor (2014) in his study said that NPA is the major problem in the Indian banking sector. He studied the ratio analysis of Oriental Bank of Commerce and State Bank of Patiala. On the basis of various ratios, he concluded that OBC has high NPAs ratio therefore is having low credit portfolio. Whereas state bank of Patiala has low risk profile as compared to OBC. He further said that major NPA increase is govt. recommended priority sectors.

Singh (2016) studied the trend of NPA of Indian scheduled commercial banks and also discussed various recovery channels and at the same time suggested various measures to avoid and manage NPA. He found that NPAs had always being a big problem for Indian banks. He suggested that banks should strengthen the loan recovery procedure and there should be credit appraisal mechanism as well as post loan monitoring to manage NPA. There must be follow up with clients. From data analysis, he concluded that NPA is comparatively very high in PSB.

Chakraborty (2017), studied the effect on NPA on profitability by using various tools like mean, standard deviation, coefficient of correlation and ANOVA. He found that SBI has the highest mean value for gross NPA and high S.D. as well. He also concluded there is a significant relationship between various variables like Net NPA to advances, Net NPA to total assets, Gross NPA to total assets etc. He further said public sector banks have performed poorly as compare to private and foreign banks.

Kumar & Vasanthi (2017), studied the trend of Gross and Net NPA in PSBs and Foreign Banks, and found that Net NPA advances issued by PSBs and Foreign banks have increased over the years. Over the five-year period NPA has increased by 441% in PSBs whereas in foreign banks it was 96%. Which according to them is an alarming signal.

Sudarsan & Santosh (2018) in their study have tested for correlation between advances and non-performing assets of Indian banks and found that there is a positive correlation between gross advances and gross NPA in term of value in all the banks. But in terms of % of total assets there is negative correlation in all banks between gross NPA and gross advances except foreign banks. According to them, which showed foreign banks are able to control their NPAs.

Literature support that NPA is a big problem for all the banks, be it a public sector, private sector or foreign banks. But problem is crucial in Public sector banks.

OBJECTIVE OF PAPER

Paper aims to fulfil below mentioned objectives:

1. To clarify conceptual framework of NPA and its classification
2. To help the readers understand the provisioning norms of bank
3. To study the trend of GNPA Ratio
4. To study the composition of advances in term of standard, substandard, doubtful and loss advances/assets
5. To find out is there any relation between gross NPA and total advances

III. Data Source And Research Methodology

After review of available sources, data has been collected from official website of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). According to availability of data 15 years period have been taken into consideration starting from 2006 – 2020. For 15 years period we have taken the data of all scheduled commercial banks from RBI website which are categorised as public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks. All the tables are formed on the basis of data collected from website of RBI.

As far research methodology is concern, we have calculated GNPA ratio to study the trend of NPA in the various banks that are bifurcated in three main categories namely

1. Public sector banks
2. Private sector banks
3. Foreign banks

Where GNPA ratio stands for gross NPA ratio.

GNPA Ratio = Gross NPA / Total Advances x 100

After calculated GNPA ratio we have plotted them on graph to show the trend.

To study the composition of advances pie chart has been drawn showing average composition of different types of advances. Where average has been calculated on the basis of past 15 years data which has been taken from official website of RBI.

Thereafter to check is there any relation between gross NPA and total advances, we have applied the correlation analysis, on the basis of which we can conclude whether there is positive relation, negative relation or no relation between the variables.

IV. Interpretation Of Result

Public sector banks

Trend analysis of GNPA ratio

Gross NPA ratio = Gross NPA / Total advances x 100

Gross NPA ratio is used to check the financial health of banks. Beside this there are many others parameters like provisioning coverage ratio, capital adequacy ratio, current account and saving account ratio (CASA ratio), credit deposit ratio etc., with the help of which financial health of the banks can be measured.

But in this paper to study the trend of NPA, we have calculated GNPA ratio. Although there is no ideal GNPA ratio but lower the GNPA ratio better it is, because higher GNPA ratio indicates more risk in the banks and it shows that financial health of bank is not sound. High GNPA ratio indicates high risk of credit default by borrowers.

Table no 1 – Gross NPA and Total Advances of PSBs for the period 2006-2020 (Amount in Crores)

| Year | GNPA | TOTAL ADVANCES | GNPA Ratio |
|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 2006 | 41400.00 | 1134000.00 | 3.7 |
| 2007 | 38900.00 | 1465100.00 | 2.7 |
| 2008 | 40500.00 | 1819100.00 | 2.2 |
| 2009 | 45000.00 | 2282800.00 | 2.0 |
| 2010 | 59900.00 | 2733500.00 | 2.2 |
| 2011 | 74700.00 | 3346500.00 | 2.2 |
| 2012 | 117300.00 | 3942800.00 | 3.0 |
| 2013 | 164500.00 | 4560100.00 | 3.6 |
| 2014 | 227263.91 | 5215919.66 | 4.4 |
| 2015 | 278468.00 | 5616717.47 | 5.0 |
| 2016 | 539956.34 | 5827499.40 | 9.3 |
| 2017 | 684732.00 | 5866374.00 | 11.7 |
| 2018 | 895601.00 | 6141698.00 | 14.6 |
| 2019 | 739541.00 | 6382460.85 | 11.6 |
| 2020 | 678317.00 | 6615111.61 | 10.3 |
| Corelation | 0.85 | | |

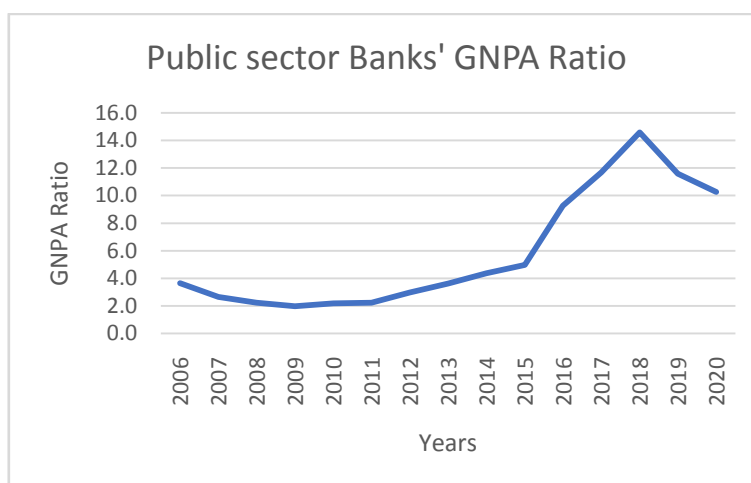


Figure 1- Trend of GNPA Ratio of PSBs

Gross NPA ratio is showing increasing trend as it increased from 3.7 to 14.6 for the year 2006 to 2018, which has shown almost three times increase, though for last two years GNPA ratio has declined slightly. Although GNPA ratio has declined slightly for the year 2019 and 2020 but it has shown drastic increase for the years before 2019.

Table no 2—composition of PSBs advances for the year 2006-2020

| Year | % of standard advances | % of substandard advances | % of doubtful advances | % of loss advances |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2006 | 96.4 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| 2007 | 97.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| 2008 | 97.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| 2009 | 98.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 2010 | 97.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 2011 | 97.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| 2012 | 97.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| 2013 | 96.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| 2014 | 95.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| 2015 | 95.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 |
| 2016 | 90.7 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 0.3 |
| 2017 | 88.3 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 0.4 |
| 2018 | 85.4 | 3.5 | 10.2 | 0.9 |
| 2019 | 88.4 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 1.2 |
| 2020 | 89.7 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 1.8 |
| Average | 94.1 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 0.4 |

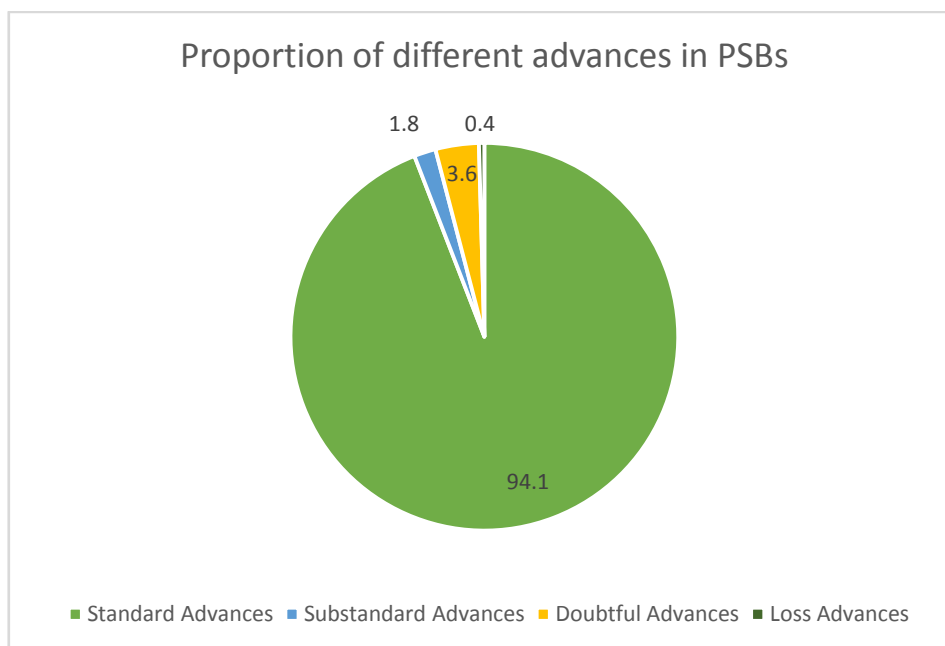


Chart 1- pie chart showing average composition of PSBs advances

If we look at the composition of public sector banks advances, on an average 94.1% of advances are standard whereas 5.9% are NPAs (consisting of 1.8% as substandard advances, 3.6% as doubtful advances and 0.4% as loss advances). When we compare average composition with the year wise composition of banks advances, we can say that over the year the proportionate share of standard advances has declined from 96.4% in the year 2006 to 89.7% in the year 2020. This shows the overall quality of banks advances have declined over last 15 years period.

Private sector banks

Table no 3- Gross NPA and Total Advances of Private sector banks for the period 2006-2020 ((Amount in Crores))

| Year | GNPA | TOTAL ADVANCES | GNPA Ratio |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 2006 | 7800.00 | 317600.00 | 2.5 |
| 2007 | 9200.00 | 420100.00 | 2.2 |
| 2008 | 13000.00 | 525900.00 | 2.5 |
| 2009 | 17000.00 | 585000.00 | 2.9 |
| 2010 | 17600.00 | 644200.00 | 2.7 |
| 2011 | 18200.00 | 811800.00 | 2.2 |
| 2012 | 18500.00 | 981400.00 | 1.9 |
| 2013 | 20800.00 | 1159200.00 | 1.8 |
| 2014 | 24189.56 | 1361322.87 | 1.8 |
| 2015 | 33700.01 | 1608657.47 | 2.1 |
| 2016 | 55853.12 | 1974239.97 | 2.8 |
| 2017 | 91915.00 | 2260408.00 | 4.1 |
| 2018 | 125863.00 | 2725891.00 | 4.6 |
| 2019 | 180872.44 | 3442346.66 | 5.3 |
| 2020 | 205847.82 | 3776231.27 | 5.5 |
| Correlation | 0.96 | | |

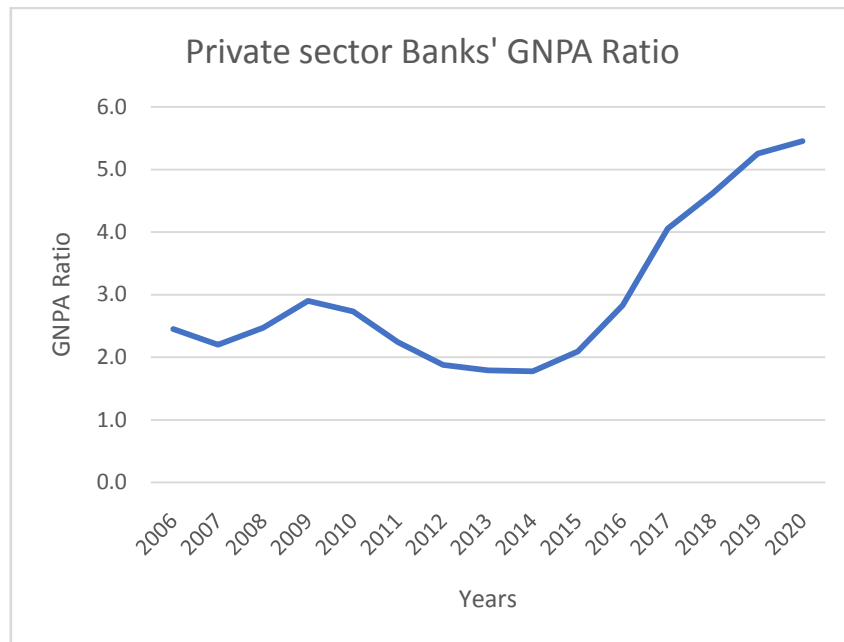


Figure 2- Trend of GNPA Ratio of Private sector banks

If we look at the trend line, we can see that GNPA ratio of private sector banks has also shown increasing trend and GNPA ratio has increased from 2.2 for the year 2006 to 5.5 for the year 2020, which is even more than double that of 2006. So, there is a drastic change in the NPA of private sector banks also.

Table no 4 – composition of Private sector banks advances for the year 2006-2020

| Year | % of standard advances | % of substandard advances | % of doubtful advances | % of loss advances |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2006 | 97.6 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| 2007 | 97.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 2008 | 97.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 2009 | 97.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| 2010 | 97.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 2011 | 97.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| 2012 | 98.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 2013 | 98.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 2014 | 98.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 2015 | 97.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 2016 | 97.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| 2017 | 95.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| 2018 | 95.4 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.2 |
| 2019 | 94.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| 2020 | 94.5 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.0 |
| Average | 97.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 |

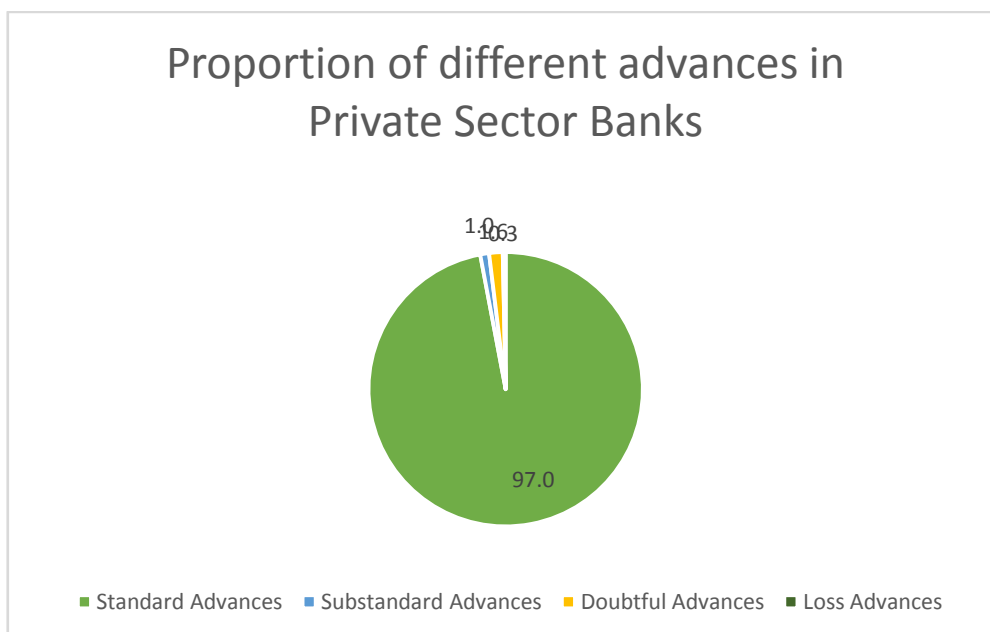


Chart 2- pie chart showing average composition of Private Sector Banks advances

By looking at pie chart2, showing composition of different advances of private sector banks, we can conclude that 97% of advances are standard and 3% of total advances are NPAs (consisting of 1% substandard advances, 1.6% doubtful advances and 0.3% loss advances). When we compare the composition of advances of PSBs with private sector banks, we have seen that PSBs are having only 94.1% standard advances which are less as compared to the standard advances of private banks which is 97%. From this, we can say that private banks are doing well in comparison to PSBs.

Foreign Banks

Table no 5- Gross NPA and Total Advances of foreign banks for the period 2006-2020 (Amount in Crores)

| Year | GNPA | TOTAL ADVANCES | GNPA Ratio |
|-------------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 2006 | 2100.00 | 98900.00 | 2.1 |
| 2007 | 2400.00 | 127900.00 | 1.9 |
| 2008 | 3100.00 | 163100.00 | 1.9 |
| 2009 | 7300.00 | 169700.00 | 4.3 |
| 2010 | 7100.00 | 167400.00 | 4.2 |
| 2011 | 5100.00 | 199400.00 | 2.6 |
| 2012 | 6300.00 | 234700.00 | 2.7 |
| 2013 | 8000.00 | 268900.00 | 3.0 |
| 2014 | 11567.76 | 299575.49 | 3.9 |
| 2015 | 10757.79 | 336608.97 | 3.2 |
| 2016 | 15800.00 | 376719.76 | 4.2 |
| 2017 | 13621.00 | 343921.00 | 4.0 |
| 2018 | 13830.00 | 363305.00 | 3.8 |
| 2019 | 12182.57 | 406881.32 | 3.0 |
| 2020 | 10208.30 | 436065.62 | 2.3 |
| Correlation | 0.88 | | |

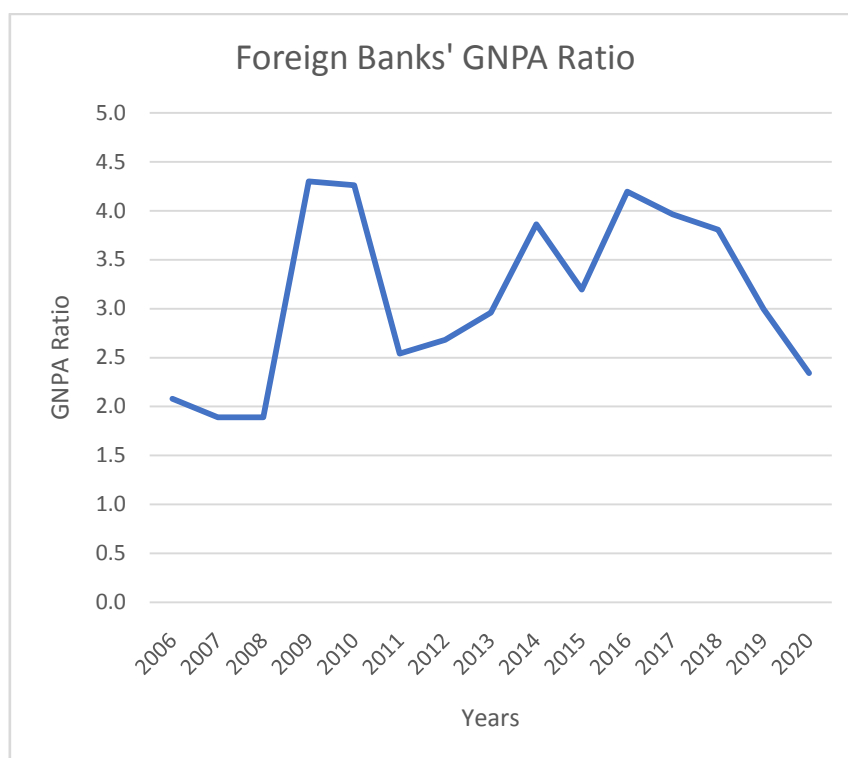


Figure 3- Trend of GNPA Ratio of foreign banks

Foreign banks have done better as their GNPA ratio was 2.1 in the year 2006 and 2.3 in the year 2020. Although for the years 2009-2010 and 2016-2017, their GNPA ratio was around which was almost double. But after that they have done good which can be seen in their declined GNPA ratio.

Table no 6 – composition of foreign banks advances for the year 2006-2020

| Year | % of standard advances | % of substandard advances | % of doubtful advances | % of loss advances |
|---------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2006 | 97.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| 2007 | 98.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| 2008 | 98.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 2009 | 95.7 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| 2010 | 95.7 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 2011 | 97.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| 2012 | 97.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 2013 | 97.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 2014 | 96.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| 2015 | 96.8 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| 2016 | 95.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| 2017 | 96.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| 2018 | 96.2 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| 2019 | 97.0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.3 |
| 2020 | 97.7 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Average | 96.9 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.5 |

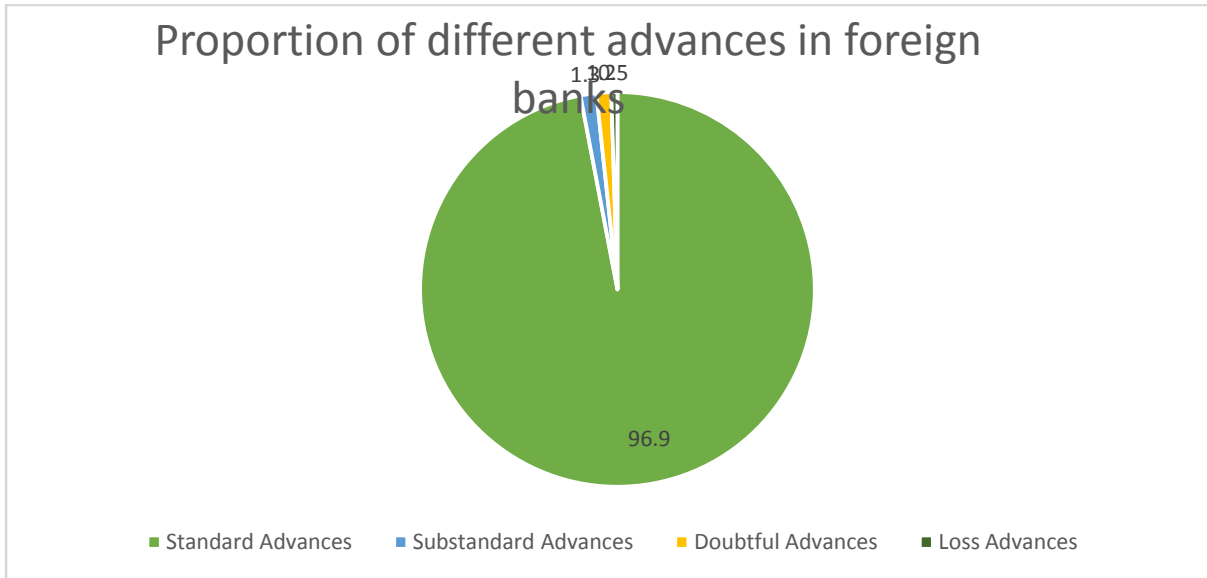


Chart 3- pie chart showing average composition of Private Sector Banks advances

In analysis we have concluded that in foreign banks, 96.7% advances are standard which are almost similar to private sector banks (97%), whereas in PSBs it was 94.1%. From this we can say that as compared to PSBs even foreign banks are doing better and in their total advances composition only 3% advances are NPA.

Correlation analysis

| Type of bank | Correlation coefficient |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Public sector banks | 0.85 |
| Private sector banks | 0.96 |
| Foreign banks | 0.88 |

Correlation coefficient between the gross NPA and total advances have been calculated for PSBs, Private sector banks and Foreign banks. We found correlation coefficient as 0.85, 0.96 and 0.88 for PSBs, Private banks and foreign banks respectively. This shows that there is a high degree of positive correlation between gross NPA and total advances in all the scheduled commercial banks.

OVERALL COMPARISON OF PSBs, PRIVATE SECTOR BANK AND FOREIGN BANKS

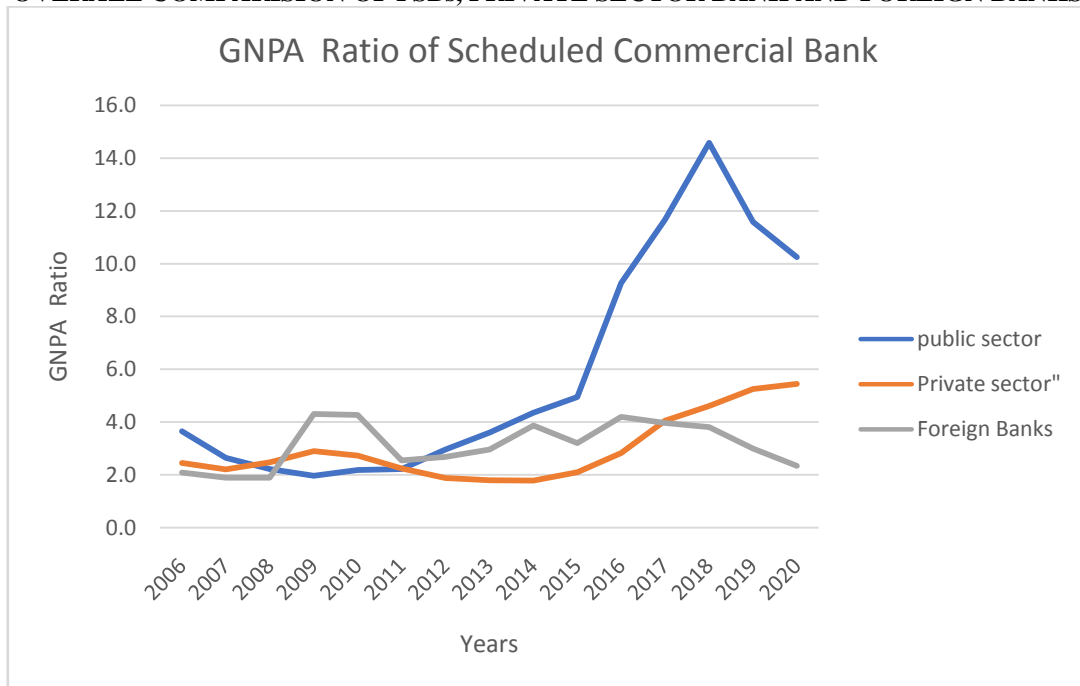


Figure 4- Trend of GNPA Ratio of scheduled commercial banks

From the figure 4 it can be observed that in the year 2006 the GNPA ratio of all the scheduled commercial banks was in the range of 2-4. But by the year 2020 the GNPA ratio of public sector banks has touched to 10.3, whereas for private sector banks and foreign banks it was 5.5 and 2.3 respectively. So, we can say that over the years the NPA of PSBs had increased a lot, whereas it was not that high in case of private sector banks and foreign banks. Moreover, the average GNPA ratio of PSBs is 5.9 whereas for private sector banks and foreign banks, it is 3 and 3.1 respectively. Which prove that in PSBs the NPA is a major problem. Public sector banks are facing huge losses because higher the amount of gross NPA, higher would be the provision. Higher NPAs may be due to lenient credit policy and inefficient management of NPA.

On the basis of composition of standard, substandard, doubtful and loss advances in overall advances we have also seen that average standard advances are only 94.1% in PSBs whereas it is 97% and 96.9% in the case of private sector banks and foreign banks respectively. Which also shows that in comparison to PSBs, the private sector and foreign banks are performing better.

V. Conclusion

On the basis of data analysis, we have found that in term of performance efficiency private sector banks and foreign banks are better than public sector banks. PSBs have high NPAs that may be due to liberal credit policies and lenient terms and conditions of loans. If we look at the data of gross NPA ratio, it is 10.3 for PSBs in the year 2020, which is almost double the private sector banks (5.5) and even more than four times as compared to foreign banks (2.3).

In term of standard advances, PSBs have only 94.1% whereas private banks and foreign banks have 97% and 96.9. From all these we can conclude that there is mismanagement of NPAs which needs to be address efficiently. Other reasons for high NPAs in public sector banks could be inefficiency in the credit sanctioning and disbursements. High NPAs create problem for investors, lenders, depositors etc. It effects availability of credit as well as hamper financial health of the banks. Therefore, there should be an efficient NPA management system prevalent in all the banks, which ensure stringent scrutiny before disbursement of advances and also monitoring and controlling after sanctioning of loans.

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