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A STUDY ON NON- PERFORMING ASSETS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS IN INDIA

Srinivas K T

Associate Professor, CIMS-B School, Bangalore, India
Email: srinikeelara@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

A well-built banking sector is significant for a prosperous economy. The crash of the banking sector may have an unfavorable blow on other sectors. A banker shall be very cautious in lending, because banker is not lending money out of his own capital. A major portion of the money lent comes from the deposits received from the public and government share. At present NPA in the banking sector is debate topic because NPA is increasing year by year particularly in nationalized banks The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of Nationalized Banks as on June 2012 were Rs.73,038 crore which amount to 2.94% of Gross Advances. In this direction present paper is undertaken to study the reasons for advances becoming NPA in the Indian Commercial banks Sector and to give suitable suggestion to overcome the mentioned problem.

Keywords: Advances, Gross NPA, NPA, Loans

INTRODUCTION

NPA is defined as an advance where payment of interest or repayment of installment of principal (in case of term loans) or both remains unpaid for a certain period. In India, the definition of NPAs has changed over time. According to the Narasimham Committee Report (1991), those assets (advances, bills discounted, overdrafts, cash credit etc.) for which the interest remains due for a period of four quarters (180 days) should be considered as NPAs. Subsequently, this period was reduced, and from March 1995 onwards the assets for which the interest has remained unpaid for 90 days were considered as NPAs.

An NPA is defined as a loan asset, which has ceased to generate any income for a bank whether in the form of interest or principal repayment

Causes for Creation of Non-Performing Assets

External causes: Natural calamities and climatic conditions**,** Recession, changes in Government policies changes in economic conditions, Industry related problems, Impact of liberalization on industries, Technical problems

Internal causes: Internal defaulters**,** Faculty projects, Most of the project reports are ground realities, proper linkages, product pricing etc. Some approach for the "heck" of starting a venture, with poor knowledge of product risks, over depended on poorly paid killed workers and technicians, Building up pressure for sanctions, Inept handling by banker's lack of professionalism and appraisal standards, Non-observance of system, procedures and non-insistence of collaterals etc, Lack of post sanction monitoring, unchecked diversions.

Various Steps for Reducing NPAs

1. Prepare a loan recovery policy and strategies for reducing NPAs.
2. Create special recovery cells as head office/Zonal office/ regional office levels identify critical branches for recovery
3. Fix targets of recovery and draw time bound action programmer
4. Select proper techniques for solving the problem of each NPA
5. Monitor implementing of the time bound action plan
6. Take corrective steps when ever found necessary while monitoring the action plan and make changes in the original plan if necessary

The impact of NPAs on the profitability of the banks is summarized in the following points

1. **Reduces earning capacity of the assets:** NPA's reduced the earning capacity of the assets and as a result of this return on assets get affected.
2. **Blocks capital:** NPA's carry risk weight of 100% (to the extent it is uncovered). Therefore they block capital for maintaining Capital adequacy. As NPA's do not earn any income, they are adversely affecting "Capital Adequacy Ratio" of the bank.
3. **Incurrence of additional cost:** Carrying of NPA's require incurrence of 'Cost of Capital Adequacy', 'Cost of funds in NPAs' and 'Operating cost for monitoring and recovering NPAs'.
4. **Reduces EVA:** While calculating Economic Value Added (EVA =Net operating profit after tax minus cost of capital) for measuring performance towards shareholders value creation, cumulative loan loss provisions on NPAs s considered as capital. Hence, it increases cost of capital and reduces EVA.
5. **Low yield on advances:** Due to NPAs, yield on advances shows a lower figure than actual yield on "standard Advances". The reasons that yield are calculated on weekly average total advances including NPAs.
6. **Affect on Return on Assets:** NPAs reduce earning capacity of the assets and as a result of this, ROA gets affected

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This section provides an overview of some of the existing literature with regard to the NPA. This literature review helps me to better understanding of both research topics and of the existing gap:

Khedekar Pooja S. (2012) A strong Banking Sector is essential for a flourishing economy. Indian banking sector emerged stronger during 2010-11 in the aftermath of global financial meltdown of 2008-10 under the watchful eye of its regulator. The level of NPA's act as an indicator showing the credit risks & efficiency of allocation of resource. NPA involves the necessity of provisions, any increase in which bring down the overall profitability of banks. An excessive rise in interest rates over the past 18 months has led to a sharp increase in non-performing assets. This not only affects the banks but also the economy as a whole. This paper deals with understanding the concept of NPA, the causes and overview of different sectors in India.

Selvarajan B. and Vadivalagan, G.(2012) Over the few years Indian banking, attempts to integrate with the global banking has been facing lots of hurdles in its way due to certain inherent weakness, despite its high sounding claims and lofty achievements. In a developing country, banking is seen as an important instrument of development, while with the demanding Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), banks have become burden on the economy. Non-Performing Assets are not merely non remunerative, but they add cost to the credit Management. The fear of Non-Performing Assets permeates the psychology of bank managers in entertaining new projects for credit expansion. Non-Performing Assets is not a dilemma facing exclusively the bankers; it is in fact an all pervasive national scourge swaying the entire Indian economy. Non Performing Asset is a sore throat of the Indian economy as a whole. Non Performing Assets have affected the profitability, liquidity and competitive functioning of banks and developmental of financial institutions and finally the psychology of the bankers in respect of their disposition towards credit delivery and credit expansion. NPAs do not generate any income for the banks, but at the same time banks are required to make provisions for such NPAs from their current profits. Apart from internal and external complexities, increases in NPAs directly affects banks' profitability sometimes even their existence.

Meeker Larry G. and Gray Laura (1987) in 1983, the public was given its first opportunity to **review** bank asset quality in the form of non-performing asset information. The purpose of this study is to evaluate that information. A regression analysis comparing the non-performing asset statistics with examiner classifications of **assets** suggests that the non-performing asset information can be a useful aid in analyzing the asset quality of banks, particularly when the information is timely.

PaulPurnendu , Bose,Swapan and Dhalla, Rizwan S.(2011) In this paper we attempt to measure the relative efficiency of Indian PSU banks on overall financial performances. Since, the financial industry in a developing country like India is undergoing through a very dynamic pace of restructuring, it is imperative for a bank to continuously monitor their efficiency on **Non-Performing Assets,** Capital Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio, Business per Employee, Return on **Assets** and Profit per Employee. Here, **Non-Performing Assets** is a negative financial indicator. To prove empirically, we propose a framework to measure efficiency of Indian public sector banks.

Veerakumar, K.(2012) The Indian banking sector has been facing serious problems of raising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Like a canker worm, NPAs have been eating the banking industries from within, since nationalization of banks in 1969. NPAs have choked off quantum of credit, restriction the recycling of funds and leads to asset-liability mismatches. It also affected profitability, liquidity and solvency position of the Indian banking sector. One of the major reasons for NPAs in the banking sector is the 'Direct Lending System' by the RBI under social banking motto of the Government, under which scheduled commercial banks are required to lend 40% of their total credit to priority sector. The banks who have advanced to the priority sector and reached the target suffocated on account of raising NPAs, since long. The priority sector NPAs have registered higher growth both in percentage and in absolute terms year after year. The present paper is an attempt to study the priority sector advances by the public, private and foreign bank group-wise, target achieved by them and a comparative study on priority and non-priority sector NPAs over the period of 10 years between 2001-02 and 2010-11. This paper also aims to find out the categories of priority sector advances which contribute to the growth of total priority sector NPAs during the period under study.

Murthy, K. V. Bhanu Gupta, Lovleen.(2012) One of the major reasons cited for this state of health of banking industry has been the persistence of 'Non-performing Assets' (NPAs). In this study the focus is on the impact of liberalization on the non-performing assets of the four banking segments, namely, public sector, old private sector, new private sector and foreign banks by studying the overall trends in NPAs. We have used the Structure- Conduct-Performance (S-C-P) approach that shows the relationship between competition and conduct, concentration and growth in NPAS. Our results show that on an average across the banking industry segments, average non-performing assets in the past 11 years have been declining at the rate of 13% p.a. compounded growth rate. The old private sector banks' nonperforming assets have reduced at the rate of 11.98% and that of public sector banks have declined at the rate of 18% and foreign banks at 11.4%. Though new private sector banks and the foreign banks seem to be more efficient but their conduct does not show consistency and stability

Joseph, Mabvure Tendai Edson, Gwangwava(2012) The purpose of the study was to find out the causes of non-performing loans in Zimbabwe. Loans form a greater portion of the total **assets** in banks. These **assets** generate huge interest income for banks which to a large extent determines the financial performance of banks. However, some of these loans usually fall into non-performing status and adversely affect the performance of banks. In view of the critical role banks play in an economy, it is essential to identify problems that affect the performance of these institutions. This is because non-performing loans can affect the ability of banks to play their role in the development of the economy. A case study research design of CBZ Bank Limited was employed. Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect data for the study. The paper revealed that external factors are more prevalent in causing non-performing loans in CBZ Bank Limited. The major factors causing nonperforming loans were natural disasters, government policy and the integrity of the borrower.

Toor N.S. (1994) stated that recovery of non-performing as-sets through the process of compromise by direct talks rather than by the lengthy and costly procedure of litigation. He suggested that by constant monitoring, it is possible to detect, the sticky accounts, the incipient sickness of the early stages itself and an attempt could be made to review the unit and put it back on the road to recovery

S.N. Bidani (2002) Non-performing Assets are the smoking gun threatening the very stability of Indian banks. NPAs wreck a bank's profitability both through a loss of interest income and write-off of the principal loan amount itself. This is definitive book which tackles the subject of managing bank NPAs in it's entirely, starling right from the stage of their identification till the recovery of dues in such ac-counts.

Debarsh and Sukanya Goyal (2012) emphasized on management of non-performing assets in the perspective of the public sector banks in India under strict asset classification norms, use of latest technological platform based on Core Banking Solution, recovery procedures and other bank specific indicators in the context of stringent regulatory framework of the RBI. Non-performing Asset is an important parameter in the analysis of financial performance of a bank as it results in decreasing margin and higher provisioning requirements for doubtful debts. The reduction of non-per-forming asset is necessary to improve profitability of banks and comply with the capital adequacy norms as per the Basel Accord.3

Kavitha. N (2012), emphasized on the assessment of non-performing assets on profitability its magnitude and impact. Credit of total advances was in the form of doubtful assets in the past and has an adverse impact on profitability of all Public Sector Banks affected at very large extent when non-performing assets work with other banking and also affect productivity and efficiency of the banking groups. The study observed that there is increase in advances over the period of the study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The main motto of banks is to serve the people by providing loans and advances for needy people for their upliftment, even for the industry growth and for the growth of the economy. The borrowers are not repaying the amount to the banks regularly as per the due dates; it is affecting the performance of the banks. As per the new banking regulation if the borrower not paid the principle and interest amount within 90 days it is to be considered as Non-Performing Assets.

The research gaps and relevant questions which strike the mind during observation of various studies on Non- performing assets that, what is the level of NPA in Commercial banks? What are the reasons for the assets becoming Non- Performing assets and what is its impact on performance of a bank, public, government and society. Hence there arises a need to address the aforesaid questions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the concept of Non-performing assets (NPA).
- To identify the Non-performing assets at Commercial banks.
- To study the general reasons for assets to become Non-performing assets.
- To offer suggestions based on findings of the study.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present study of Non-performing assets is confined and restricted to the boundary of commercial banks and data is analyzed since1996-97 up to 2011-12.

Data Collection

Data is gathered from the secondary sources to achieve the aforesaid objectives. Secondary data: secondary RBI bulletins, research papers etc.

Tools of Data Analysis

The data collected from the secondary sources relating to NPAs has been analyzed and tabulated and drawn the appropriate tables. Interpretations were made based on table

Data Analysis

Table 1. Table showing the Gross and Net NPAs Scheduled Commercial Banks

Scheduled Commercial Banks (Amount in Rupees Billion)

	Advances		Non Performing Assets					
Year (End-March)	Gross	Net	Amount	Gross as % of gross advances	As % of Total assets	Amount	Net as% of Net advances	As % of Total Assets
1996-97	3016.98	2764.21	473.00	15.70	7.00	223.40	8.10	3.30
1997-98	3526.96	3255.22	508.15	14.40	6.40	237.61	7.30	3.00
1998-99	3994.36	3670.12	587.22	14.70	6.20	280.20	7.60	2.90
1999-00	4751.13	4442.92	604.08	12.70	5.50	300.73	6.80	2.70
2000-01	5587.66	5263.28	637.41	11.40	4.90	324.61	6.20	2.50
2001-02	6809.58	6458.59	708.61	10.40	4.60	355.54	5.50	2.30
2002-03	7780.43	7404.73	687.17	8.80	4.10	296.92	4.00	1.80
2003-04	9020.26	8626.43	648.12	7.20	3.30	243.96	2.80	1.20
2004-05	11526.82	11156.63	593.73	5.20	2.50	217.54	2.00	0.90
2005-06	15513.78	15168.11	510.97	3.30	1.80	185.43	1.20	0.70
2006-07	20125.10	19812.37	504.86	2.50	1.50	201.01	1.00	0.60
2007-08	25078.85	24769.36	563.09	2.30	1.30	247.30	1.00	0.60
2008-09	30382.54	29999.24	683.28	2.30	1.30	315.64	1.10	0.60
2009-10	35449.65	34970.92	846.98	2.40	1.40	387.23	1.10	0.60
2010-11	40120.79	42987.04	979.00	2.50	1.40	417.00	1.10	0.60
2011-12	46655.44	50746.00	1423.00	3.10	1.70	649.00	1.40	0.80

Source: RBI bulletin

Interpretation: the above table depicts the gross and net NPAs of scheduled commercial banks in India since 1996-97 to 2011-12.

Table 2. Table showing the Gross and Net NPAs Scheduled Public Sector Banks

Public Sector Banks (Amount in Rupees Billion)

	Advances		Non Performing Assets					
Year (End-March)	Gross	Net	Amount	Gross as % of gross advances	As % of Total assets	Amount	Net as% of Net advances	As % of Total Assets
1996-97	2442.14	2209.22	435.77	17.8	7.8	202.85	9.2	3.6
1997-98	2849.71	2604.59	456.53	16.0	7.0	212.32	8.2	3.3
1998-99	3253.28	2977.89	517.10	15.9	6.7	242.11	8.1	3.1
1999-00	3794.61	3527.14	530.33	14.0	6.0	261.87	7.4	2.9
2000-01	4421.34	4152.07	546.72	12.4	5.3	279.77	6.7	2.7
2001-02	5093.68	4806.81	564.73	11.1	4.9	279.58	5.8	2.4
2002-03	5778.13	5493.51	540.90	9.4	4.2	248.77	4.5	1.9
2003-04	6619.75	6313.83	515.37	7.8	3.5	193.35	3.1	1.3
2004-05	8778.25	8489.12	483.99	5.5	2.7	169.04	2.1	1.0
2005-06	11347.24	11062.88	413.58	3.6	2.1	145.66	1.3	0.7
2006-07	14644.93	14401.46	389.68	2.7	1.6	151.45	1.1	0.6
2007-08	18190.74	17974.01	404.52	2.2	1.3	178.36	1.0	0.6
2008-09	22834.73	22592.12	449.57	2.0	1.2	211.55	0.9	0.6
2009-10	27334.58	27013.00	599.26	2.2	1.3	293.75	1.1	0.7
2010-11	30798.04	33056.32	746.00	2.4	1.4	360.00	1.2	0.7
2011-12	35003.89	38783.00	1172.00	3.3	1.9	591.00	1.7	1.0

Source: RBI bulletin

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Interpretation: the above table depicts the gross and net NPAs of scheduled Public Sector Banks in India since 1996-97 to 2011-12.

Table 3. Table showing the Gross and Net NPAs Scheduled Old Private Sector Banks

Old Private Sector Banks (Amount in Rupees Billion)

	Advances		Non Performing Assets					
Year (End-March)	Gross	Net	Amount	Gross as % of gross advances	As % of Total assets	Amount	Net as% of Net advances	As % of Total Assets
1996-97	217.02	208.32	23.25	10.7	5.2	13.85	6.6	3.1
1997-98	255.80	243.53	27.94	10.9	5.1	15.72	6.5	2.9
1998-99	289.79	260.17	37.84	13.1	5.8	23.32	9.0	3.6
1999-00	354.04	338.79	38.15	10.8	5.2	23.93	7.1	3.3
2000-01	397.38	379.73	43.46	10.9	5.1	27.71	7.3	3.3
2001-02	440.57	422.86	48.51	11.0	5.2	30.13	7.1	3.2
2002-03	513.29	494.36	45.50	8.9	4.3	25.98	5.2	2.5
2003-04	579.08	556.48	43.98	7.6	3.6	21.42	3.8	1.8
2004-05	704.12	677.42	42.00	6.0	3.1	18.59	2.7	1.4
2005-06	851.54	829.57	37.59	4.4	2.5	13.75	1.7	0.9
2006-07	948.72	928.87	29.69	3.1	1.8	8.91	1.0	0.6
2007-08	1134.04	1116.70	25.57	2.3	1.3	7.40	0.7	0.4
2008-09	1303.52	1285.04	30.72	2.4	1.3	11.59	0.9	0.5
2009-10	1563.57	1541.36	36.22	2.3	1.3	12.71	0.8	0.5
2010-11	1872.96	1846.47	36.00	1.9	1.2	9.00	0.5	0.3
2011-12	2329.18	2301.00	42.00	1.8	1.1	13.00	0.6	0.4

Source: RBI bulletin

Interpretation: the above table depicts the gross and net NPAs of Old Private Sector Banks in India since 1996-97 to 2011-12.

Table 4. Table showing the Gross and Net NPAs Scheduled New Private Sector Banks

New Private Sector Banks (Amount in Rupees Billion)

	Advances		Non Performing Assets					
Year (End-March)	Gross	Net	Amount	Gross as % of gross advances	As % of Total assets	Amount	Net as% of Net advances	As % of Total Assets
1996-97	82.57	78.14	2.17	2.6	1.3	1.54	2.0	1.0
1997-98	111.73	110.58	3.92	3.5	1.5	2.91	2.6	1.1
1998-99	140.70	137.14	8.71	6.2	2.3	6.11	4.5	1.6
1999-00	228.16	221.56	9.46	4.1	1.6	6.38	2.9	1.1
2000-01	314.99	300.86	16.17	5.1	2.1	9.29	3.1	1.2
2001-02	769.01	741.87	68.11	8.9	3.9	36.63	4.9	2.1
2002-03	947.18	895.15	72.32	7.6	3.8	13.65	1.5	0.7
2003-04	1195.11	1151.06	59.83	5.0	2.4	19.86	1.7	0.8
2004-05	1274.20	1236.55	45.82	3.6	1.6	23.53	1.9	0.8
2005-06	2325.36	2300.05	40.52	1.7	1.0	17.96	0.8	0.4
2006-07	3252.73	3218.65	62.87	1.9	1.1	31.37	1.0	0.5
2007-08	4124.41	4067.33	104.40	2.5	1.4	49.07	1.2	0.7
2008-09	4547.13	4468.24	138.54	3.1	1.7	62.52	1.4	0.8
2009-10	4877.13	4783.58	140.17	2.9	1.6	52.34	1.1	0.6
2010-11	5450.14	6128.86	145.00	2.7	1.3	34.00	0.6	0.3
2011-12	6475.28	7363.00	145.00	2.2	1.1	30.00	0.5	0.2

Source: RBI bulletin

Interpretation: the above table depicts the gross and net NPAs of New Private Sector Banks in India since 1996-97 to 2011-12.

Table 5. Table showing the Gross and Net NPAs Scheduled Foreign Banks in India

Foreign Banks in India (Amount in Rupees Billion)

	Advances		Non Performing Assets					
Year (End-March)	Gross	Net	Amount	Gross as % of gross advances	As % of Total assets	Amount	Net as% of Net advances	As % of Total Assets
1996-97	275.25	268.53	11.81	4.3	2.1	5.16	1.9	0.9
1997-98	309.72	296.52	19.76	6.4	3.0	6.66	2.2	1.0
1998-99	310.59	294.92	23.57	7.6	3.1	8.66	2.9	1.1
1999-00	374.32	355.43	26.14	7.0	3.2	8.55	2.4	1.0
2000-01	453.95	430.63	31.06	6.8	3.0	7.85	1.8	0.8
2001-02	506.31	487.05	27.26	5.4	2.4	9.20	1.9	0.8
2002-03	541.84	521.71	28.45	5.3	2.4	9.03	1.7	0.8
2003-04	626.32	605.06	28.94	4.6	2.1	9.33	1.5	0.7
2004-05	770.26	753.54	21.92	2.8	1.4	6.39	0.8	0.4
2005-06	989.65	975.62	19.28	1.9	1.0	8.08	0.8	0.4
2006-07	1278.72	1263.39	22.63	1.8	0.8	9.27	0.7	0.3
2007-08	1629.66	1611.33	28.59	1.8	0.8	12.47	0.8	0.3
2008-09	1697.16	1653.85	64.44	3.8	1.5	29.96	1.8	0.7
2009-10	1674.37	1632.60	71.33	4.3	1.6	29.77	1.8	0.7
2010-11	1993.21	1955.39	50.00	2.5	1.0	12.00	0.6	0.3
2011-12	2347.10	2298.00	62.00	2.6	1.1	14.00	0.6	0.2

Note: 1. Data for 2011-12 are provisional. 2. Data on Scheduled Commercial Banks & Public Sector Banks for 2004-05 include the impact of conversion of a non-banking entity into a banking entity.

Source: RBI bulletin

Interpretation: the above table depicts the gross and net NPAs of Foreign Banks in India since 1996-97 to 2011-12.

CONCLUSION

Finally it can conclude that the banks can avoid sanctioning loans to the non creditworthy borrowers by adopting certain measures. Banker can constantly monitor the borrower in order to ensure that the amount sanctioned is utilized properly for the purpose to which it has been sanctioned. The banker should get both the formal and informal reports about the goodwill of the customer. If he had already proven as a defaulter then there is no question of sanctioning loan to him. The banker also has to educate the borrowers regarding the effects and consequences of defaulting. By considering all the above factors the banker can reduce the non-performing assets in a bank. The use of technology like Core Banking Solutions in Apex bank should make more reachable to all borrowers.

At last the problem of NPAs has been a major issue for the banking industry. The RBI which is the apex body for controlling level of non-performing assets have been giving guidelines and getting norms for the banks in order to control the incidents of faults. Reduction of NPAs in banking sector should be treated as national priority item to make the Indian Banking system more strong, vibrant and geared to meet the challenges of globalization

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