

**NON-PERFORMING ASSETS IN INDIAN BANKS: BEFORE AND AFTER
CORONA PANDEMIC DISEASE**

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ABSTRACT

growing non-performing assets can be a repetitive difficulty inside the Indian banking sector. Over the past 20 a long term , there are such scenes while the preserving cash section turned into extremely impeded by way of report issues. amid this paper we do a interaction analysis exam of the 2 banking disaster episodes-the only is banking emergency earlier than Covid and different one it is to be began consequence of Corona widespread infection. We portray the macroeconomic and handling an account environment going earlier than the scenes, the degree and nature of the emergencies conjointly communicate about the arrangement reactions which can be attempted. We finish by drawing approach training from this discussion and suggest some measures that can be adopted to better deal with a future balance sheet related crisis in the banking sector such that the impact on the real economy is minimal. Keywords:Non-performing assets,Public-sector banks,Capitaladequacy,Bank recapitalisation, Balance-sheet crisis.

INTRODUCTION

Banks expect a critical task inside the Indian monetary framework. extra than 66% of own family reserve finances are directed through the financial framework, which moreover gives over 90% of the business credit in the nation. In a bank-dominated economy, supported weak spot of the financial section because of asset record issues makes a put off real economic motion and might take the kingdom

of a economic emergency. it's far primary to promptly clear up a economic vicinity emergency with the goal that banks because the critical wellspring of credit score can start working frequently all over again. In India, banking emergency is an intermittent marvel. "A key difference with cicadas is that economic emergencies appear at obscure interims. but, banking emergencies have been an average marvel when you consider that forever. Reinhart and Rogoff (2009) take a look at 268 financial emergencies regarding the period 1800 via 2008, even though Bordo et al. (2001) display that the recurrence of banking emergencies has multiplied in ongoing a long time following budgetary development all through the Eighties

to arrive at a level unprecedented because the brilliant melancholy inside the 1930s¹. "for the reason that advancement adjustments of 1991, there have been three great monetary emergency scenes the first distinguishing beyond scenes of banking emergency in India at some stage in April 1994 to March 2007² and 2nd one began inside the result of the 2008 global financial Crisis³.third one started out result of the Corona Pandemic sickness which is right now inflicting the sector first-rate disaster.

On this paper, we thoroughly analyze the reasons and extent of the economic emergency in periods between worldwide money related emergency and repercussions of Corana Pandemic illness, observe how the beyond emergency got settled and draw strategy sporting events for the continuous emergency. specifically, we examine the these emergencies on 3 measurements: (I) the predecessors going earlier than the crisisboth macroeconomic and banking division associated, (ii) the degree and the concept of the emergencies, and (iii) the approach reactions to the emergencies. even as a few observational work has been achieved to interrupt down the non-acting aid (NPA) trouble of the Indian monetary element (Arunava Bhattacharyya ,C.A.k. Lovell b, Pankaj Sahay 1997; Indira Rajaraman, Sumon Bhaumik and Namita Bhatia1999; MilindSathye 2003 ; M. Karunakar, Mrs. okay.Vasuki and Mr. S. Saravanan 2008; Ahlem Selma Messai et al.,2013; Anita Nandi et al., 2019) as a long way as we should likely know there may be no entire investigation that investigates the 3 massive NPA scenes in submit development India and examinations them in a relative shape. one of these relative examination is full-size in mild of the fact that it assists with understanding primary examples prompting intermittent financial institution monetary file troubles just as the differences over the three scenes. it's far doable that the arrangement which can have labored last time might not be effective in restoring the electricity of the economic location all through the progressing emergency.

The Indian financial system has changed quickly and basically since the execution of the progression, deregulation and privatization modifications of the mid Nineties. The financial location has likewise skilled outstanding changes throughout the most current 30 years. the beginning of the financial exchange in India and the cash related department alternate was one of the massive portions of the procedure. The examination will attempt to listing the significant adjustments of the Indian heating department and to find out the consequences of these reforms⁴. The research will be restrained to the consequences of adjustments upon credit conveyance, part of marketplace of banks, benefit , prudential guidelines development pace of Gross home product and the improvement after a while of the financial institution credit score to GDP share.

There are a few exclusive approaches to depict a economic emergency. The maximum broadly identified warning signs of fear within the financial segment are as indebtedness and illiquidity. In India emergencies have for the most component confirmed as extended levels of NPAs and their impact at the capital amplenness tiers of banks . The Definitive of NPAs are typically classified in 3 phase with the aid of scientists viz., macroeconomic variables, bank express components, and borrowers“ unequivocal elements. diverse factors are viable even as a few are wild factors. financial institution specific additives and customer specific variables are achievable by using banks extremely although macroeconomic factors are uncontrollable⁵.

At lengthy final, for an extensive examination of the 2 emergency scenes, it is essential to reflect onconsideration on the outcomes of the emergencies, specially as some distance as the method reactions tried. given that banking is a managed motion, it's miles vital to survey how the controller (for this case the Reserve bank of India or RBI) reacts to the emergencies. desires of a economic emergency is an aggregate exertion wherein the controller works intimately with the partners the investors, the executives, customers, and representatives of the banks. Administrative response at the start and over the span of a economic emergency is a primary determinant of the way correctly and productively the emergency is settled. In India, given the predominance of presidency possessed banks (open department banks or PSU banks), the management as a proprietor and administrator of these banks becomes a key accomplice.

BANKING CULTURE IN INDIA

Banking in India broadly consists of the commercial banks and the co-operative banks. Commercial Banks in turn are classied into scheduled and non-scheduled commercial banks. Scheduled banks are covered under the 2nd Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. To qualify as a scheduled bank, the bank should conform to the following conditions:

A bank that incorporates a settled up capital of Rs. 5 Lakh or more possesses all the necessary qualities for the timetable bank characterization

* A bank requires to meet the budgetary affiliation that its endeavors are not coordinated at some stage in a way that makes hurt the fervour of the economic professionals

* A bank need to be an affiliation as opposed to a sole-ownership or association firm

The SCBs fuse the general population fragment banks (nationalized banks, shop cash associated association of India and its helpers), non-public portion banks (old and new), far off personal quarter banks and community country banks. Banks in India were given nationalized in two stages, in 1969 and 1980 (14 finest private banks in 1969 and 6 more in

1980). After the second round of nationalization, near the unstable fringe of 90% of the arena (evaluated by using the little bit of credit score) changed into produced from kingdom had banks and thusly the remainder of the world was correspondingly parceled amongst some outside banks and or three minimum restrictive banks (which had been below the estimations aspect that the government had carried out for nationalization). some region within the scope of 1980 and 1992 the PSU banks in India have been without a doubt government owned. the first bank to tour open became the store cash related foundation of India in 1992 and 1993⁶. The budgetary department changes started out in 1991 had given the important level to the money related territory to work at the risk of operational versatility and down to earth self-rule redesigning gainfulness, adequacy and gain (Talwar, 2005). even as a couple of caution gatherings have gone in to the issues of cash related banking in India, the 2 for the maximum part primary of them are

a) Narasimham Committee I (1991).

b) Narasimham Committee II (1998).

Following the hints of the Narasimham board I, Indian banks had been needy upon a coins to threat weighted property structure at some stage in which banks expected to understand 8% CRAR or income to risk weighted belongings extent by using 1996 (Ghosh et al, 2003). The CRAR gauges the extent of a financial institution's settled up subsidizing to its advances and different belongings. Narasimham Committee II in like way made a couple of proposals about asset classification, developing banks CRAR to ten% with the aid of 2002, and solving of Asset Reconstruction agencies (ARCs) that may assume command over the focused on belongings from banks (Gopinath, 2007). starting now and into the foreseeable future RBI has always brought for the duration of an organized manner, prudential standards for cash affirmation, asset gathering, and provisioning for the advances plan of banks.

The Narasimham Committee I moreover advocated issuance of new licenses to non-open portion substances to organize banks. along those lines RBI gave 11 licenses for fixing new elite banks. at the same time as a large a part of those new private portion banks began working within the mid Nineteen Nineties, a exceptional deal of the money related commercial enterprise remained unassuming till 2000.

other money related territory adjustments maintained the forums guidelines included pace of premium deregulation, allowing PSU banks to assist up to 49% of their incentive within the capital market and slight reduction of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) and cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to redesign banks performance. From 1969 to 2015, the proportion of money

related banks went up from 89 to 152. The dependence on bank finance has also prolonged continuously.

anyways starting overdue, particularly considering 2013 beforehand financial institution recognize moreover as shop development charges are declining. this is plenty of the time reective of the focused on belongings trouble that banks are investigating the current years. The thoughts-boggling circumstance of country had or open place banks can be a unique a part of Indian banking. India is that the precept extraordinary united states of america adjoining to China to have this feature⁷. For positive, even today, 30 years submit movement the bit of the PSU banks is as high as 70% of the entire cash related part. authorities possession in those banks indicates 51% or higher. This has noteworthy effects. One is that it puts a constraint on financial institution recapitalization. there may be always a became for a budgetary crisis in India to lower into an open shop or cash related problem so long as the government ought to undergo a lions phase of the weight to recapitalize the PSU banks

this is regardless of the very fact that about of those banks now are recorded substances. additionally, this increases the problem on whether that is always the least difficult use of governments resources while speculatively by using some distance most of these banks can enhance capital from the marketplace. Transcendence of the cash related fragment by means of authorities had materials moreover makes a regulatory issue. In India the RBI oversees and manages all banks. Given the excessive segment of PSU banks this makes a high-quality head administrator difficulty. the govt. names the Governor and Deputy Governors of RBI. they're devoted for controlling banks, essential piece of that are asserted by means of the government .

The PSU banks in India are additives made by way of the financial institution Nationalization Act of 1969. no longer inside the slightest degree like their private division friends, PSU banks in India are not controlled through the associations Act 1956. this indicates the necessities on revelations, board company, and so forth that upward push up out of the associations Act have no type of impact to the PSU banks. So to talk, paying little thoughts to a big little bit of them being recorded on exchanges, PSU banks are needy upon less evaluation than the personal division banks. likewise , given their possession structure, they are moldable to be inuenced by means of the govt. and ideological gatherings. those differences below lock and key and genuine know-how make demanding situations for the reputation and affirmation of banking crises. government possession moreover causes a

perspective on state to guarantee many of the speculators. As inspected in Acharya and Kulkarni (2011), inside the effect of the 2008 worldwide financial crisis, PSU banks in India beat their non-public element friends notwithstanding being essentially continuously risky within the sentiment of being defenseless to the crisis. The makers assets this plain trustworthiness of the PSU banks to their passage to unequivocal and certain organization guarantee.

Trendy budgetary crisis is set constantly related to an unexpected spike fashionable for the banks (Laeven and Valencia, 2012). Given the organizing of the Indian budgetary department, an unexpected spike famous for PSU banks is in no way located due to the affirmation gave by the govt solid with the bank Nationalization Act of 1969 that administers the PSU banks, in the occasion of a failure the govt will fulfill all of the duties. on this way, passing by a trendy significance of a money associated crisis, PSU banks in India are never at some point of a crisis situation. Banking crisis in India must be fathomed in the setting of capital abundancy and dissolvability issues in preference to a liquidity inadequacy. The targets of this sort of disaster are normally extra adequately conceded due to the government obligation concerning of the financial commercial enterprise .

Emotion plays an important role during crisis time. With the increasing complication each in business further as in human behavior created the necessity for not solely individuals with high intelligence quotient however individuals with high eq conjointly. The showing emotion unbalanced staff could realize it hard to realize their targets or deliver their reports on time. The approach someone feels affects the approach he behaves and also the approach he behaves won't solely have relation together with his performance, however conjointly affects the performance of these around him⁸

The merger of ten government-run banks into 4 gets power from April 1. The pieces of the uniting banks will fill in as components of the banks all through which they need been joined. clients of mixing banks in like manner will by way of and via be handled as customers of the banks throughout which these banks are consolidated. The banks' merger became proclaimed a 12 months prior in August and thusly the affiliation branch gave an authoritative aid on March four. in the beyond, various other financial institution mergers have befall. for instance , in 2017, the country's best open moneylender - the storage facility budgetary basis of India took more than five of its accomplices and Bharatiya Mahila bank. Last year , Vijaya financial institution and Dena bank were united with financial institution of Baroda. Kotak Mahindra financial institution and ING Vysya bank merger and amalgamation of Centurion

bank of Punjab Ltd. with HDFC financial institution took place in 2014 and 2008, respectively⁹.

There aren't clearly any pieces of the PSU bank merger:

1. As indicated with the aid of the most gift merger-Oriental financial institution of trade (OBC) and United bank of India (UBI) may be combined with Punjab enterprise bank (PNB). The united substance will remodel into the second one-greatest state-run bank. the brand new issue may have a business of Rs 17.ninety five lakh crore and 11,437 branches.

2. The amalgamation of Syndicate financial institution into Canara financial institution will make the fourth-finest open division deal with a file with Rs 15.20 lakh crore business and an association of 10,324 branches.

3. Allahabad financial institution offices will feature as those of the Indian financial institution. The merger of Allahabad bank with the Indian financial institution will make the 7th-best open element deal with a document with Rs eight.08 lakh crore business.

4. portions of Andhra bank and organization financial institution will take a shot at the grounds that the pieces of Union bank of India. Andhra financial institution and enterprise bank's merger with Union financial institution of India will make India's 5th-finest open department set aside cash with Rs 14.fifty nine lakh crore commercial enterprise and 9,609 branches.

5. the government had the front-stacked Rs 68,855 crore to require care of the bank-merger plan.

6. Punjab countrywide bank turned into given Rs 16,091 crore, Union bank of India Rs eleven,768 crore, Canara financial institution Rs 6,571 crore and Indian bank Rs 2,534 crore. Allahabad bank turned into given Rs 2,153 crore, United bank of India Rs 1,666 crore, Andhra financial institution Rs 2 hundred crore, Indian distant places bank Rs four,360 crore and UCO bank Rs 2,142 crore

7. unsurprising with the govt , the merger of the ten banks will motive the introduction of extra grounded establishments. This merger would comply with inside the example of the amalgamation of bank of Baroda, Vijaya bank, and Dena bank a year previous.

8. With this uber financial institution mergers, the proportion of PSBs gets joined from 27 banks in 2017 to 12 banks in 2020.

9. the brand new 12 public area banks can be -- six merged banks and six independent banks.

country bank of India, bank of Baroda Punjab national bank, Canara financial institution, Union bank of India, Indian financial institution will be the six merged banks. And, Indian foreign places financial institution, UCO financial institution, financial institution of Maharashtra and Punjab and Sind bank, which have a robust nearby cognizance, will stay unbiased entities.

BANKING SECTOR AFTER COVID

Indian banks are collecting records at the strain looked by means of the Indian associations because of the coronavirus scene and would move the Reserve bank of India for assist measures. The proposed progresses don't forget lightening for non-acting asset route of action and assisting companies to location in commercial enterprise lucidness plans. The RBI had currently ensured markets that it will take taken into consideration, adjusted sporting events to address the hazard to the financial system from the outbreak¹⁰.

(i)What lenders want

"Discussions are on at this level and that we are able to make a depiction to the controller to find out if we are able to get some lightening with respect to non-acting asset amassing within the little and medium undertakings fragment," one the various economic professionals said. IBA also will make sure clients that institutions are fixing area enterprise congruity systems, and urge banks to have flexible running hours.

(ii)alternate affiliations

Many exchange our bodies have proven up at contorted credit authorities in like way thinking about the manner that the cash associated controller, causing to see the pickle of organizations — specially the ones trapped in to imported unrefined materials and having prologue to commercial enterprise divisions like the US, Europe, center East and China. a part of the trade affiliations are trying to find waiver of strength on squeezing (or, pre-shipment) and post-shipment credit for a six-month term starting January 1, 2020, and extension of compressing credit profited for gathering or acquisition of factors cautioned for conveys by means of at any price 180 days.

(iii)What overall banks do

A observe from the China Banking association said banks in China have made progress like waiver of pass prices for blessings or settlements, supplying 24X7 forms of assist thru e-

ranges, rescheduling repayment plans for affected boost pros, cleaning bodily branches and warranted receipts, apart from giving conventional updates.

WaFd bank (inside the beyond insinuated as Washington Federal financial institution) is providing credit score strains to its loose undertaking up to \$200 000, that is sans top rate for 90 days. it is moreover improved the improvement method.

Citigroup has deferred month to month business enterprise expenses and disciplines for little commercial enterprise and retail customers restless to pull again their constant stores. The financial institution has in addition raised pretty far for a pair credit card customers.

(iv)The intensifying condition

Small businesses that had been via reeling underneath pressure due to the financial slowdown were many of the worst tormented by the pandemic and banks have began to find out deferments in advance of time payments from them. Indian banks - effectively messed with some \$a hundred and forty billion in terrible advances - pressure their advantage reports might be hit similarly as institutions pound to a prevent



LESSONS AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES

proper while it remembers centered for asset trouble of banks, the velocity of objectives is vital. the past the crisis is settled and thusly the prosperity of the banks is reestablished the better it is for the overall economy. endured with managerial tolerance just rots and stretches the issue and delays objectives.

The advancing difficulty must be settled using a three-pronged process which incorporates affirmation, recapitalization and affirmation . The banks have pretty lately finished an amazing smidgen of advantage confirmation as a bit of the AQR. This have to be endured

until all the concentrated on property are visible and appropriate. additionally, to request that the banks credit score again which is that the most crucial vital at the prevailing , some proportion of capital need to be embedded. the problem is constantly severe at the PSU banks. now not in the least like the non-public division banks, they can not improve signi_cant amount of capital inside the market with out debilitating the lawmaking our bodies share beneath 51%. So both the govt have to route of action to reduce down its stake in these banks or citizens money ought to be injected into those banks to help them with beginning crediting once more, special which is starting at now occurring as a bit of the Indradhanush program. At any fee recapitalisation with the aid of the govt. hampers _scal expertise simply as makes a capability monetary disaster issue for the banks who have much less propelling energy through then to line their own homes so as .

To the degree targets cares , a enormous improvement has been taken in the right course with the status quo and execution of the Insolvency and bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016. the brand new regulation is anticipated to assist clever goals of focused on company assets for the duration of a length certain course no longer in any way like the past remoted true shape under which it would take or 3 years for banks to recover their commitment from cleared out and bankrupt _rms. The banks must now use the stage o_ered via IBC to recover their obligation and resolve the shrouded targeting belongings.

further institutional development in the course of this field is required within the form of a focused on asset the board commercial enterprise journey by private experts. within the wake of the overdue Nineties crisis, Asset Reconstruction corporations (ARCs) were located to require the commitment off the banks books. anyways always, managerial problems have demolished the event of ARCs and these days their reasonability as focused on asset the officials materials stays defective.

intending, there are speci_c occupations to be performed by using the controller, the govt and in like way the banks themselves to assure that subsequent time banks face NPA trouble, it are plenty of the time contained and thusly the mischief to the resident are commonly confined.

RBI considering the way that the money associated vicinity controller can draw close pre-emptory measures such if financial institution credit goes past a picked run, counter redundant advances are lots of the time got like fantastic capital requirements and sectoral tops if a couple of portions are overheated. This has the hazard of likely cutting down turn of

occasions anyway this peril might also justify taking for longer-term benefits. The Basle Committee on Banking Supervision has in like way made guidelines for counter-designed capital backings. it is moreover crucial to make optionally available types of financing just like the affiliation protection market to require the weight off the budgetary division usual .

on the factor while the entirety is stated in accomplished, there persuaded the hazard to be broad adjustments of banking rule and oversight. Banking rule should be step by step proactive and desires to make helpers for the banks to understand the setbacks as in front of calendar as possible all collectively that NPAs do not maintain amassing at the bank bookkeeping reports. starting overdue, the govt has started the method for merger. This merger was likely prodded by the desire to widen operational efficiencies in the cash associated component. One may additionally warfare that this association changed into generally smooth to execute from a definitive, actual and political perspective so long as those substances had been by way of then taking part financial institution the extent that physical games under the determine bank. even as this signals a welcome beginning it should be observed up by way of steadily such mergers especially of an increasing number of defenseless maintains coins with greater grounded ones, so one can cut back crack of the money associated enterprise , empower efficiency, and help the govt. as larger part partner to improve the enterprise of those banks.

CONCLUSION

looking at the two high bank-NPA scenes in submit-advancement India tosses fascinating bits of information into the clarifications at the back of the event of those emergencies, their guidelines and ways to address settle them.

becoming out of the problem offers off an influence of being the main efficient and snappiest manner to address settle a banking emergency. anyhow, this technique is conceivable simply underneath three conditions (I) the emergency is not too profound as an instance the degree of incapacity of the bank asset reviews and ensuing capitalization is inner practical cutoff points, (2) the wellspring of the debilitation is recurrent macroeconomic elements and (3) the macroeconomic recovery in the repercussions of the emergency might be a sharp one. The Indian financial system noticed these situations within the 2003 to 2020 duration that helped solve the economic emergency of the late 1990s. it is vital to see that the uncommonly sharp financial recuperation is an exemption rather than a standard, especially after a monetary emergency. undoubtedly, during a financial institution pushed financial system like India, it's

more practical to anticipate more sluggish than ordinary recuperation after a financial emergency, practically like what is happening at the prevailing .

every other key information is that factor is of quintessence in goals. Early acknowledgment and activity on goals mitigates the harming impact of an emergency. so with respect to banks to require such early pastime, strong management and proactive economic guideline is fundamental. this will make certain that the subsequent NPA dreams has negligible impact on the banks capital. A third component that guides quicker and more efficient desires might be a strong valid system for goals. in the course of this admire a tremendous alternate has been the institution of the new Insolvency and financial disaster Code in India. besides there are a few shortcomings in its usage. no person however time can propose to what degree the brand new regulation can be organized to greater with no trouble clear up centered on sources in the economic department inner a shorter time of your time .

At closing, administrative avoidance would not encourage desires and might without a doubt exacerbate the economic emergency by giving impetuses to the banks to concede NPA acknowledgment and defer activity. Rebuilding of a credit score should be the enterprise preference of a financial institution and may not evidently fit the invoice for administrative concessions as a ways as suspension of acknowledgment of NPAs.

Economies pass in patterns of upswings and downturns and banks being a prevalent wellspring of credit will answer the repetitive uctuations. in the occasion that there may be a definitely multiplied hobby for credit score all through blast instances and banks loan aimlessly, it is possible that once the financial system goes into a downturn, banks will confront an advantage excellent weakening and NPAs will cross up. NPAs are an area and package of banking movement. anyway whilst the NPA trouble perseveres for a good sized length of time without getting perceived or settled and begins hampering regular bank loaning, it seems as a downturn and will become di_cult to ask out of. In India time and again this problem raises its head and ultimately the existing emergency has been ready on for a good sized period of time. except if NPAs are tended to hastily and efficiently, pro_tability and liquidity of banks can get significantly stimulated and asset component in the economy will become ineffcient. Given the transcendence of state possessed banks in India, any monetary emergency continuously wraps up influencing the overall populace debts, which is direction from appealing.

Banks in India will maybe live a massive path for channelizing capital from the savers to the speculators within the not so remote. it is full-size that the power of the monetary place is reestablished direly and destiny NPA problems are saved from assuming manage over the sort of an emergency that allows you to possibly endanger proper economic movement. RBI in light of the fact that the monetary controller, government as a authentic accomplice and therefore the banks themselves should boom to make sure that the modern emergency is settled quickly and in destiny, the ow of the credit to the enormous place is not disappointed this type of ton all collectively, that open budget ought to be included to protect the banks. This consists of building first-class administrative restriction, thorough changes in bank tenet and oversight, a lively lawful structure for dreams, and strategy wondering at the advantages of presidency obligation

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