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A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MANAGEMENT OF NPA IN SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANK IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

NPAs point out the credit risk of the banks and the financial institutions. The operational effectiveness of the banks and financial institutions is impinged by the quality of advances which in turn has an impact on their profitability, liquidity and solvency position and leads the accumulation of losses in the succeeding years. NPA means an asset or account of borrower, which has been classified by a bank or financial institution as sub-standard, doubtful or loss asset, in accordance with the directions or guidelines issued by RBI. In this paper, the researcher has tried to show the position of gross and net NPAs of both the public and private sector bank, during the period of last 5 years from 2013-14 to 2017-18. The study is an attempt to analyze the financial performance of SBI, PNB, HBFC, and Axis Banks. The study is descriptive and analytical in nature. The collected data was secondary in nature and collected from various annual reports of the bank, RBI bulletin, journals, websites, etc. The allegory of the financial performance of these four banks was made on the seat of a statistical & mathematical tool like percentage, tabulation, Graph, etc. The study concludes that the level of NPA is high in public sector bank as compared to private sector bank.

KEYWORDS: *Gross NPA, Net NPA, Public, and Private Sector Banks*

INTRODUCTION

Banking is considered as the lifeblood of every country's economy. The Indian banking sector has changed staggeringly over the last few years. With the visitation of the LPG (Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization) era in 1991, the Indian banking industry experienced assorted and quick changes. Nowadays, the banks are becoming much more competitive in all terms to have a global presence. Due to such Indian banking sector has been siding so many serious issues regarding the increasing level of Non- Performing Assets (NPAs). A high-level of NPA affects the profitability and net-worth of the banks adversely; thereby abrade the value of the assets. Asset Quality is considered one of the most important criterions in determining the thorough condition of the bank as it resonates the quantum of existing credit risk associated with the loan and investment portfolios. According to RBI, Non-Performing Asset indicates an asset of the borrower, which has been classified by a financial institution as sub- standard, loss or doubtful asset, with respect to the guidelines relating to asset classification the issue of NPAs isn't just prevailed the bank but also the unified economy. The NPA size on banking sector is comparatively higher in public sectors banks. To sustain the profitability and efficiency of banks the NPA must to be controlled and reduced. The level of NPA is best indicator for gauge the health of the banking sector of a country. One of the key drivers of NPAs in the banking sector is the Directed loan system under which commercial banks are required to provide 40% level of their credit to the priority sector of the financial system. On the other hand, Management has blown a lot of their time, effort and resources in administering their assets in order to minimize the risk associated with it. Stress in banking sector causes less money available to fund other projects, thereby, having a negative impact on the larger national economy.

Meaning & Definition of Bank

What is Bank?

According to Banking Encyclopaedia, **Bank** is a financial institution which accept deposits from the public and lends them for investment purpose i.e., deposits of money and advances is the Main function of banks, but in the era of globalization banks indulges themselves in many activities like Insurance, Mutual Fund Business, and Investment in Stock Exchanges, etc. These activities of banking are considered as **Para Banking Activities**. Indian Banking Regulation Act 1949 section 5 (1) (b) of the banking Regulation act 1949 Banking is defined as.

"Accepting for the purpose of the landing of investment of deposits of money from public repayable on demand or otherwise and withdraw able by cheque, draft, order or otherwise."

"Bank is an institution that deals in money and its substitutes and provides other financial services. Banks accept deposits and make loan and derive a profit from the difference in the interest rate paid and charge, respectively some banks also have the power to create money" -**Encyclopedia Britannica**

"Bank means a bench or table for changing money"- **Greek History**

"Bank as institutions which collects money from those who it to spare or who are saving it out of their income and lends out to those who required it" - **Prof. Crowthers**

"Banks is an institution whose debts (bank deposits) are universally acceptable for the debts of other individuals". - **According to Sayers**

Meaning of Non Performance Asset

An account is declared as NPA based on the recovery of installments and interest on loans and advanced and other aspects as per RBI norms. The updated norms to declare the account as NPA are as follows as per RBI guidelines:

- An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank
- A non-performing asset is a loan or an advance where
  - Interest and or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan
  - The account remains 'out of order' in respect of an overdraft/cash credit (OD/CC), if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance sheet or credits are not enough

to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts should be treated as 'out of order'

- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted.
- The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops.
- The Installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops.
- The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of securitization transaction undertaken in terms of guidelines on securitization dated February 1, 2006. (vii) In respect of derivate transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of the derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

TYPE OF NPAS

There are Two Types of NPAs which are as Under

What is Gross Non-Performing Assets?

Gross non-performing assets are a term used by financial institutions to refer to the sum of all the unpaid loans which are classified as non-performing loans. As per RBI guidelines as on balance sheet date. Gross NPA reflects the quality of the loan made by the bank. It consists of all the non-standard asset like as sub-standard, doubtful, and loss asset. Credit institutions offer loans to their customers who fail to be honoured and within ninety days, financial institutions are obligated to classify them as non-performing assets because they are not receiving either principle or net payments.

What is Net Non-Performing Assets?

Net non-performing assets are a term used by credit institutions to refer to the sum of the non-performing loans less provision for bad and doubtful debts. Credit institutions tend to provide a precautionary amount to cover unpaid debts. In short, net non-performing assets are the amount that is realized after the provision amount has been deducted from the gross non-performing assets.

Classification of NPAs

Standard Assets

A standard asset is a performing asset. Standard assets generate continuous income and repayments as and when they fall due. Such assets carry a normal risk and are not NPA in the real sense. So, no special provisions are required for Standard Assets. Arrears of interest and the principal amount of loan does not exceed 90 days at the end of the financial year.

Sub-Standard Assets

All those assets (loans and advances) which are considered as non-performing for a period of less than or equal to 12 months are called Sub-Standard assets.

Doubtful Assets

All those assets which have remained in the sub-standard category for a period of more than 12 months are called Doubtful Assets.

Loss Assets

All those assets which cannot be recovered are called Loss Assets. Where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditor or the RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off wholly.

Causes of NPA's

- Annual review not completed on time.
- Avoiding actionable steps at the early stages of indication of slippage to NPA category.
- Poor performance by the business sector.
- Poor creditability and incomplete document.
- Poor pre and post disbursement follow-up.
- Poor debt management by the borrower, leading to the financial crisis.
- Political pressure/other considerations for sanctioning of loans.
- Poor debt management by the borrower, leading to the financial crisis.
- Pursuit of profitability at the expense of prudence.
- Improper selection of borrowers' activity.
- Increase in material cost.
- Inadequate risk management measure.
- Inadequate internal monitoring system.
- The portfolio is being grown at a high rate.
- Rising interest rate on loans.
- Credit policy.
- Changes in the lending culture.

Tools for recovery of NPAs

Lok Adalat

LOK Adalat is constituted under section 19 of the legal service authority Act, 1987. It is for the recovery of a small loan and speedy justice. It is a mechanism to settle matters relating to recovery of dues, out of court. These are convened by Debt Recovery Tribunals / Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals. Lok Adalats have no judicial powers. It is a mutual forum for the bank and the borrower to meet and arrive at a mutual settlement. Once the settlement is signed by both the parties, the same is placed before the court. The court would then pass a suitabledecrees/orders as per the terms of the settlement. Such decrees cannot be challenged in the next higher courts. According to the RBI guidelines issue in 2001, at present accounts in doubtful and loss category with outstanding above Rs. 5.00 lacs can be referred to this forum.

Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)

The debt recovery tribunal act was passed by the Indian parliament in 1993. The Government of India has constituted thirty-three Debts Recovery Tribunals and five Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals across the country. With an object of the speedy recovery. Under the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions (RDDBFI) Act, 1993 banks approach the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT) whereas, under Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests (SARFAESI) Act, 2002 borrowers, guarantors, and other any other person aggrieved by any action of the bank can approach the Debts Recovery Tribunal (DRT). Debts Recovery Tribunal is located across the country. Some cities have more than one Debts Recovery Tribunals.

Sarfaesi Act, (2002)

The full form of SARFAESI Act as we know is Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. The act provides three alternative methods for recovery of Non-performance assets, namely: - Securitization Asset, Reconstruction and Enforcement of security without the intervention of the court. unless the security is invalid or fraudulent. However, if the asset in question is an unsecured asset, the bank would have to move the court to file a civil case against the defaulters.SARFAESI is effective only for secured loans. The Banks utilize this act as an effective tool for bad loans (NPA) recovery. It is possible where non-performing assets are backed by securities charged to the Bank by way of hypothecation or mortgage or assignment. According to the RBI guidelines Act recover NPA loans with outstanding about Rs 1.00 lac. NPA loan account where the amount is less than 20% of the principal and interest are not eligible to be dealt with under this Act.

Asset Recovery Construction Industry Limited (ARCIL)

In India, the problem of recovery from NPAs was recognized in 1997 by the Government of India. The Narasimhan Committee Report mentioned that an important aspect of the continuing reform process was to reduce the high level of NPAs as a means of banking sector reform. The word "asset reconstruction" in India was used in Narsimham committee. ARCIL help to envisaged for the setting up of a central Asset Reconstruction Fund with money contributed by the Central Government, which was to be used by banks to strand up their balance sheets to clean up their non-performing loans. ARCIL Is the first asset reconstruction company in the country to start the business of resolution of non-performing loans acquire from Indian bank and financial institution in India. It starts business consequent to the enactment of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. It also offers various outsourced business services. The company was incorporated in 2002 and is based in Mumbai, with additional offices in various states.

Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR)

A CDR system was evolved, and detailed guideline was issued by RBI on August 23, 2001, for implementation by the bank. The revised guideline was issued on February 5, 2003. Corporate debt restructuring is the reorganization of a company's outstanding obligations, often achieved by reducing the burden of the debts on the company by decreasing the rates paid and increasing the time the company has to pay the obligation back.

Method of CDR

- Reassessment of credit facility
- Concession in payment
- Reduction in margin
- Waiver of part of the interest
- Converting the un-serviced portions of interests into term loans
- Re-Phasement of recovery schedules

Asset Management Company (AMC)

An asset management company (AMC) / Investment management company is a company that invests its clients' pooled funds into securities that match declared financial objectives. Asset management companies provide investors with more diversification and investing options than they would have by themselves. AMCs manage mutual funds, hedge funds, and pension plans, and these companies earn income by charging service fees or commissions to their clients.

6C's Analysis

Character

The first C refers to a borrower's fame for repaying debts. Paying bills on time and meeting financial obligations are signs of good character. Good character reflects only when you pay your credit on time to the time period and as per the lender succession. Beside such your credit score and your credit history also play an important role for a lender to learn about your character, credit fame and credit obligations. And how much an applicant has borrowed in the past and whether he has repaid his loans on time or not such report is called a credit report. These reports also enclose information on collection accounts, judgments, liens and bankruptcies, and they clutch most information for 7 years. One can get a good idea about their own credit or track credit through the credit report and it can be easily available through AnnualCreditReport.com.

Capacity

Capacity gauges a borrower's ability to repay a loan by comparing income against recurring debts and assessing the borrower's debt-to-income ratio. By comparing your past history of debt repayments as well as the current debt, on such base lenders will determine your propensity to make payments on a regular basis. In addition to examining income, lenders look at the length of time an applicant has been at his job and job stability. Which will determine your propensity to make payments on a regular basis. On the other hand “other income” can be used to repay a loan.

Capital

The latent lender also will size your capital. Lender collects such information on the base of surety for the payment of the debt. Either the capital is in the form of cash or any fixed asset. Such procedure is done by Lenders and creditors to see that you have enough capital to handle another loan or credit account before approving you for new credit.

Conditions

To approve your loan Lenders look certain conditions such as the maturity of your employment, your other debts and financial obligations, and how often you've moved in the past year for considering whether to approve you for a loan or not. Other conditions of the loan, such as its interest rate and amount of principal, influence the lender's desire to finance the borrower. Conditions also refer to how a borrower intends to use the money.

Collateral

This is a little different from the capital; Collateral gives the lender the assurance that if the borrower defaults on the loan, the lender can repossess the collateral. It is any property or possession that can be used as security for payment of a debt. It can help a borrower secure loans. For example, automobile serves as collateral against the loans you might take out to purchase them. Lenders like collateral because it guarantees them against a total loss if you fail to repay your loan. If that happens, your collateral may be sold or repossessed to repay your financial obligation.

Cash Flow

Cash flow shows the borrower capacity to repay the loan. It tells how much of cash you generate remains after expenses and repayment of debt. A Cash Flow statement shows your income and expenses looking forward into the future. A lender or creditor wants to make sure you have enough cash flowing your way on a regular basis so that you can pay for a new credit obligation. This can be determined only on the base of cash flow. They use your cash-flow statement to derive a ratio often called a minimum-debt-service-coverage (DSC) ratio requirement. On such base, it determines the strength of the borrower.

Review of Literature

The banking literature, the problem of non-performing assets has been revisited in several theoretical and empirical studies.

Satpal (2014)in his paper titled ―A Comparative Study of Non-Performing Assets in Public SectorBanks and Private Sector Banks in New Age of Technology‖ said that levels of NPAs are higher in public sector banks as compared to private sector banks. The NPAs are not a problem for banks but for the economy as well. He also highlighted the fact that NPAs of Indian banks affect their profitability also.

Ahamed & Panwar (2016) Conduct a study on"A Comparative Study Of Non- Performing Asset In Private Sector Bank And Public Sector Bank In India."The present study is based on the secondary data and the researcher had applied various statistical and mathematical tool like graph and tabulation. The study Conclude that the NPA of public sector banks are higher as compared to the private sector banks. The percentage of the NPA is more than double from the previous year, in the year 2016. to rebound from this problem governmenttry to reduce NPA by amendment of the bill for the fastest recovery of the loan in May 2016.on the other hand, the bank also has to take necessary action to counterclaim from NPA.

Dixit (2016) Conduct a study on"Performance Analysis Of private Sector And public Sector Bank Reference To ICICI Bank And State Bank Of India".The present study is based on the secondary data and the researcher had applied various statistical and mathematical tool likeratio, trend analysis, and tabulation. The study Conclude that SBI performance is not well because of the negative growth rate as compared to ICICI. But SBI has high absolute values as compare to ICICI bank. SBI has to be focus towards its area so that they can increase their efficiency, profitability, liquidity to get the positive results in the upcoming year. Whereas ICICI, the largest private sector bank has a positive growth rate with full efficiency and profitability in all aspects than SBI.

Garg (2016) Mentioned in hisstudy on the topic "A Study On Non-Performing Asset Of Selected Public And Private Sector Bank Of India". The present study is based on the secondary data and the researcher had applied descriptive and analytical research designs. The study Conclude that private sector bank, HDFC, is more effectively managing its NPAs in comparison to other Public and private banks over a period of 10 years. Indian banks have still had a negative impact in the area of NPA management. Therefore, the management of Indian Banks must have to take necessary action towards the NPA management and take fruitful steps to arrest the creation of new NPAs.

Alagarsam &Ganapathy (2017) Conduct a study on"Performance Of Non-Performing On State Bank Of India".The present study is based on the secondary data and the researcher had applied various statistical and mathematical tool like graph and tabulation. The studyConclude thatthe growth rate in lending money is decreasing andthe gross NPA & Net NPA ratio are increasing year by year. The foreign bank is able to manage the NPAs of public sector banks and are need to observe the same from foreign bank and bank should get freefrom the intervening of government.

Gupt& Gautam. (2017) Conduct a study on"Non-Performing Asset: A Study Of Punjab National Bank". The present study is based on the secondary data and the researcher had applied various statistical and mathematical tool like standard deviation, coefficient of correlation. The study Conclude that the level of NPAs both gross and Net is an increasing trend. it also finds that there is a negative relationship between net profit and NPA of PNB. This is because of mismanagement and wrong choice of the client to improve the efficiency and profitability the NPA has to be reduced further.

Objective of the study

The objective(s) of the current paper of study are as follows:

- To study the NPA trend of selected private and public sector commercial banks.
- To make a comparative analysis of the NPAs of selected private and public sector commercial banks.
- To understand the trend of Asset Quality of the private and public-sector banks.
- To study the ROI of the private and public-sector banks.

Research Methodology

Area of study

The study is an exploratory and analytical in nature with a bid to explore the financial performance of public sector SBI and PNB and private sector banks with reference to HDFC and Axis banks. In this study, we primarily study the comparative analysis of the NPAs of selected private and public sector banks and Asset Quality over a decade.

The Sampling plan

For this study, data canopy Profit and Loss A/C, Balance Sheets, Financial Highlights for a period of five years from 2013 to 2017 of SBI, PNB, HBFC and Axis banks.

Source of Data Collection

The data collected is primarily from secondary sources like annual reports of the companies, RBIbulletin, journals, websites, etc.

Tools for Data Collection

The Data Required for the Study will be Collected From,

- Annual reports of respective banks
- Journals and reports on trends
- Newspapers, magazines
- Progress of Banking of India
- Government publications

Tools for Data Analysis

For the analysis of collected secondary data following tools were used to know financial performance and business model of SBI, PNB, HBFC and Axis banks.

- Graphs (like bar charts and trend line diagrams)
- Different comparative tables

Limitation of the Study

- The plenary data analysis is based on secondary data only. Any biasedness in secondary data will lead to evasive analysis.
- The data has been collected for 2 public sector banks and 2 private sector banks, which are the emblematic banks of their own sector.
- The compass of the study was curbed due to time and resources.

Table 1: Gross and Net NPA (Amount Incrores)

Year	SBI				PNB			
	GNPA	%GNPA	NNPA	%NNPA	GNPA	%GNPA	NNPA	%NNPA
2013-2014	51189	4.75	21956	2.1	13465.79	4.27	7236.50	2.35
2014-2015	61605	4.95	27590	2.57	1880.06	5.25	9916.99	2.85
2015-2016	56725	4.25	27591	2.12	25695	6.55	15396	4.06
2016-2017	98173	6.5	55807	3.81	55818	12.90	35423	8.61
2017-2018	112342	6.90	58277	3.71	55370	12.58	32702	7.81

In below figure 1, it is examined that there is a maturing trend of the GNPA for both SBI & PNB over the years from **2013-2014** to **2017**-2018. There has been jagged dive in the GNPA levels of SBI in 2015-2016 and PNB in the year 2017-2018 as collating to 2016-2017.

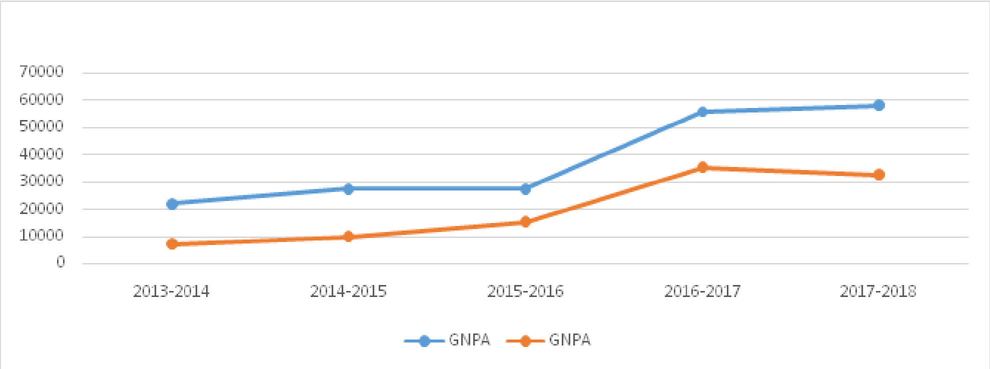

Figure 1: Trends of GNPA of SBI and PNB

In above figure 1 the NNPA levels are apical for SBI in 2017-2018 and for PNB in 2016-2017. It is seen that there has been an erect hike in the NNPA for both the banks during 2016-17.

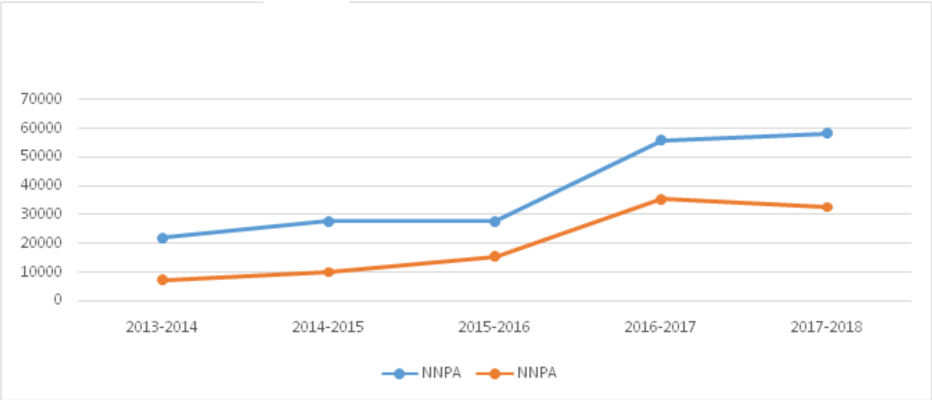

Figure 2: Trends of NNPA of SBI and PNB

Table 2: Gross and Net NPA (Amount In Crores)

Year	HDFC				AXIS			
	GNPA	%GNPA	NNPA	%NNPA	GNPA	%GNPA	NNPA	%NNPA
2013-2014	2334	0.97	468	0.2	2.393	1.06	704	0.32
2014-2015	2989	1.00	820	0.30	3146	1.22	1025	0.40
2015-2016	3438	0.9	896	0.20	4110	1.34	1317	0.44
2016-2017	4393	0.94	1320	0.28	6083	1.67	2522	0.70
2017-2018	5886	1.05	1844	0.33	21280	5.04	8626	2.11

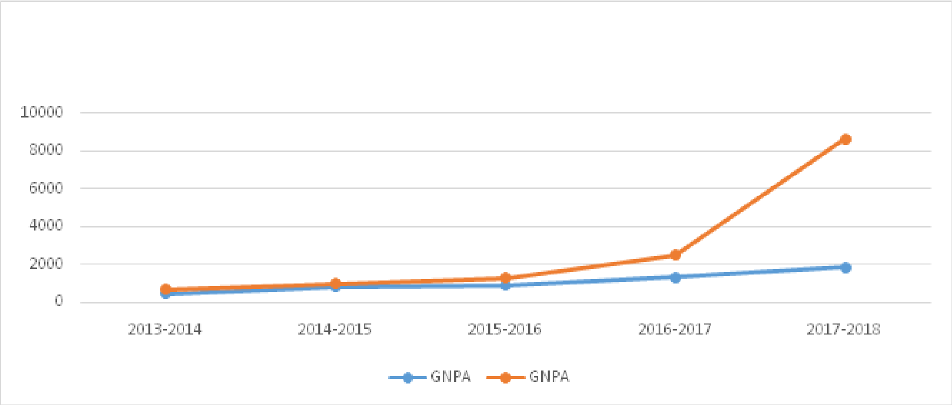

Figure 3: Trends of GNPA of HDFC and AXIS

In the above figure 3, the GNPA level of HDFC bank has shown an abiding trend over the years with A slight hike during 2017-18. Axis bank shows GNPA level with some spill in the year 2013-2014 and with steady hike during 2017-18. This is due to some strapped credit governing policies of the bank.

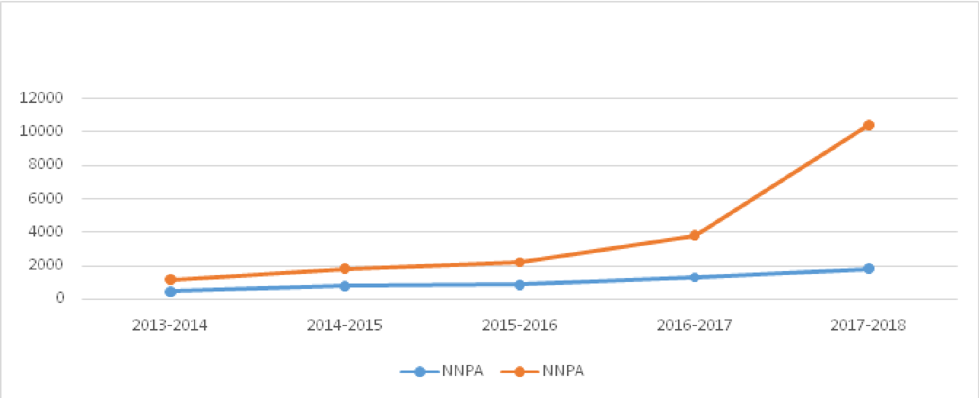

Figure 4: Trends of NNPA of HDFC and AXIS

In figure 4, the NNPA of Axis bank array an anabatic trend with a elevated hike in 2017-18. However, the NNPA levels of HDFC bank have been pacific throughout.

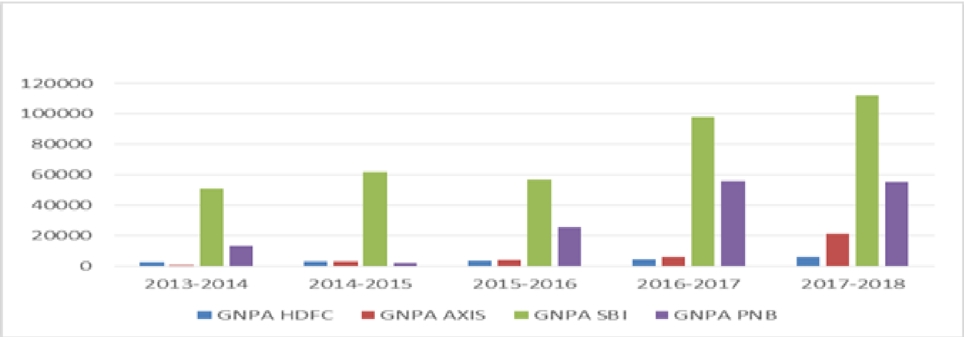

Figure 5: GNPA of SBI, PNB, HDFC and AXIS Bank

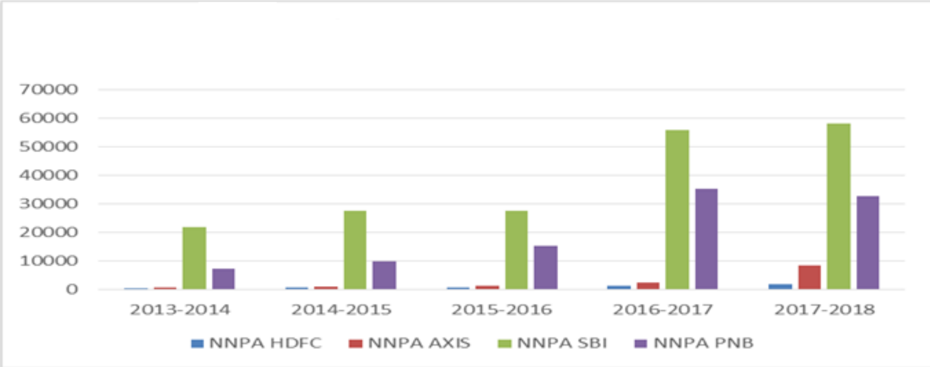

Figure 6: NNPA of SBI, PNB, HDFC and AXIS Bank

In the context of the figures 5& 6 above, the GNPA & NNPA levels of SBI, PNB, HDFC & AXISbank has advertised a crescent trend. The GNPA & NNPA is highest of SBI (Leader) in the year 2017- 18, followed by PNB, then AXIS bank and HDFC respectively. The GNPA & NNPA levels have been the finical for HDFC bank. It can be seen that the GNPA & NNPA for the private sector banks has been analogously lessened for private sector banks than public sector banks. The private sector banks have literally shown up NPAs after 2013. This implies credit management policies of private banks have been exceeding than public banks.

Table 3: Return on Assets (ROA) of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks

Year	SBI	PNB	HDFC	AXIS
2013-2014	0.91	1.00	1.90	1.70
2014-2015	0.65	0.64	2.00	1.78
2015-2016	0.76	0.53	2.00	1.83
2016-2017	0.46	-0.61	1.92	1.72
2017-2018	0.41	0.19	1.88	0.65

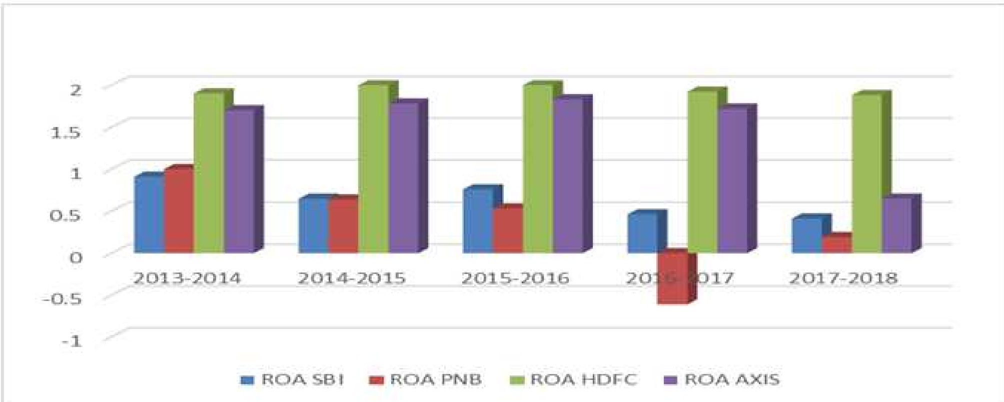

Figure 7: ROA of SBI, PNB, HDFC and AXIS Bank

In this given figure 7, the ROA of the public sector banks has shown a downward trend with PNBshowing a negative ROA in the year 2016-17 whereas the private sector banks have shown an increasing trend over the years with AXIS bank showing a fall in the ROA in the year 2017-2018.

Table 4: Asset-Quality of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks

Parameters	Overall			Public Sector Bank			Private Sector Bank		
As on March 31	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017
Gross NPA /Net NPA	4.63	7.71	9.20	4.97	9.29	11.03	2.11	2.79	4.19
Net NPA /Net Advances	2.50	4.65	5.3	2.92	5.73	6.47	0.94	1.35	2.19
Net NPA / Net Worth	23.95	44.52	49.72	84.69	66.70	77.52	5.60	8.39	13.03
St. structured Advances/ Net Advances	6.27	4.65	2.49	7.35	66.70	3.02	2.30	1.63	1.08
Stressed Assets/ Gross Advances	10.54	11.11	11.58	12.16	13.26	13.90	4.58	4.39	5.24

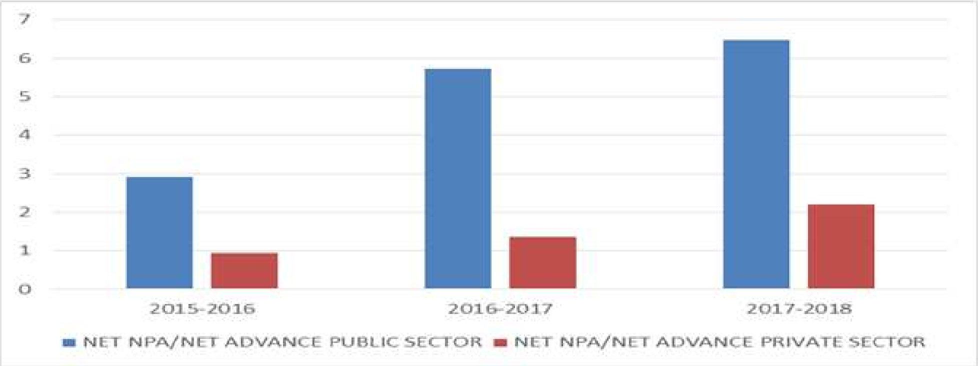

Figure 8

In this figure, the ratio of net NPA to the Net Advances have been aggrandized for public sector banks over time and there has been an edgedhike in the ratio after 2015-16. This emphasizes that with the hikein loans and advances, the levels of NPAs are also increasing. This means the credit administration policies of the public sector banks are not material seemly to reduce the crisis of the NPAs.

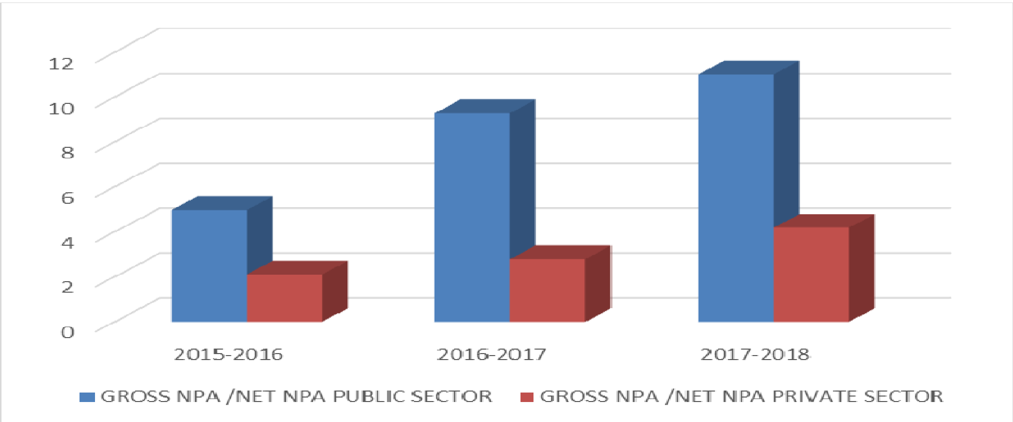

Figure 9

In this figure, the ratio of gross NPA to the Net Advances have been more for public sector banks over time and there has been an edgy hike in the ratio after 2015-16. This emphasizes that with the hike in loans and advances, the levels of NPAs are also increasing. This means the credit administration policies of the public sector banks are not fruitful amply to abase the exploit of the NPAs.

CONCLUSIONS

Non-Performing Assets have always been a cartel for the banking sector from the last two decades due to the economic slowdown. The bank's performance in terms of profitability and accession or growth has been rigid a lot due to the presence of Non- Performing Assets. Reasons behind increasing NPAs in both private and public sector banks are genuinely allied. Credit management policies of private banks have been inferior to public banks. Private sector banks are performing better than public sector banks as their GNPA &NNPA are quite lower than public sector banks. The ROA of the public-sector banks has shown an elevated trend with PNB showing a negative ROA whereas the private sector banks have shown a spike trend over the years. Asset quality management is inferior in SBI as equate to PNB whereas, in case of private banks, asset quality management of AXIS bank is seemly in comparison with HDFC bank. Hence, the level of NPA is eminent in public sector bank as alluding to a private sector bank.

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