

Declining NPAs in India

Posted at: 28/03/2025

Declining NPAs in India: A Banking Sector Turnaround

Context

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced that gross NPAs of scheduled commercial banks dropped to 2.5% in September 2024, the lowest in years. Public sector banks (PSBs) recorded their highest-ever net profit of ₹1.41 lakh crore, with further growth expected.

What are NPAs?

A loan becomes an **NPA** when a borrower **fails to repay principal or interest** for a specified period.

RBI Definition:

- Term Loans: Overdue for 90+ days.
- Overdraft & Cash Credit: Exceeds sanctioned limit for 90+ days.
- Agricultural Loans: Unpaid for two crop seasons (short-term) or one crop season (long-term).

Categories of NPAs

- Substandard Assets: NPA for less than 12 months.
- Doubtful Assets: NPA for more than 12 months.
- Loss Assets: Unrecoverable loans, though not officially written off.

Causes of NPAs

Internal Factors

- Poor loan assessment by banks.
- Misuse of funds by borrowers.
- Wilful defaults by corporates.
- Weak loan monitoring.

External Factors

- Economic downturns.
- Policy delays in projects.
- Global financial crises.
- Natural disasters affecting farmers.

Impact of NPAs

- Lower Bank Profits: Reduced income from interest.
- Credit Crunch: Banks hesitate to lend, slowing growth.
- Investor Concerns: Weak banks deter investments.
- **Higher Public Burden**: Government may need to **recapitalize banks**.

Measures to Reduce NPAs

Legal & Regulatory Steps

- SARFAESI Act (2002): Allows banks to seize and auction assets.
- IBC (2016): Fast-tracks resolution of bad loans.
- PCA Framework: Restricts weak banks to prevent further NPAs.

Institutional Solutions

- ARCs: Buy NPAs and recover dues.
- Bad Bank (NARCL, 2021): Takes over large NPAs for structured resolution.

Bank-Level Reforms

- Stronger loan screening before approval.
- **Restructuring options** for stressed borrowers
- One-time settlements for quick resolution.

Conclusion

India's **NPA levels have significantly improved**, strengthening financial stability. Continued **policy reforms, risk management, and faster resolution** will ensure long-term economic resilience.