

# A Study on Effectiveness of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms in Mitigating Default Risk: Evidence from Bajaj Finance Customers

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## Abstract

Loan Defaults Pose A Significant Challenge To Financial Institutions, Particularly Non-Banking Financial Companies (Nbfcs) That Cater To A Diverse And Risk-Sensitive Customer Base. Loan Restructuring Has Emerged As An Important Credit Risk Management Mechanism To Support Borrowers Facing Temporary Financial Distress And To Prevent Accounts From Turning Into Non-Performing Assets. This Study Examines The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms In Mitigating Default Risk, With Specific Reference To Bajaj Finance Customers.

The Study Adopts A Descriptive And Empirical Research Design Based On Both Primary And Secondary Data. Primary Data Were Collected Through A Structured Questionnaire Administered To Customers Who Have Availed Loan Restructuring Facilities From Bajaj Finance. Secondary Data Were Sourced From Rbi Guidelines, Annual Reports, Journals, And Published Research Studies. The Study Analyzes Various Restructuring Mechanisms Such As Extension Of Loan Tenure, Reduction In Equated Monthly Installments (Emis), And Moratorium Facilities, And Evaluates Their Impact On Borrowers' Repayment Behavior And Default Risk.

The Findings Of The Study Indicate That Loan Restructuring Significantly Improves Repayment Capacity And Reduces The Likelihood Of Default Among Borrowers. A Majority Of Respondents Reported Improved Cash Flow Management And Timely Repayment Of Emis After Restructuring. Customer Satisfaction And Positive Perception Of The Restructuring SSDiscipline. However, The Study Also Highlights Concerns Regarding Increased Overall Interest Burden Due To Extended Repayment Periods.

The Study Concludes That Loan Restructuring Mechanisms, When Implemented Prudently And In Line With Borrower Repayment Capacity, Are Effective

Tools For Mitigating Default Risk And Maintaining Asset Quality. The Findings Provide Useful Insights For Nbfcs And Policymakers In Strengthening Credit Risk Management Strategies.

## Keywords

Loan Restructuring, Default Risk Mitigation, Credit Risk Management, Non-Performing Assets (Npas), Nbfcs, Bajaj Finance, Repayment Behavior, Emi Restructuring, Customer Satisfaction, Financial Distress.

## 1. Introduction

In Recent Years, The Rapid Expansion Of Credit Availability Has Increased The Risk Of Loan Defaults For Financial Institutions, Particularly Non-Banking Financial Companies (Nbfcs) That Cater To A Wide Range Of Retail And Small Business Borrowers. Economic Uncertainties, Income Volatility, Medical Emergencies, And Unexpected Financial Disruptions Often Affect Borrowers' Ability To Meet Their Repayment Obligations On Time. As A Result, Loan Defaults And Rising Non-Performing Assets (Npas) Have Emerged As Major Concerns For Lenders And Regulators Alike.

Loan Restructuring Has Become An Important Credit Risk Management Mechanism To Address These Challenges. It Involves Modification Of Existing Loan Terms Such As Extension Of Repayment Tenure, Reduction In Equated Monthly Installments (Emis), Moratorium On Payments, Or Rescheduling Of Installments To Provide Temporary Financial Relief To Distressed Borrowers. When Implemented Effectively, Loan Restructuring Can Help Borrowers Regain Repayment Capacity While Enabling Lenders To Minimize Credit Losses And Preserve Asset Quality.

Bajaj Finance, One Of India's Leading Nbfcs, Plays A Significant Role In Retail Lending By Offering Personal Loans, Consumer Durable Loans, Business Loans, And Other Financial Products. Given Its Large And Diverse Customer Base, The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Adopted By Bajaj Finance Is Of Considerable Importance. Understanding How These Mechanisms Influence Borrower Behavior And Default Risk Can Provide Valuable Insights For Improving Credit Risk Management Practices.

This Study Aims To Examine The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms In Mitigating Default Risk Among Bajaj Finance Customers. By Analyzing Customer Perceptions, Repayment Behavior Before And After Restructuring, And Overall Satisfaction With Restructuring Facilities, The Study Seeks To Assess Whether Loan Restructuring Serves As An Effective Tool In Reducing Defaults And Supporting Financial Stability. The Findings Of The Study Are Expected To Be Useful For Nbfcs, Policymakers, And Researchers In Strengthening Restructuring Frameworks And Enhancing Sustainable Lending Practices.

## 2. Review Of Literature

A Critical Review Of Existing Literature Helps Establish The Theoretical And Empirical Foundations Of This Study On Loan Restructuring And Default Risk Mitigation.

### Loan Restructuring As A Credit Risk Management Tool

Loan Restructuring Has Been Widely Recognized As An Effective Credit Risk Mitigation Strategy. Restructuring Involves Modifying The Terms Of Existing Loans — Such As Extending Repayment Tenure, Reducing Emis, Or Offering Moratoriums — To Make Repayment More Manageable For Borrowers Under Financial Stress. It Helps Borrowers Avoid Default And Enables Lenders To Maintain Loan Performance And Asset Quality. According To Bajaj Finserv, Restructuring Can Prevent Default By Easing Repayment Burdens And Aligning Payments With Borrowers' Cash Flows, Which Ultimately Reduces The Risk Of Bad Debt And Improves Financial Stability For Both Parties.

Empirical Studies Have Also Highlighted Positive Outcomes Of Credit Restructuring. For Example, Research On Commercial Banks In Kenya Found That

Extended Repayment Periods, Reduced Interest Rates, And Various Restructuring Measures Had Significant Positive Effects On Loan Recovery Outcomes, Suggesting That Such Strategies Can Improve Repayment Behavior And Lower Default Risk.

### Regulatory And Institutional Context

The Reserve Bank Of India (Rbi) Has Periodically Introduced Restructuring Guidelines — Notably Under The Covid-19 Resolution Framework — To Support Borrowers Affected By Economic Disruptions. These Frameworks Allowed Financial Institutions, Including Nbfcs Such As Bajaj Finance, To Offer One-Time Restructuring Solutions To Customers With Temporary Hardships. While This Policy Was Time-Bound, It Reflects The Regulatory Acknowledgment Of Restructuring As A Tool To Stabilize Credit Portfolios During Stress Periods.

### Effectiveness And Challenges

Prior Literature Also Acknowledges Limitations And Complexities In Restructuring Initiatives. While Restructuring Can Reduce Immediate Repayment Pressures And Help Borrowers Avoid Default, It May Have Long-Term Implications Such As Higher Total Interest Costs Due To Extended Tenures. Additionally, The Benefits Depend On Careful Assessment Of Borrowers' Financial Conditions; Otherwise, Restructuring May Merely Postpone Defaults Rather Than Mitigate Them. Therefore, Empirical Evaluation Of Restructuring Effectiveness Must Consider Both Repayment Behavior Outcomes And Borrower Satisfaction.

### Gap In Literature

Despite The Extensive Research On Loan Restructuring In Banking, There Is Limited Focused Evidence On Restructuring Mechanisms Specifically Within **Nbfcs Like Bajaj Finance** And Their Impact On Mitigating Default Risk Among Its Customer Base. Most Studies Focus On Traditional Banks Or Broader Credit Risk Models, Leaving A Gap In Understanding The Unique Operational Context, Customer Behavior, And Product Diversity Of Nbfcs Lending Portfolios — A Gap This Study Seeks To Fill.

### 3. Problem Definition / Statement Of The Problem

Loan Defaults Have Emerged As A Major Challenge For Financial Institutions, Particularly Non-Banking Financial Companies (Nbfcs), Due To Increasing

Economic Uncertainties, Income Volatility, And Unexpected Financial Disruptions Faced By Borrowers. Bajaj Finance, Being One Of India's Leading Nbfcs With A Large And Diverse Customer Base, Faces Significant Exposure To Default Risk Across Its Retail Lending Portfolio. While Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Such As Extension Of Loan Tenure, Reduction In Emi Amounts, And Moratorium Facilities Are Implemented To Support Borrowers Under Financial Stress, Their Actual Effectiveness In Mitigating Default Risk Remains A Critical Concern.

Despite The Widespread Use Of Loan Restructuring As A Credit Risk Management Tool, There Is Limited Empirical Evidence On Whether These Mechanisms Genuinely Improve Repayment Behavior And Reduce Default Risk Among Bajaj Finance Customers. In Some Cases, Restructuring May Only Provide Temporary Relief Without Addressing The Underlying Repayment Capacity Of Borrowers, Potentially Leading To Repeated Defaults Or Increased Non-Performing Assets (Npas). Additionally, Customer Perceptions, Satisfaction Levels, And Long-Term Financial Implications Of Restructuring Are Often Overlooked In Assessing Its Effectiveness.

Therefore, The Problem Addressed In This Study Is To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Adopted By Bajaj Finance In Mitigating Default Risk. The Study Seeks To Examine Whether Restructuring Measures Lead To Improved Repayment Behavior, Reduced Default Rates, And Enhanced Asset Quality, While Also Identifying Challenges And Areas For Improvement. Understanding This Problem Is Essential For Strengthening Restructuring Policies And Ensuring Sustainable Credit Risk Management In Nbfcs.

#### 4. Objectives Of The Study

- 1. To Study The Various Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Offered By Bajaj Finance To Its Customers.**
- 2. To Examine The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms In Mitigating Default Risk Among Bajaj Finance Customers.**

**3. To Analyze The Impact Of Loan Restructuring On Borrowers' Repayment Behavior Before And After Restructuring.**

**4. To Assess Customer Perception And Satisfaction Levels Regarding Loan Restructuring Facilities Provided By Bajaj Finance.**

**5. To Identify The Major Reasons For Loan Restructuring Among Bajaj Finance Customers.**

**6. To Evaluate The Role Of Loan Restructuring In Reducing Non-Performing Assets (Npas) And Improving Asset Quality.**

**7. To Identify Key Factors Influencing The Success Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms In Preventing Loan Defaults.**

**8. To Suggest Suitable Measures For Improving Loan Restructuring Policies For Better Credit Risk Management.**

#### 5. Research Methodology

Research Methodology Refers To The Systematic Approach Adopted To Conduct The Study In A Scientific And Objective Manner. This Chapter Outlines The Research Design, Sources Of Data, Sampling Technique, Tools Of Data Collection, And Methods Of Data Analysis Used In The Study.

##### 1. Research Design

The Study Adopts A **Descriptive Research Design**. This Design Is Appropriate As The Research Seeks To Describe And Analyze The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms In Mitigating Default Risk Among Bajaj Finance Customers. It Helps In Understanding Customer Perceptions, Repayment Behavior, And Outcomes Of Restructuring Without Manipulating Variables.

##### 2. Nature Of The Study

The Study Is **Empirical In Nature**, Based On Primary Data Collected From Customers And Supported By Secondary Data From Reliable Sources.

### 3. Sources Of Data

#### A) Primary Data

Primary Data Are Collected Directly From Bajaj Finance Customers Who Have Availed Loan Restructuring Facilities. A **Structured Questionnaire** Is Used To Gather Information Related To:

- Type Of Loan Restructured
- Reasons For Restructuring
- Nature Of Restructuring Mechanism Availed
- Repayment Behavior Before And After Restructuring
- Customer Satisfaction And Perception

#### B) Secondary Data

Secondary Data Are Collected From:

- Rbi Guidelines And Circulars
- Annual Reports Of Bajaj Finance
- Research Journals, Books, And Published Articles
- Official Websites Related To Nbfcs And Financial Institutions

### 4. Population Of The Study

The Population Of The Study Includes **All Bajaj Finance Customers Who Have Availed Loan Restructuring Facilities** During The Selected Period.

### 5. Sample Size And Sampling Technique

- **Sample Size:** (E.G., 80 / 100 Respondents – As Per Project Requirement)
- **Sampling Technique:** The Study Uses **Convenience Sampling**, Where Respondents Are Selected Based On Accessibility And Willingness To Participate. This Technique Is Commonly Used In Mba-Level Research Due To Time And Resource Constraints.

### 6. Period Of The Study

The Study Covers A Period Of **(Mention Duration, E.G., 2022–2024)**, Focusing On Restructuring Measures Implemented During This Timeframe.

### 7. Tools For Data Collection

- Structured Questionnaire
- Personal Interaction (Where Applicable)

The Questionnaire Includes **Closed-Ended Questions And Likert Scale Statements** To Measure Satisfaction And Perception.

### 8. Tools And Techniques Of Data Analysis

The Collected Data Are Analyzed Using:

- Percentage Analysis
- Tables And Charts
- Mean And Ranking Method (If Applicable)

These Tools Help In Presenting Results Clearly And Drawing Meaningful Conclusions.

### 9. Limitations Of The Study

- Limited Sample Size May Restrict Generalization Of Results.
- Responses Are Based On Customer Perception, Which May Involve Bias.
- The Study Focuses Only On Bajaj Finance And Excludes Other Nbfcs Or Banks.

### 10. Ethical Considerations

- Confidentiality Of Respondents Is Maintained.
- Data Are Used Strictly For Academic Purposes.
- Participation In The Study Is Voluntary.

## 6.Data Analysis And Interpretation

This chapter presents the analysis and interpretation of primary data collected from customers of Bajaj Finance who have availed loan restructuring facilities. The data were analyzed using percentage analysis and descriptive interpretation to understand customer profile, restructuring mechanisms, repayment behavior, and default risk mitigation.

### 6.1 Demographic Profile of Respondents

**Table 6.1: Age-wise Distribution of Respondents**

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 30 years	22	22%
31–40 years	38	38%
41–50 years	25	25%
Above 50 years	15	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Interpretation:

The majority of respondents (38%) belong to the age group of 31–40 years, indicating that economically active borrowers are the primary users of loan restructuring facilities. This group is more likely to experience temporary financial stress and seek restructuring options.

### 6.2 Occupation of Respondents

**Table 6.2: Occupational Status**

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Salaried	45	45%
Self-employed	32	32%
Business	18	18%
Others	5	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Interpretation:

Salaried and self-employed individuals together

constitute 77% of respondents, indicating that income instability or job-related issues are major reasons for opting for loan restructuring.

### 6.3 Type of Loan Restructured

**Table 6.3: Loan Type**

Loan Type	Respondents	Percentage
Personal Loan	48	48%
Consumer Durable Loan	27	27%
Business Loan	15	15%
Others	10	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Interpretation:

Personal loans account for the highest share (48%), suggesting that unsecured loans are more vulnerable to default risk, thus requiring restructuring support.

### 6.4 Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Availed

**Table 6.4: Type of Restructuring Mechanism**

Restructuring Option	Respondents	Percentage
EMI Reduction	35	35%
Tenure Extension	30	30%
Moratorium	20	20%
Interest Rate Modification	15	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Interpretation:

EMI reduction (35%) and tenure extension (30%) are the most preferred restructuring mechanisms, as they directly reduce monthly repayment burden and improve short-term liquidity.

## 6.5 Impact of Restructuring on Repayment Capacity

**Table 6.5: Improvement in Repayment Ability**

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Significantly Improved	42	42%
Moderately Improved	38	38%
No Change	12	12%
Worsened	8	8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Interpretation:**

A majority of respondents (80%) reported improvement in repayment capacity after restructuring, highlighting its effectiveness in easing financial stress.

## 6.6 Default Risk Before and After Restructuring

**Table 6.6: Change in Default Risk**

Default Risk Status	Before Restructuring	After Restructuring
High Risk	55%	18%
Moderate Risk	30%	32%
Low Risk	15%	50%

**Interpretation:**

The proportion of high-risk defaulters reduced significantly from 55% to 18% after restructuring, while low-risk customers increased to 50%. This indicates that loan restructuring plays a vital role in mitigating default risk.

## 6.7 Customer Satisfaction with Loan Restructuring Process

**Table 6.7: Satisfaction Level**

Satisfaction Level	Respondents	Percentage
Highly Satisfied	40	40%
Satisfied	34	34%
Neutral	16	16%
Dissatisfied	10	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Interpretation:**

Nearly 74% of respondents expressed satisfaction with Bajaj Finance's loan restructuring process, reflecting effective communication, flexibility, and customer support.

## 6.8 Overall Interpretation of Findings

The data analysis reveals that loan restructuring mechanisms adopted by Bajaj Finance are largely effective in mitigating default risk. Reduced EMIs, extended repayment tenure, and moratorium facilities significantly improve borrowers' repayment capacity and lower the probability of loan default. The positive customer response and improved risk profile indicate that restructuring serves as an efficient risk management and customer retention tool.

## Conclusion from Data Analysis

The findings confirm that loan restructuring mechanisms contribute positively to default risk mitigation and financial stability of borrowers. Effective implementation of restructuring policies helps Bajaj Finance reduce potential NPAs while supporting customers during periods of financial distress.

## 7.Discussion

The Objective Of The Present Study Was To Analyze The Effectiveness Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms In Mitigating Default Risk Among Bajaj Finance Customers. The Findings Of The Study Indicate That Loan Restructuring Plays A Significant Role In Supporting Borrowers Facing Temporary Financial

## Stress And Contributes Positively To Improved Repayment Behavior.

The Analysis Shows That Restructuring Mechanisms Such As Extension Of Loan Tenure, Reduction In Equated Monthly Installments (Emis), And Moratorium Facilities Have Helped Borrowers Manage Their Cash Flows More Efficiently. A Majority Of Respondents Reported A Reduction In Financial Pressure After Restructuring, Which Enabled Them To Meet Revised Repayment Schedules More Consistently. This Suggests That Restructuring Measures, When Aligned With The Borrower's Income Capacity, Can Effectively Reduce The Probability Of Default.

The Study Also Reveals That Repayment Performance Improved Considerably After Restructuring Compared To The Pre-Restructuring Period. Instances Of Delayed Payments And Overdue Accounts Were Found To Be Lower Post-Restructuring, Indicating That Such Mechanisms Help Prevent Loans From Slipping Into Non-Performing Asset (Npa) Status. These Findings Are Consistent With Earlier Studies That Highlight Restructuring As An Effective Credit Risk Management Tool When Implemented Judiciously.

Customer Perception Emerged As A Critical Factor Influencing The Success Of Loan Restructuring. Respondents Who Perceived The Restructuring Process As Transparent, Flexible, And Supportive Demonstrated Higher Satisfaction Levels And Stronger Repayment Discipline. However, Some Customers Expressed Concern Over The Increased Total Interest Burden Resulting From Extended Loan Tenures, Highlighting The Trade-Off Between Short-Term Relief And Long-Term Cost.

From The Lender's Perspective, The Study Suggests That Loan Restructuring Contributes To Improved Asset Quality And Reduced Default Risk For Bajaj Finance. Nevertheless, The Findings Also Emphasize The Importance Of Careful Borrower Assessment And Continuous Monitoring To Avoid Moral Hazard And Repeated Restructuring. Overall, The Discussion Underscores That Well-Designed And Timely Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Are Effective In Mitigating Default Risk While Maintaining Financial Stability.

## 8.Conclusion

The Study Concludes That Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Play A Vital Role In Mitigating Default Risk Among Bajaj Finance Customers By Providing Timely Financial Relief To Borrowers Facing Temporary Repayment Difficulties. The Findings Indicate That Restructuring Measures Such As Extension Of Loan Tenure, Reduction In Equated Monthly Installments (Emis), And Moratorium Facilities Have Significantly Improved Borrowers' Repayment Capacity And Reduced Instances Of Loan Defaults.

The Analysis Reveals That Customers Demonstrated Better Repayment Behavior After Availing Restructuring Facilities Compared To The Pre-Restructuring Period. Improved Cash Flow Management And Reduced Financial Stress Enabled Borrowers To Adhere More Effectively To Revised Repayment Schedules. Customer Satisfaction And Positive Perception Towards The Restructuring Process Were Also Found To Be Key Contributors To Successful Post-Restructuring Repayment Performance.

From The Lender's Perspective, Loan Restructuring Has Emerged As An Effective Credit Risk Management Tool That Helps In Controlling Default Rates And Maintaining Asset Quality. However, The Study Also Highlights That Restructuring Should Be Implemented Prudently, With Proper Assessment Of Borrower Repayment Capacity, To Avoid Moral Hazard And Long-Term Credit Risk.

Overall, The Study Concludes That Well-Designed And Carefully Monitored Loan Restructuring Mechanisms Can Create A Balanced Outcome For Both Borrowers And Nbfcs Like Bajaj Finance. When Used As A Strategic Intervention Rather Than A Routine Practice, Loan Restructuring Contributes To Financial Stability, Reduced Non-Performing Assets, And Sustainable Lending Growth.

## 8.Scope For Future Research

1. Future Studies May Extend The Research To Include **Multiple Non-Banking Financial Companies (Nbfcs) And Banks**, Allowing Comparative Analysis Of Loan Restructuring Practices Across The Financial Sector.

2. The Study Can Be Expanded By Incorporating A **Larger And More Geographically Diverse Sample**, Covering Rural, Semi-Urban, And Urban Customers To Improve Generalizability Of Results.
3. Further Research May Focus On The **Long-Term Impact Of Loan Restructuring** On Borrowers' Credit Behavior, Credit Scores, And Financial Inclusion.
4. Researchers May Examine The **Sector-Specific Effectiveness** Of Loan Restructuring By Comparing Retail, Msme, And Corporate Borrowers.
5. Advanced Statistical And Econometric Models Such As **Logistic Regression, Survival Analysis, Or Credit Risk Modeling** Can Be Employed To Measure Default Probability More Precisely.
6. Future Studies Could Explore The **Role Of Digital Platforms And Fintech Tools** In Improving The Efficiency, Transparency, And Accessibility Of Loan Restructuring Mechanisms.
7. The Impact Of **Regulatory Changes And Policy Interventions** By Rbi On Loan Restructuring Effectiveness Can Be Analyzed In Future Research.
8. Qualitative Studies Involving **In-Depth Interviews With Credit Managers And Customers** May Provide Deeper Insights Into Operational Challenges And Borrower Perceptions.
9. Comparative Studies Across **Pre-Crisis, Crisis, And Post-Crisis Periods** (Such As During And After Covid-19) Can Enhance Understanding Of Restructuring Effectiveness Under Different Economic Conditions.
10. Future Research May Also Evaluate The **Cost–Benefit Analysis Of Loan Restructuring** From Both Lender And Borrower Perspectives.

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