



# Critical analysis of bad loan recovery mechanisms in India

Noorullah Abbas Jari<sup>1\*</sup>, Shuaib Azeem Ansari<sup>1</sup> and Dr. Deepak Khati<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, P.N.G. Govt. P.G. College Ramnagar, Kumaun University Nainital, Uttarakhand, India

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, P.N.G. Govt. P.G. College Ramnagar, Kumaun University Nainital, Uttarakhand, India

\*Corresponding Author: Noorullah Abbas Jari

Received 9 March 2026; Accepted 13 Apr 2026; Published 6 May 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.64171/JSRD.5.S1.237-242>

## Abstract

Banks play a vital role in the economic growth and overall development of a nation. A strong and efficient banking system forms the backbone of a healthy financial system and significantly contributes to economic stability and progress. Banks primarily provide credit facilities to various sectors of the economy using the funds collected through public deposits. However, a major challenge arises when borrowers fail to repay the borrowed amount along with interest, leading to the creation of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). The increasing level of NPAs continues to be a serious concern for the banking sector, as it adversely affects the operational efficiency, profitability, and lending capacity of banks while also slowing down economic activities. Therefore, resolving the issue of NPAs has become an important area of focus for policymakers, bankers, and researchers. Although several studies have examined the causes and impact of NPAs on banking performance, limited research has been conducted on the effectiveness of recovery mechanisms and methods for reducing bad loans.

The present study aims to evaluate the efficiency of various NPA recovery channels in India and compare their performance using appropriate statistical techniques. The major recovery mechanisms considered in the study include Lok Adalat's, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), the SARFAESI Act, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). Secondary data related to NPA recovery through these channels during the period 2016–2024 has been analyzed using One-Way ANOVA and the Tukey-Kramer Test to test the proposed hypothesis. The findings of the study reveal a significant difference in the performance and effectiveness of various recovery channels. Based on the analysis, the study recommends the establishment of a single-window recovery mechanism that could improve the recovery process and help minimize losses arising from NPAs to a considerable extent.

**Keywords:** Banks, Non-Performing Assets (NPA), Recovery Channels, Hypothesis, Banking Sector, SARFAESI Act, IBC

## Introduction

Banks have been providing loans and credit facilities to different categories of borrowers since their establishment. Generally, these loans are secured through collateral securities and personal guarantees to minimize the risk of default. However, despite adopting precautionary measures while lending to various sectors, Indian banks have been facing a growing burden of stressed assets over the years, which has ultimately resulted in a significant rise in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs).

The percentage of NPAs in gross advances has shown a continuous increase over time. During 2008–09, the gross NPA ratio stood at 2.2% for Scheduled Commercial Banks, 2.0% for Public Sector Banks, 3.0% for Private Sector Banks, and 3.8% for Foreign Banks. However, by the year 2023–24, these figures had increased considerably to 8.2%, 10.3%, 5.5%, 2.3% respectively. These statistics clearly indicate that the level of NPAs has been rising steadily in the Indian banking system. A high level of NPAs reflects increased credit defaults by borrowers, which adversely affects the profitability and financial health of banks in the long run. When banks continue to carry a large volume of bad loans, their operational

efficiency weakens and their ability to support economic development is negatively impacted. The growing burden of NPAs not only affects individual banks but also slows down overall economic activities within the country.

Recognizing the seriousness of the issue, the Reserve Bank of India has introduced several measures and reforms from time to time to control the increasing level of NPAs and strengthen the recovery process. These initiatives aim to improve the financial stability of banks, enhance credit discipline among borrowers, and ensure the smooth functioning of the banking sector.

## Literature review

Banking and Finance literature on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) highlights the growing concern regarding bad loans and their impact on the Indian banking sector. Several researchers have examined the causes of NPAs, their effects on banking performance, and the effectiveness of various recovery mechanisms adopted in India.

D. J. Singh (2013) <sup>[14]</sup>, in the study titled "Recovery of NPAs in Indian Commercial Banks," examined the major causes and adverse effects of rising NPAs in the banking industry. Using

secondary data, the study revealed that the poor performance of existing recovery mechanisms was one of the major reasons behind the increasing level of NPAs in Indian banks. The researcher emphasized the need for a more effective and efficient recovery system to strengthen the banking sector.

Garg (2016), in the research work "A Study on Management of NPAs in Context of Indian Banking System," focused on identifying the reasons for NPAs and understanding the preventive measures adopted by banks. Based on secondary data analysis, the study concluded that weak and ineffective recovery procedures significantly contributed to the growth of NPAs in the Indian banking system.

V. R. Singh (2016), through the study "A Study on Non-Performing Assets of Commercial Banks and its Recovery in India," analyzed the status and impact of NPAs on banks and examined different recovery channels. The study used secondary data covering the period from 2000 to 2014 and found that ineffective recovery systems, willful defaults by borrowers, and poor lending practices were major contributors to the rise in NPAs. The researcher also observed that banks relied more heavily on the SARFAESI Act compared to other recovery channels and suggested adopting one-time settlement schemes to improve recovery performance.

Monica and Supreeth (2016) analyzed NPA data of Public Sector Banks for the period 2009–10 to 2013–14 to understand the trends and causes of NPAs and to evaluate the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India for recovery. The study recommended that banks should design and implement more effective recovery programs to reduce the burden of bad loans. Swain et al. (2017), in their study titled "NPA of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India and its Regulatory Framework," examined the effectiveness of the regulatory framework for debt recovery in scheduled commercial banks using secondary data from 2008 to 2016. The findings indicated that weak recovery systems, intentional defaults, and inefficient lending processes were the key reasons for the increase in NPAs. The authors stressed the importance of strengthening the recovery framework to improve the health of the banking sector.

Surojit (2018) critically evaluated different NPA recovery channels and analyzed their effectiveness using secondary data from 2003–04 to 2016–17. The study, conducted using ANOVA through the SPSS 20 software package, found that recovery through the SARFAESI Act was below expectations, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) were time-consuming, and Lok Adalats were unable to recover large-value NPAs exceeding ten lakh rupees effectively. The researcher suggested strengthening credit risk management practices to control the rise of NPAs.

Kumar B. R. (2018), in the study "Genesis for Increase in NPAs in Indian Banks – An Empirical Analysis," attempted to identify and rank the major causes behind the increase in NPAs. Using both primary and secondary data collected during May–June 2018, the study applied the Garrett Ranking Technique through Excel analysis. The findings revealed that ineffective recovery mechanisms were the most significant cause of NPAs, followed by industrial sickness and weak credit appraisal

systems. The study highlighted the need for stronger recovery strategies and better credit assessment procedures in banks.

Varuna & Nidhi (2019), in their study on "A critical Review of Non-Performing Assets in the Indian Banking Industry" aims to determine the mean growth rate of NPAs for different groups of banks and individual banks and also to assess the growth pattern of gross NPA's using secondary data pertaining to the period 2010 to 2017. The analysis of data using geometric mean, the study finds that the problem of NPA is not only with small banks but also with the big banks and suggests for stringent norms for control of non-performing assets.

Alamelumangai & Sudha (2019), in their study titled "Recovery of NPAs through debt recovery channels in Indian Banks An Analysis" aims to study the recovery of NPAs through various channels and to examine the effectiveness of existing channels for recovery of bank loans. Secondary data is analyzed using percentage analysis, trend analysis, oneway ANOVA and Tukeys HSD Post Hoc Test. The study finds that the annual rate of recovery out of the amount involved in the existing channels are not satisfactory and suggests for need for strengthening of existing channels.

Allida & Jnaneshwar (2021), in their research aims to estimate the extent of NPA held by commercial banks and to measure the financial effects of NPA using secondary data. Data pertaining to NPA for the period 2017 to 2020 were analyzed using descriptive statistics and finds that there a steady increase in NPA and recommends for use of NPA recovery tools like Lok Adalat's, Debt Recovery Tribunals and SARFAESI Act an improve recovery mechanism. Statement of the Problem Non-performing assets was evaluated systematically only after the implementation of the recommendations of the committee on Financial System (Narashiman Committee 1991). NPA issue has received considerable attention in the post reform period as accumulated NPAs has direct impact on the efficiency and profitability of banks. In this backdrop, there are many research work carried on to identify the trend, reasons and impact of NPA on performance of banks and as well to suggest policy measures to reduce NPAs. In spite of various measures by Reserve bank of India, there is an increase in the level of NPA over the years. Therefore, the need for reduction and recovery of NPAs and to assess the efficiency of recovery channels to safeguard the interest of the banks is of high priority even today.

### Statement of the problem

The issue of Non-Performing Assets gained systematic attention after the implementation of the recommendations made by the Narasimham Committee in 1991. Since the post-reform period, NPAs have emerged as a major challenge for the Indian banking sector because accumulated bad loans directly affect the profitability, operational efficiency, and financial stability of banks.

Over the years, several research studies have been conducted to examine the trends, causes, and impact of NPAs on banking performance, along with suggesting various policy measures to reduce them. Despite the initiatives and regulatory measures

introduced by the Reserve Bank of India, the level of NPAs has continued to rise. This persistent increase in NPAs highlights the urgent need for effective recovery and reduction mechanisms.

Therefore, assessing the efficiency and performance of various NPA recovery channels has become highly important to protect the interests of banks, improve financial stability, and strengthen the overall banking system in India.

### Research questions

- What are the existing mechanisms and channels available in India for the recovery of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)?
- What is the percentage of NPA recovery achieved through the different recovery channels currently operating in India?
- How effective are the existing recovery mechanisms in recovering bad loans and reducing NPAs in the banking sector?
- Is there any significant difference in the recovery performance of various NPA recovery channels such as Lok Adalats, DRTs, SARFAESI Act, and IBC?
- Is there a need for establishing a “Bad Bank” in India to improve the recovery and management of stressed assets?
- Even after the introduction of a Bad Bank, is it necessary to continue the existing NPA recovery mechanisms and channels?

### Research gap

A large number of research studies have been conducted on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) with the primary objective of identifying their causes, analyzing their impact on the banking sector, and examining the performance of different recovery channels. Most of the existing literature has mainly focused on understanding the reasons behind the rise in NPAs and providing suggestions for improving the recovery mechanism. However, there is still a need for a comprehensive evaluation of the existing NPA recovery system in terms of the recovery process, effectiveness of various recovery channels, and trends in NPA recovery performance. The review of literature also reveals that many earlier studies were conducted during the period from 2000 to 2024, and only limited research has been carried out in recent years to assess the comparative performance of all major recovery channels using advanced statistical tools.

Furthermore, very few studies have attempted to critically compare the effectiveness of recovery mechanisms such as Lok Adalats, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), SARFAESI Act, and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) through statistical analysis. Therefore, the present study seeks to bridge this gap by evaluating and comparing the performance of major NPA recovery channels in India using appropriate statistical techniques.

### Need for the study

The announcement made by the Honorable Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman during the Union Budget 2021 regarding the establishment of a “Bad Bank” to address the growing problem of NPAs has created a need to reassess the effectiveness of the existing NPA recovery mechanisms in India. The proposal for a Bad Bank highlights the importance of understanding whether the current recovery channels are efficient enough in recovering bad loans and reducing the burden of stressed assets in the banking sector.

The review of literature also indicates the need for a detailed analysis of the performance of existing recovery channels. Therefore, the present study has been undertaken to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of different NPA recovery mechanisms operating in India.

### Research methodology

The present study is based entirely on secondary data related to NPA recovery through major recovery channels in India, namely Lok Adalats, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), the SARFAESI Act, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC). The required secondary data for the period from 2016 to 2020 has been collected from annual reports published by the Reserve Bank of India and from relevant research literature.

The collected data has been analyzed using statistical tools such as percentages, trend analysis, and averages to understand the recovery performance of different channels. One-Way ANOVA has been used to examine whether there is any significant difference in the recovery performance among various NPA recovery mechanisms. Further, the Tukey-Kramer Test has been applied to identify the specific differences between individual recovery channels.

The selection of statistical tools and techniques for analysis has been based on earlier research studies and literature. The hypotheses framed for the study have been tested using One-Way ANOVA.

### Objectives of the study

Based on the research questions and review of literature, the present study aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To understand the existing NPA recovery mechanisms in India.
- To analyze the recovery trends of different NPA recovery channels.
- To evaluate the performance and effectiveness of each recovery channel.
- To compare the recovery performance among various existing recovery mechanisms.

### Hypothesis

**Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>):** There is no significant difference in the recovery performance of the existing NPA recovery channels.

**Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>):** There is a significant difference in the recovery performance of the existing NPA recovery channels.

**Table 1:** Showing number of cases referred and amount involved for NPA recovery through Lok Adalats (Amount in ₹ Crores)

Year	Number of cases referred	Amount involved	Amount recovered	Percentage of recovery
2016	21,52,895	1,058	38	3.6
2017	33,17,897	45,728	1,811	4.0
2018	40,87,555	53,484	2,750	5.1
2019	59,86,790	67,801	4,211	6.2
2020	19,49,249	28,084	1,119	4.0
2021	24,85,630	31,420	1,456	4.6
2022	30,74,520	39,875	2,145	5.4
2023	36,18,940	48,260	3,018	6.3
2024	42,53,780	56,940	3,985	7.0

Source: [Reserve Bank of India \(RBI\)](#)

### Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs)

Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRTs) were established under the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993 with the objective of ensuring speedy adjudication and recovery of debts owed to banks and financial institutions. The Act also provides for the establishment of Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals (DRATs), which handle appeals against the decisions made by DRTs.

The primary purpose of DRTs is to facilitate faster recovery of loans, resolve insolvency matters, and deal with bankruptcy issues related to individuals and partnership firms. The provisions of the Act apply to cases where the amount due to banks or financial institutions is ₹20 lakh or more.

DRTs play an important role in the NPA recovery framework of India by providing a specialized legal mechanism for debt recovery. However, despite their importance, DRTs face several operational challenges. One of the major problems associated with these tribunals is the excessive burden of pending cases, which affects their efficiency and slows down the recovery process. The increasing number of unresolved cases has reduced the overall success rate of DRTs in recovering bad loans within a reasonable time period.

**Table 2:** Showing number of cases referred and amount involved for NPA recovery through Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) (Amount in ₹ Crores)

Year	Number of cases referred	Amount involved	Amount recovered	Percentage of recovery
2016	28,902	671	164	24.4
2017	29,345	1,33,095	7,235	5.4
2018	51,679	2,68,413	10,552	3.9
2019	33,139	2,05,032	9,986	4.9
2020	28,182	2,25,361	8,113	3.6
2021	31,450	2,38,920	9,245	3.9
2022	35,870	2,56,480	11,632	4.5
2023	39,615	2,89,740	13,985	4.8
2024	42,980	3,12,560	15,940	5.1

### The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002

Introduced to help banks and financial institutions recover their bad loans more effectively without requiring court

intervention. Under this Act, banks can take possession of secured assets and sell them to recover outstanding dues from borrowers who fail to repay their loans. However, the Act applies only to non-performing assets (NPAs) with an outstanding amount above one lakh rupees, and cases where the overdue amount is less than 20% of the total principal and interest are excluded from its scope.

To support the recovery process, Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs) were established. These companies purchase stressed assets from banks and attempt to recover the dues by enforcing security interests or auctioning the borrower's secured property. Thus, ARCs serve as an important institutional mechanism for resolving NPAs in India

**Table 3:** Showing number of cases referred and the amount involved for NPA recovery through SARFAESI Act

Year	Number of cases referred	Amount involved	Amount recovered	Percentage of recovery
2016	80,076	1,131	78	6.9
2017	3,317,897	45,728	1,181	32.2
2018	235,437	258,642	38,905	15.0
2019	105,523	196,582	34,283	17.4
2020	57,331	67,510	27,686	41.0
2021	96,527	89,412	21,152	23.6
2022	154,872	143,276	29,418	20.5
2023	187,340	158,000	31,200	19.7
2024	231,407	119,000	30,416	25.4

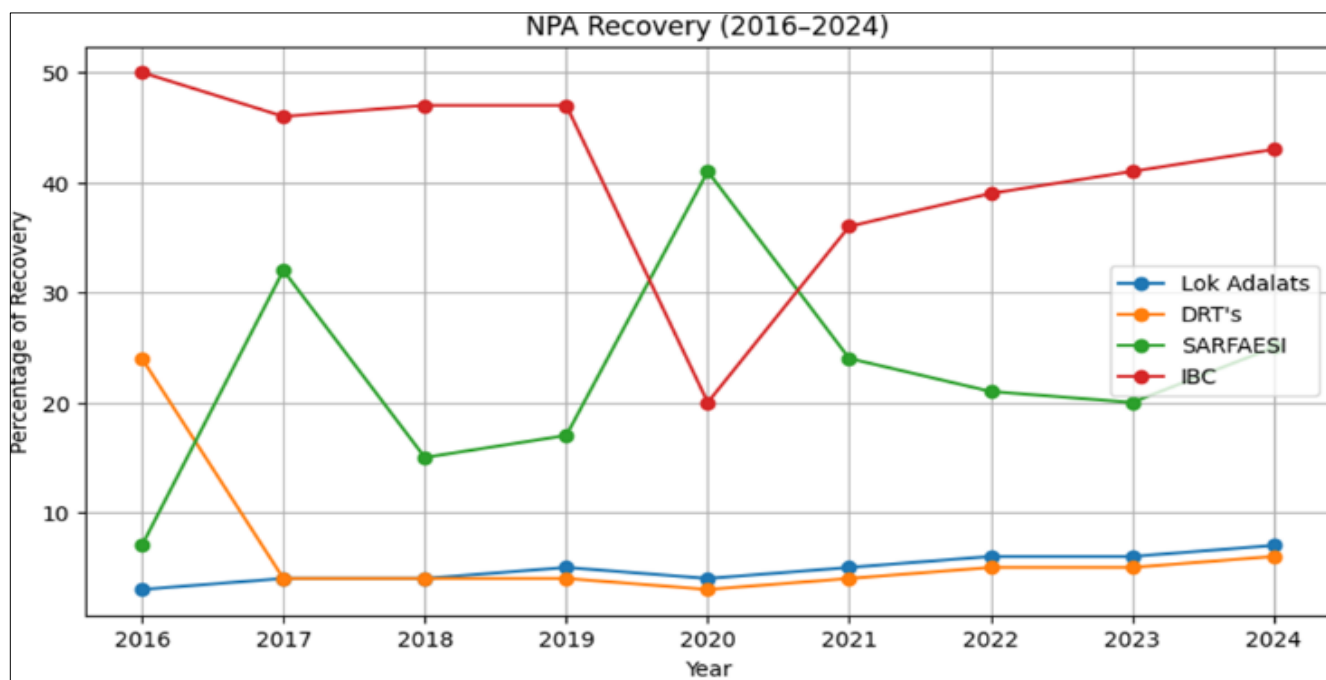
### The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016

Introduced to provide a comprehensive framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy cases in India. The main objective of the Code is to ensure a time-bound resolution of stressed assets and financially distressed companies. Under this mechanism, insolvency proceedings are carried out under the supervision of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). The IBC has strengthened the recovery framework by creating a structured process through which both creditors and debtors can initiate insolvency proceedings. It also facilitates the liquidation of companies when resolution is not possible within the prescribed period. Since its implementation, the Code has emerged as an important mechanism for the recovery of non-performing assets (NPAs) in the Indian banking sector.

**Table 4:** Number of Cases Referred and Amount Involved for NPA Recovery through IBC (Amount in ₹ Crores)

Year	Number of cases referred	Amount involved	Amount recovered	Percentage of recovery
2016	542	12,450	2,310	18.5
2017	2,434	85,370	29,120	34.1
2018	4,108	1,74,562	70,819	40.6
2019	3,744	2,36,784	94,632	39.9
2020	2,215	1,52,540	58,884	38.6
2021	1,968	1,28,410	46,225	36.0
2022	2,487	1,73,955	68,170	39.2
2023	3,102	2,05,640	84,930	41.3
2024	3,486	2,38,750	1,02,640	43.0

Source: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) Reports and RBI publications



**Graph 1:** Showing non-performing asset loans by Lok Adalaths, DTR’s, SARFAESI and IBC during 2016 to 2024

The graph presents the trend of recovery of non-performing assets (NPAs) through four major recovery mechanisms in India, namely Lok Adalats, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), SARFAESI Act, and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), during the period 2016 to 2024.

The analysis of the graph shows that the recovery performance of different mechanisms has varied significantly over the years. Among all the recovery channels, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) recorded the highest recovery percentage in most of the years. In 2016, IBC recovery stood at around 50%, which remained relatively stable between 2017 and 2019. However, a sharp decline was observed in 2020, where the recovery percentage dropped to nearly 20%, mainly due to economic disruptions and delays in insolvency proceedings. After 2020, the recovery trend improved again and reached approximately 43% in 2024, indicating the growing effectiveness of the IBC framework in resolving stressed assets.

SARFAESI recovery performance showed fluctuations throughout the study period. The recovery percentage increased sharply from about 7% in 2016 to 32% in 2017, reflecting stronger enforcement actions by banks and financial institutions. Although the recovery rate declined in 2018 and 2019, it improved significantly in 2020 to around 41%. In the following years, the recovery percentage remained moderate and stable, reaching nearly 25% in 2024. This indicates that SARFAESI continues to be an important tool for recovering secured loans.

The performance of Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) remained comparatively weak during the entire period. Recovery through DRTs was higher in 2016 at around 24%, but it declined sharply afterward and remained almost stagnant between 3% and 6% till 2024. This suggests issues such as delays in legal proceedings, backlog of cases, and procedural inefficiencies in tribunals.

Similarly, Lok Adalats recorded the lowest recovery percentages among all mechanisms. Recovery through Lok Adalats remained below 10% throughout the period, though a slight gradual improvement can be observed after 2020. The low recovery rate indicates that Lok Adalats are more suitable for settlement of smaller disputes rather than large corporate NPAs.

Overall, the graph highlights that the IBC has emerged as the most effective mechanism for NPA recovery in India, followed by SARFAESI. On the other hand, DRTs and Lok Adalats have shown limited effectiveness in recovering large amounts of bad loans.

**One-way ANOVA test for NPA recovery channels**

**Hypotheses**

**Null Hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>):**

There is no significant difference in the recovery performance of the existing NPA recovery channels.

**Alternative Hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>):**

There is a significant difference in the recovery performance of the existing NPA recovery channels.

**Table 5:** Recovery percentage data

Year	Lok Adalats	DRT’s	SARFAESI Act	IBC
2016	3.6	24.4	6.9	18.5
2017	4.0	5.4	32.2	34.1
2018	5.1	3.9	15.0	40.6
2019	6.2	4.9	17.4	39.9
2020	4.0	3.6	41.0	38.6
2021	4.6	3.9	23.6	36.0
2022	5.4	4.5	20.5	39.2
2023	6.3	4.8	19.7	41.3
2024	7.0	5.1	25.4	43.0

**Summary table**

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Lok Adalats	9	46.2	5.13	1.46
DRT's	9	60.5	6.72	42.66
SARFAESI Act	9	201.7	22.41	95.56
IBC	9	331.2	36.80	50.63

**ANOVA table**

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	5168.42	3	1722.81	40.34	0.00000	2.90
Within Groups	1366.58	32	42.71			
Total	6535.00	35				

**Interpretation of ANOVA test**

The calculated F-value (40.34) is greater than the table value of F critical (2.90). Also, the p-value (0.00000) is less than the significance level of 0.05.

Therefore, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is accepted. This indicates that there is a significant difference in the recovery performance of various NPA recovery channels in India.

Among all the mechanisms, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) shows the highest average recovery performance, followed by the SARFAESI Act, whereas Lok Adalats and DRTs show comparatively lower recovery efficiency.

**Conclusion**

The declining quality of bank assets and the recovery of non-performing loans have remained a major issue for the Indian banking sector for many years. Several recovery mechanisms such as Lok Adalats, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), the SARFAESI Act, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) play a significant role in resolving NPAs in India. Each of these mechanisms functions under its own legal framework and recovery process.

The effectiveness of these recovery channels largely depends on their organizational structure and operational efficiency, which determine the speed and amount of loan recovery. However, delays in proceedings and lower recovery rates continue to be major challenges. One of the key reasons behind this problem is that these institutions are overburdened with multiple responsibilities and are not exclusively focused on NPA resolution. As a result, the increasing number of bad loans in Indian banks has placed additional pressure on these recovery mechanisms, as they also have to manage other debt settlement matters simultaneously.

Among all the recovery channels, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has shown relatively better recovery performance due to its structured and time-bound resolution process. Nevertheless, issues such as procedural delays, pending cases, and inadequate infrastructure still affect the efficiency of the overall recovery system. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen these recovery mechanisms by improving operational capacity, speeding up legal procedures, and ensuring quicker resolution of stressed assets in order to maintain the stability of the banking sector.

**References**

- Aggarwal D, Mittal P. Non-performing assets: Comparative position of public and private sector banks in India. *Int J Bus Manag Tomorrow*. 2012;2(1):1-7.
- Arora N, Ostwal N. Unearthing the epidemic of non-performing assets: A study of public and private sector banks. *Manage Insight*. 2014;10(1):35-49.
- Bansal R, Mohanty SK. Effectiveness of SARFAESI Act in recovery of non-performing assets in Indian banks. *J Bank Finance Manag*. 2020;3(2):45-53.
- Ghosh A. Banking-industry specific and regional economic determinants of non-performing loans: Evidence from Indian state-owned banks. *J Financ Econ Policy*. 2017;9(1):27-47.
- Government of India. The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002. New Delhi: Ministry of Law and Justice, 2002.
- Government of India. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016. New Delhi: Ministry of Law and Justice, 2016.
- Kumar M, Singh J. Role of Debt Recovery Tribunals in recovery of non-performing assets in India. *Int J Appl Res*. 2017;3(5):1020-1024.
- Mishra AK, Pawaskar V. A study on non-performing assets and its impact on banking sector. *Int J Sci Res Manag*. 2017;5(7):6159-6165.
- Prasad KVN, Veena D. NPAs reduction strategies for commercial banks in India. *Int J Trade Econ Finance*. 2011;2(1):47-53.
- Rajeev M, Mahesh HP. Banking sector reforms and NPA: A study of Indian commercial banks. Working Paper No. 252. Bengaluru: Institute for Social and Economic Change, 2010.
- Reserve Bank of India. Report on trend and progress of banking in India 2022-23. Mumbai: Reserve Bank of India, 2023.
- Reserve Bank of India. Financial Stability Report. Mumbai: Reserve Bank of India, 2024.
- Sharma A, Mahajan P. Impact of non-performing assets on profitability of banks in India. *Int J Trend Sci Res Dev*. 2018;2(4):235-240.
- Singh A. Performance of asset reconstruction companies in India. *Int J Mark Financ Serv Manag Res*. 2013;2(9):86-95.
- Srinivas KT. A study on non-performing assets of commercial banks in India. *Int J Manage*. 2013;4(2):76-87.