



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF BANKS IN INDIA: A STUDY OF SELECTED PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS BY USING CAMEL MODEL

Mr. Ahmed Habeeb Khairullah
Research Scholar
Department of Commerce
Madurai Kamaraj University
Madurai

&

Dr. S. Rosita M.Com, M.Phil, B.Ed, Ph.D.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Commerce
Madurai Kamaraj University
Madurai

Abstract

The finance is the driving force behind trade, commerce and industry. Now a day's, the financial industry serves as the foundation of the modern industry. International growth is highly dependent on the banking sector. The Indian Banking system is the backbone of India's financial system. Either Capital Market or Money Market, the Indian banking system always plays a major role in its efficiency. The role of the banking system in increasing the economic development of a country like India is quickly recognized following the establishment of nationalized banks. The concept of a banking system has made significant changes possible by nationalization. The Indian banking industry has been identified as one of the most powerful forces for the development of the Indian economy. The Indian banking sector is one of the best in the world. The term 'Financial Performance Assessment' is the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of banks, by accurately establishing strategic relationships between balance sheet assets and profit and loss accounts 'and other performance information. In this study, the researcher has to evaluate the financial performance of the selected private sector bank with the help of a separate lending rate.

Key words: private sector banks, camel model, ratio analysis.

1. Introduction

Finance is the driving force behind trade, commerce and industry. Now a day's, the financial industry serves as the foundation of the modern industry. International growth is highly dependent on the banking sector. The Indian Banking system is the backbone of India's financial system. Either Capital Market or Money Market, the Indian banking system always plays a major role in its efficiency. The role of the banking system in increasing the economic development of a country like India is quickly recognized following the establishment of nationalized banks. The concept of a banking system has made significant changes possible by nationalization. The Indian banking industry has been identified as one of the most powerful forces for the development of the Indian economy. The Indian banking sector is one of the best in the world. The term 'Financial Performance Assessment' is the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of banks, by accurately establishing strategic relationships between balance sheet assets and profit and loss accounts 'and other performance information. In this study, the researcher has to evaluate the financial performance of the selected private sector bank with the help of a separate lending rate.

2. Statement of the problem

Banks play a key role in the growth of our developing economy. In India the profits of a private bank are higher than those of a public sector bank. The study was therefore conducted to evaluate the performance and status of private banks such as HDFC, ICICI and AXIS bank.

3. Scope of the Study

The current study was conducted to highlight the financial performance comparisons of HDFC, ICICI and AXIS bank with the CAMEL Model. The study will determine the financial position of the HDFC, ICICI and AXIS banks.

4. Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives of the study

- i. To analyse the financial performance of HDFC, ICICI and AXIS bank by applying CAMEL Model.
- ii. To examine the financial position of HDFC, ICICI and AXIS bank by using CAMEL Model.
- iii. To give recommendations and suggestions for improvement of performance and financial position of selected private sector banks of India.

5. Limitations of the study

The research will cover only five years from 2012 - 2021. The researcher performed a comprehensive analysis of the financial statements of all the private sector Bank. The quality of the research depends on the accuracy, reliability, and quality of the secondary data source. All the data were taken from the annual reports of HDFC, ICICI and AXIS bank. It is possible that the data shown in the annual reports may be entered through a window that does not reflect the actual position of the banks. Published data are not the same and are not properly disclosed by banks.

6. Research Design

The following are the research design used by the researcher

6.1. Methodology and Data Collections

This study is based on secondary data. Data is collected in the annual report of the selected private sector Banks. In addition to the bank's records, information has also been collected on bank books, websites, newspapers, magazines and various journals.

6.2. Period of the Study

The study will cover a period of five financial years from 2012-13 to 2021-2022.

6.3. Statistical Tools Used

- i. Ratio Analysis
- ii. Arithmetic mean
- iii. Average
- iv. Rank
- v. Percentage

6.4. Sampling

Three private Banks HDFC, ICICI and AXIS were sampled based on market capitalization.

7. A CAMEL Approach

"CAMEL is a standard-based model for evaluating the performance of banks at various levels. CAMEL is a summary of the five components of bank security and noise.

- (C)APITAL ADEQUACY
- (A)SSETS
- (M)ANAGEMENT CAPABILITY
- (E)ARNINGS
- (L)IQUIDITY

7.1. Capital Adequacy

The bank needs to maintain the trust of depositors in the bank to prevent bankruptcy. Therefore, the bank needs to maintain the financial stability required for investor confidence. It emulates the complete financial position of banks and management capacity to meet the need for additional capital.

7.1.1. CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO (CAR)

The capital adequacy ratio used by bank to determine the adequacy of their capital keeping in view their exposures.

Capital Adequacy Ratio = (Tier 1 Capital + tier 2 Capital) / Risk Weighted Assets

Table 1
Capital Adequacy Ratio

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	17.00	19.00	14.00
2013	17.00	19.00	17.00
2014	16.00	18.00	16.00
2015	17.00	17.00	15.00
2016	16.00	17.00	15.00
2017	15.00	17.00	15.00
2018	15.00	18.00	17.00
2019	17.00	17.00	16.00
2020	19.00	16.00	17.53
2021	18.79	19.12	19.12
Mean	16.78	17.71	16.17
SD	1.36	1.08	1.52

To draw conclusions from Table 1, it is understood that there is an average minimum ratio for AXIS Bank is 16.17 and maximum ratio of 17.71 for ICICI Bank. The minimum ratio specifies that AXIS Bank is not sufficient capitalization compared to other private sector banks. The maximum ratio designates that ICICI Bank has enough capital compared to other banks. AXIS Bank has the highest level of standard deviation and ICICI Bank has the lowest level of standard deviation.

Table 2
Anova for Capital Adequacy Ratio

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	12.1356	2	6.0678	F = 3.41716	3.35
Within Groups	47.9437	27	1.7757		
Total	60.0793	29			

H₀: All the private banks under study have on a same average of capital adequacy ratio

H₁: All the private banks under study have on a difference average of capital adequacy ratio

From the above Table 2 ANOVA for capital adequacy ratio, shows that since the calculated F value (3.41) more than F critical value (3.35) at the level of significance 0.05, accept the alternate hypothesis. i.e., All private banks under study have on a difference average of capital adequacy ratio.

7.2. ASSET QUALITY

The main objective of measuring the quality of assets is to determine the share of non-performing assets as a percentage of total assets.

7.2.1. NET NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

NPA are assets that confiscate the income generated by banks. Net-NPA is total bad assets (real) which are less than the provision left aside. $\text{Net NPA} = \text{Gross NPA} - \text{Total provision held}$

TABLE 3
NET NPA TO TOTAL ASSETS

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	0.10	0.39	0.42
2013	0.12	0.42	0.21
2014	0.17	0.55	0.27
2015	0.15	0.97	0.29
2016	0.19	1.80	0.48
2017	0.21	3.27	1.43
2018	0.24	3.16	2.40
2019	0.26	1.39	2.29
2020	0.23	0.90	1.02
2021	0.26	0.74	0.70
Mean	0.19	1.35	0.95
SD	0.05	1.07	0.82

To draw conclusions from Table 3, it is understood that there is an average minimum ratio for HDFC Bank is 0.19 and maximum ratio of 1.35 for ICICI Bank. The minimum ratio specifies that HDFC Bank shows better condition of NPA than other private sector bank. The maximum ratio indicates that ICICI bank need to focus reduce loan and borrowing activity and need take step for cover interest borrowing.

Table 4
Anova for net NPA to total assets

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	7.0019	2	3.501	F = 5.7345	3.35
Within Groups	16.4838	27	0.6105		
Total	23.4857	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of net non-performing assets ratio.

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of net non-performing assets ratio.

From the Anova for net NPA to total assets table 4 it is inferred that since the calculated F value (5.73) more than F critical value (3.35) at the level of significance 0.05, accept the alternate hypothesis. i.e., All the private sector banks under study have a difference average of net non-performing assets ratio

7.2.2. RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA)

It does explain the bank's ability to generate profit from assets.

RETURN ON ASSETS = NET INCOME /AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS

TABLE 5
RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA)

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	1.52	1.36	1.48
2013	1.68	1.55	1.52
2014	1.72	1.64	1.62
2015	1.73	1.72	1.59
2016	1.73	1.34	1.56
2017	1.68	1.26	0.61
2018	1.64	0.77	0.03
2019	1.69	0.34	0.58
2020	1.71	0.72	0.17
2021	1.78	1.31	0.66
Mean	1.68	1.20	0.98
SD	0.07	0.44	0.63

From table 5, it is assumed that selected private sector banks the minimum average ratio of 0.98 Axis Bank and maximum 1.68 HDFC, minimum ratio indicates that the AXIS Bank has the least returns on assets compared to other banks. The maximum ratio displays that HDFC Bank has a profitable asset value related to other private sector banks. AXIS Bank has the maximum level of standard deviation and HDFC Bank is the lowest.

Table 6
ANOVA for RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA)

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	2.6119	2	1.3059	F = 6.45322	3.35
Within Groups	5.464	27	0.2024		
Total	8.0759	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of return on assets

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of return on assets

From the ANOVA table 6, it is inferred that since the calculated F value (6.45) more than F critical value (3.35) at the level of significance 0.05, accept the alternate hypothesis. i.e., All private banks under study have a difference average of return on assets ratio.

7.3. MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

This segment includes self-specific analysis to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of management in ratio.

7.3.1. CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO

The CDR ratio is used to calculate a ratio to cover the credit bank's ability to cover withdrawals that its customers derive. The bank must make the deposit on request, so if the ratio is high, there is a high risk to the bank. $CREDIT\ DEPOSIT\ RATIO = LOANS / DEPOSIT$.

Table 7
Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR)

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	79.21	99.31	77.13
2013	80.92	99.19	77.97
2014	82.49	102.05	81.89
2015	81.08	107.18	87.17
2016	85.02	103.28	94.64
2017	86.16	94.73	90.03
2018	83.46	91.34	96.92
2019	88.76	89.85	90.21
2020	86.60	83.70	89.27
2021	84.85	78.68	88.18
Mean	83.85	94.93	87.34
SD	2.9658	9.0475	6.5553

Table 7 the loan rate is expected to be at least 77.13 in 2012 for AXIS and 107.18 for ICICI Bank in 2015. The average rates of 83.85 for HDFC Bank and up to 94.93 ICICI Bank. The minimum ratio of HDFC Bank indicates that the risk of HDFC Bank is lower than that of CDR. The maximum rate of ICICI Bank shows that there is a greater reliance on credit deposits. This disturbs the liquidity of banks compared to other private sector banks. The ICICI Bank has the highest standard deviation level and HDFC Bank has the lowest standard deviation level.

Table 8
Anova for Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR)

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	641.4602	2	320.7301	F = 7.20066	3.35
Within Groups	1202.628	27	44.5418		
Total	1844.0883	29			

H₀: All private banks under study have on a same average of credit deposit ratio.

H₁: All private banks under study have on a difference average of credit deposit ratio.

It found that from the table 8, the calculated value (7.20) is greater than Critical value (3.35), therefore, the Null hypothesis (H₀) is rejected and hence, it can be concluded that all private sector banks under study have a significant difference on CDR.

7.3.2. RETURN ON NET WORTH (RONW)

RONW is used to measure the profitability of the bank; The amount of money that the banks generate from the investment of equity shareholders.

RETURN ON NET WORTH = NET INCOME / SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

Table 9
Return on Equity / Net worth (%)

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	17.26	10.70	18.59
2013	18.57	12.48	15.64
2014	19.50	13.39	16.26
2015	16.47	13.89	16.46
2016	16.91	11.19	15.46
2017	16.26	10.11	6.59
2018	16.45	6.63	0.43
2019	14.12	3.19	7.01
2020	15.35	6.99	1.91
2021	15.27	11.21	6.48
Mean	16.616	9.978	10.483
SD	1.5796	3.3821	6.6998

Table 9 exhibited the means that the price of selected private sector banks under study is at least 0.43 for Axis Bank in 2018 and a maximum of 19.50 for HDFC Bank in 2014. The minimum average ratio for ICICI Bank is 9.97 and the maximum average ratio for HDFC Bank is 16.61. The minimum ratio of ICICI banks indicates that banks have less capacity to profit from the assets of shareholders than other banks. The maximum ratio of HDFC Bank indicates that banks have greater capacity to profit from the assets of shareholders than other private sector banks. The Axis Bank has the highest standard deviation level and the HDFC bank has the lowest Standard deviation level.

Table 10
Anova for Return on Equity / Net worth

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	273.1059	2	136.5529	F = 6.9645	3.35
Within Groups	529.3892	27	19.607		
Total	802.4951	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of return on net worth

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of return on net worth

From the ANOVA table 10, it is inferred that since the calculated F value (6.96) more than F critical value (3.35) at the level of significance 0.05, accept the alternate hypothesis. i.e., All private banks under study have a difference average of return on net worth.

7.3.3. BUSINESS PER EMPLOYEE (BPE)

By this ratio banks measure the ability of management to effectively use their employee resources to generate profits. The total revenue of the bank is divided by the number of bank personnel. $BUSINESS\ PER\ EMPLOYEE = REVENUE / NUMBER\ OF\ EMPLOYEES$.

Table 11
Business/ Employee (Rs.)

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	66,911,809.90	87,382,046.47	122,838,188.26
2013	77,603,363.18	93,911,715.27	118,619,441.57
2014	98,340,460.49	92,849,708.72	120,464,715.54
2015	107,003,994.66	112,938,140.26	142,913,797.44
2016	115,472,348.91	118,696,176.03	138,973,029.46
2017	142,094,024.12	115,193,098.71	139,083,338.45
2018	163,972,185.69	129,753,214.80	149,842,826.65
2019	177,699,813.90	142,868,072.08	168,432,242.98
2020	183,054,361.58	142,596,981.88	163,410,991.87
2021	205,498,809.40	168,734,303.89	169,975,387.64
Mean	371.6943	385.8703	431.2287
SD	314.7436	331.1152	327.0009

Table 11 above assumes that the minimum range for selected private sector banks is 66,911,809.90 during 2012 and maximum of 205,498,809.40 for HDFC Bank during 2021. Minimum average ratio for HDFC Bank is 371.69 and maximum ratio of 431.22 for Axis Bank. Axis Bank has a high ratio, which shows that Axis Bank has more efficiency of employees in all banks, while HDFC Bank has the lowest performance per employee. AXIS Bank has the highest standard deviation level and 314.7436 Bank has the lowest level of standard deviation.

Table 12
Anova for Business/ Employee

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	58026.7422	2	29013.3711	F = 0.27577	3.10
Within Groups	9153281.446	87	105210.1316		
Total	9211308.1882	89			

H₀: All private banks under study have on a same average of business per employees

H₁: All private banks under study have on a difference average of business per employees

From the ANOVA Table 12 shown that as the calculated F value (0.45) is less than F critical value (3.10) at the 5 % level of significance, Null hypothesis (H₀) is accepted, and it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship on the BPE among the private bank group.

7.4. EARNING ABILITY

It basically determines the profitability of the bank and explains the sustainability and growth of the future.

7.4.1. OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN (OPM)

This shows how much cash is thrown after most of the expenses are completed. High operating profit margin means that the bank has good cost control.

OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN = OPERATING EARNINGS/ REVENUE

Table 13
Operating Profit Margin (%)

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	-0.28	-3.09	-5.35
2013	-0.36	-0.05	-5.04
2014	1.35	-1.39	-3.87
2015	2.51	-2.03	-2.83
2016	2.56	-10.61	-2.80
2017	3.25	-17.91	-17.98
2018	2.82	-19.36	-23.35
2019	3.48	-17.58	-15.37
2020	2.60	-11.38	-22.20
2021	4.89	-3.50	-12.96
Mean	2.282	-8.69	-11.175
SD	1.6366	7.5968	8.1757

Table 13 indicates that selected private sector banks have a range of at least -23.25 for Axis Bank during 2018 and a maximum of 4.89 for HDFC Bank during 2021. The minimum average ratio of -11.175 for Axis Bank and maximum ratio of 2.28 for HDFC Bank. The minimum ratio of Axis Bank indicates that there is less cost control capacity than other banks. The maximum ratio of HDFC Bank indicates that there is better cost control capacity than other banks. AXIS Bank has the highest standard deviation and HDFC Bank has the lowest standard deviation.

Table 14
Anova for Operating Profit Margin

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	1025.5029	2	512.7514	F = 12.09008	3.35
Within Groups	1145.0946	27	42.4109		
Total	2170.5975	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of operating profit margin

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of operating profit margin

From the ANOVA table 14, it is inferred that since the calculated F value (12.09) more than F critical value (3.35) at the level of significance 0.05, Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and accept the alternate hypothesis. i.e., All private banks under study have a difference average of operating profit margin.

7.4.2. NET PROFIT MARGIN

NPM shows how much of the profit remaining after all operating expenses, interest, tax is deducted from the total income of the bank.

NET PROFIT MARGIN = TOTAL REVENUE - TOTAL EXPENSES/ TOTAL REVENUE = NET PROFIT/TOTAL REVENUE

Table 15
Net Profit Margin (%)

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	18.93	19.27	19.28
2013	19.18	20.77	19.05
2014	20.61	22.20	20.29
2015	21.07	22.76	20.73
2016	20.41	18.44	20.06
2017	20.99	18.09	8.26
2018	21.79	12.33	0.60
2019	21.29	5.30	8.50
2020	22.86	10.60	2.59
2021	25.74	20.46	10.35
Mean	21.287	17.022	12.971
SD	1.9412	5.7201	7.8219

Table 15 above states that selected private sector banks have a ratio of at least 0.60 for Axis Bank during 2018 and a maximum ratio of 25.74 for HDFC Bank during 2021. Minimum average ratio of 12.97 for Axis Bank and maximum ratio of 21.28 for HDFC Bank. The minimum ratio of Axis Bank indicates that axis banks have less profitability than other two banks. The maximum ratio of HDFC Bank indicates that the bank has a good profitability compared to other two private sector banks. Axis Bank has the highest level of standard deviation and HDFC Bank has a level below.

Table 16
Anova for Net Profit Margin

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	345.8556	2	172.9278	F = 5.31162	3.35
Within Groups	879.0263	27	32.5565		
Total	1224.8819	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of net profit margin.

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of net profit margin.

From the ANOVA table 16, it is shown that the calculated F value (5.31) more than F critical value (3.35) at the level of significance 0.05, Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and accept alternative hypothesis. i.e., All private sector banks under study have on a difference average of net profit margin.

7.5. LIQUIDITY POSITION

The excellent liquidity position of banks has a favorable effect on the financial performance of banks. Cash and investment in assets are the most liquid in bank assets. In this series of ratios, the bank's ability to fulfill the responsibility is assessed.

7.5.1. CASH DEPOSIT RATIO (CDR)

It mentions how much bank funds are used for lending. Banks are divided by total deposits with total cash and RBI.

$$\text{CASH DEPOSIT RATIO} = \text{LIQUID ASSET} / \text{TOTAL DEPOSIT}$$

Table 17
Cash Deposit Ratio

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	8.81	8.6	6.01
2013	5.46	7.21	5.39
2014	6.02	6.54	5.97
2015	6.46	6.85	6.11
2016	5.77	6.74	6.2
2017	5.71	6.45	6.89
2018	9.95	6.17	7.64
2019	8.85	5.85	7.04
2020	5.75	5.14	10.10
2021	6.83	4.77	10.15
Mean	6.961	6.432	7.15
SD	1.6254	1.0763	1.693

Table 17 shows that selected private sector banks have a minimum ratio of 4.77 for ICICI Bank during 2021 and a maximum of 10.15 for AXIS Bank during 2021. The Minimum average ratio for ICICI Bank is 6.43 and maximum average ratio of 7.15 for AXIS Bank. The minimum ratio of ICICI Bank indicates that ICICI Bank has less funds for lending out of total deposits. The maximum ratio of AXIS Bank indicates that there are more funds used for lending from total deposits than other two private sector banks. AXIS Bank has the highest level of standard deviation and ICICI Bank has the lowest level of standard deviation.

Table 18
Anova for Cash Deposit Ratio

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	2.7703	2	1.3851	F = 0.62332	3.35
Within Groups	59.9998	27	2.2222		
Total	62.7701	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of cash deposit ratio

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of cash deposit ratio

Table 18 indicate that the calculated value (0.62) is less than critical value (3.35), the Null hypothesis (H0) is accepted and rejected alternative hypothesis, hence it can be concluded that all private banks under study have on a significance relationship of average of cash deposit ratio.

7.5.2. LIQUIDITY RATIO (LR)

It refers to highly liquid assets held by financial institution in order to meet short-term obligations. It's shown the capacity of bank to respect the demand from depositor during a particular year.

LIQUIDITY RATIO= LIQUID ASSETS/TOTAL ASSETS

Table 19

Liquid assets to total assets

Year	HDFC	ICICI	AXIS
2012	12.62	11.77	7.15
2013	11.56	13.13	8.08
2014	13.16	12.48	9.71
2015	9.39	10.42	9.96
2016	10.87	16.30	11.64
2017	10.56	17.91	15.94
2018	15.02	17.73	13.57
2019	10.49	16.81	15.88
2020	9.18	17.77	19.96
2021	9.47	16.79	14.26
Mean	11.232	15.111	12.615
SD	1.8839	2.846	4.0298

Table 19 denotes that chosen among the private sector banks have a minimum ratio of 6.96 for Kotak Mahindra Bank during 2012 and a maximum of 21.73 for INDUSIND Bank during 2021. The minimum average ratio 10.98 for Kotak Mahindra Bank and maximum mean ratio of 15.11 for ICICI Bank. The minimum ratio of Kotak Mahindra Bank indicates that Kotak Mahindra Bank shows low capacity to respect demand for money from a depositor during the specified year. The maximum ratio indicates that HDFC Bank has greater capacity to respect the demand for money from a depositor during a particular year than other private sector banks. Axis Bank has the highest level of standard deviation and HDFC Bank has the lowest level of standard deviation.

Table 4.20

Anova for Liquid assets to Total assets Ratio

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	F crit
Between Groups	77.2978	2	38.6489	F = 4.15756	3.35
Within Groups	250.9933	27	9.296		
Total	328.2911	29			

H0: All private banks under study have on a same average of Liquid ratio

H1: All private banks under study have on a difference average of Liquid ratio

Table 20 indicate that the calculated value (4.15) is greater than critical value (3.35), the Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and accepted alternative hypothesis, hence it can be concluded that all private banks under study have on a difference average of Liquid ratio.

8. Suggestion and Recommendations

By considering all the parameters of CAMEL, it is evident that the HDFC bank is in a higher position as tested by the CAMEL Model compared to other banks under study. HDFC Bank operates robustly in terms of Cash of Capital adequacy,, Asset Quality, Management Efficiency and Earnings and is lagging behind in the event of a Money Deposit Ratio, Cash Deposit Ratio and Business Per Employee (BPE). Axis, on the other hand, is in a very poor position compared to other private banks under investigation due to its poor performance in the context of Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, and Earnings Ability while performing better at Business Per Employee, Cash Deposit Ratio (CDR). Therefore, Axis Bank should improve its position in some weak areas. Therefore, policymakers of related low-level banks should take the necessary steps and try to find a solution to improve their vulnerabilities through the findings of this study.

Reference

1. Vijayalakshmi1,S, Jahnvy,S (2021), “A Comparative Study on Financial Performance of banking sectors,” International Research Journal on Advanced Science Hub, Vol.3 Issue 6,pp.42-47.
2. Divyang Joshi,Samir Thakkar ,Ravina Machhi, and Devyesh Chauhan(2021), “Financial performance analysis of banking sector in India,” European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine,Vol.8, Issue .3, pp.2021-3129.
3. Srinivasan, P and Britto, J. (2017), “Analysis of Financial Performance of Selected Commercial Banks in India”. Scientific Research Publishing, Vol.7, pp.2134-2151.
4. Kamran , R. (2016), “A Comparative Study of Financial Performance Stability of Public and Private Commercial banks and their Subsidiary Companies in Pakistan”. Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research (IJIR), Vol.2 (9), pp.1608-1619.
5. Bansal, Rohit.(2014), “A Comparative Analysis of the Financial Ratios of Selected Banks in the India for the Period of 2011-2014.” Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, p.16.
6. Chintala, B., and Kumar, G. (2016), “A Comparative Study on Financial Performance of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks in India,” Journal of Commerce and Trade, Vol.11, p.89.
7. Rao, K.(2013), “Productivity, Cost and Profitability Performance of Scheduled Commercial Banks in India- A Comparative Evaluation” Abhinav 2, pp.130-140.
8. Denis, L., & Sheth, Y. (2012), “Present Scenario of Indian Banking Industry: An Appraisal through CAMEL Analysis. Journal of Humanities, Social Science and Management, Vol.3 (2), pp.5-14.
9. Chowdhury, S. (2011), “An Inquiry into the Financial Soundness of Commercial Banks In India Using “CAMEL” Approach”. Journal on Banking, Financial and Insurance Research, Vol.1 (7), pp.88-121.