

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS IN INDIA: A STUDY

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Abstract

Financial performance in broader sense refers to the degree to which financial objectives being or has been accomplished and is an important aspect of finance risk management. It is the process of measuring the results of a firm's policies and operations in monetary terms. It is used to measure firm's overall financial health over a given period of time and can also be used to compare similar firms across the same industry or to compare industries or sectors in aggregation. However, financial statements do not reveal all the information related to the financial operations of a firm, but they furnish some extremely useful information, which highlights two important factors profitability and financial soundness.

Keywords: *Financial Performance, Finance Risk Management, Financial Operations, Profitability.*

Introduction

Banking is defined in the Indian Banking Companies Act as accepting for the purposes of lending or investments of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise and withdraw able by cheque, drafts, orders or otherwise. A bank is not an office for 'borrowing' and 'lending' money, but it is a manufactory of credit. The banker merely is an intermediary between the borrower and the lender, who borrows from one party and lends to another, and the difference between the terms on which he borrows and those at which he lends form the source of his profit.

The business of the banks can be mainly divided as under:

- Borrowing
- Lending
- Agency service, and
- General utility service

Financial Analysis is defined as being the process of identifying financial strength and weakness of a business by establishing relationship between the elements of balance sheet and income statement

Research Methodology

Research is a careful and scientific inquiry into every subject, subject matter of area, which is an endeavor to discover valuable information which would be useful for further application. Thus, research process of a systematic and in depth study or search of any specific topic, subject or area of investigation. Research may involve a scientific study or experimental and result in discovery or invention, which would increase in scientific development or

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decision-making. The research would result in the formulation of new theories, discovery of new techniques, an improvement in old concept or knocking off of an existing theory, concept, method or technique. With the help of research we may develop a hypothesis and test it. There cannot be any research which does not increase in the knowledge or improve scientific know how in any branch of science, arts or commerce.

Research Gap

The entire research activity is based on the proper identification of the research problem. Unless researcher diagnoses the problem correctly no appropriate salutation can be covered. The present research work is related to banking industry. Researcher has reviewed all aspects related to performance evaluation in banking industry. And after considering time, capability, availability of data, tools and technique and other requirement researcher select the problem of the study. The problem of the study is, "*A Study of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks in India*"

Review of Literature

The aim of a literature review is to show particular reader that researcher have read, and have a good grasp of, the main published work concerning a particular topic or question in specific field. This work may be in any format, including online sources. It may be a separate assignment, or one of the introductory sections of a report, dissertation or thesis. In the latter cases in particular, the review will be guided by research objective or by the issue or thesis researcher are arguing and will provide the framework for researchers' further work.

Importance of Literature Review

- To define and limit of the research
- To place your study in an historical perspective
- To avoid unnecessary duplication
- To evaluate promising research methods
- To relate your findings to previous knowledge and suggest further research

G. Santhoshi Kumari and M. S. V. Prasad, 2015: *A Comparative Study Of The Financial Performances Of Selected Public And Private Sector Banks*. This paper evaluates and compares the financial performance of SBI, BOB, ICICI Bank and Axis Bank by comparing various ratios. The research is descriptive and analytical in nature. The data used for the study was entirely secondary in nature for the period of 2008-09 to 2013-14. Based on finding, the study reveals that bank customers have more trust in public sector banks compared to private sector banks.

Prabhjot Kaur, 2015: *A Financial Performance Analysis of the India Banking Sector Using CAMEL Model*. In paper attempt to analyze the financial performance of Indian banking sector using CAMEL model, and also identifies the factors that predominantly affect the financial performance of the banks.

Nishit V. Davda, 2012: *Comparative Study of Selected Private Sector Banks in India*. A study research analytical and descriptive research design used. The variables used in the analysis of the data are EPS, net profit margin, ROE, assets turnover ratio, and ROA. For statistical tool one way analysis of variance (ANOVA) has been used. The study attempts to analyze the profitability position of the sample banks.

Ravinder Kaur, 2012: *Performance Evaluation Of Indian Banking System: A Comparative Study Of Public Sector And Private Sector Banks.* For the study five public sector and private sector bank were selected. The growth in credit deposit ratio, growth in deposits, growth in advances, growth in advances, growth in total income, growth in total expenses parameters have been studied. The secondary data used for the study period from 2009-10 to 2010-11.

Objectives of the Study

In context of present research work the primary objective of the study is comparative evaluation on the financial performance of the public and private sector banks in India. The following are the specific objectives of the study:

- To understand the concept of financial performance.
- To study financial performance of selected banks.
- To compare financial performance of the selected private and public sector banks.
- To make fruitful suggestions for improving performance.

Hypothesis of the Study

For the present study the researcher has formulated two hypothesis viz. Null hypothesis and Alternative hypothesis. Both hypotheses were tested with the help of statistical tools. The broader statements of hypothesis were as under:

- **Null Hypothesis:** There is no significant difference in various parameters of selected public and private sector banks.
- **Alternative Hypothesis:** There is significant difference in various parameters of selected public and private sector banks.

Alternative Hypotheses

- There is significant difference in net profit as a percentage of total assets ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in total advances as a percentage of total deposits ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in demand deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in saving deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in term deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in total incomes as a percentage of capital employed ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in net NPA as a percentage of total advances ratio of selected public and private sector banks.

- There is significant difference in operating expenditures as a percentage of total income ratios of selected public and private sector banks.
- There is significant difference in spread as a percentage of total assets ratios of selected public and private sector banks.

Research Design

The formidable problem that follows the task of defining the research problem is the preparation of the design of the research project, popularly known as the research design. As design includes an outline of what the researcher will do from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of the data. An analytical research design has been chosen, in which information and data already available is used.

Universe of the Study

The Universe for present study is whole Indian banking industry.

Population of the Study

The Population for present study is all public and private sector banks of the India.

Sample of the Study

From the population based on the demographic factor age (year of establishment) of the bank, oldest five banks are selected from both public and private sector banks. The sample unit selected from the population is as under:

Sr. No.	Public Sector Banks	Est. Year	Private Sector Banks	Est. Year
1	State Bank of India	1806	City Union Bank	1904
2	Andhra Bank	1865	Karur Vysya Bank	1916
3	Punjab National Bank	1895	DCB Bank	1918
4	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1901	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1926
5	Corporation Bank	1906	Dhanlaxmi Bank	1927

Period of the Study

A longer period could have been still better but due to time and resource constraints, the last five years period was taken for present study. The present study covers the span of five years i.e. from **2010-11 to 2014-15**. This period is selected for study because the complete data for the entire period is available. So, the period is considered adequate for the study.

Data Collection

Data collection is very important task for the researcher. The sources are to be collected through secondary data. This study is purely based on the secondary data taken from published annual reports of the companies. Other information related to companies has been taken from official web sites and online sources.

Tools and Techniques

- Accounting Tools
 - Ratio Analysis
- Statistical Tools
 - Average (Mean)
 - T- test

T-test is appropriate test for judging the significance of a sample mean or for judging the significance of difference between the means of two samples when population variance is not known. Here, two tailed hypothesis testing was done.

Scope of the Study

The scope of the present study is limited to the evaluation of financial performance of the selected public and private sector banks using various ratios as parameters. The study covers only five banks based on his demographic factor i.e., year of establishment from the public sector and private sector of India.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

• Introduction

After collecting the data, it has to be analysed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan. Technically speaking, processing implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis. The term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among data groups. Thus, data analysis in a general way involves a number of closely related operations which are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing these in such a manner that they answer the research question(s).

• Hypothesis Testing

- Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant difference in net profit as a percentage of total assets ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- Alternative Hypothesis (H_1): There is significant difference in net profit as a percentage of total assets ratio of selected public and private sector banks.

Table 1: Calculation of Net Profit as a Percentage of Total Assets Ratio using T-test

Banks	N	Mean	Variance	D.F.	T_{cal}	T_{tab}	H_0/H_1
Public Sector Banks	5	0.77	0.08	8	10.36	2.31	H_1
Private Sector Banks	5	2.83	0.12				

(at 5% level of significance for D.F. = 8)

T-test indicates that there was significant difference in the net profit as a percentage of total assets in selected public and private sector banks. Because the calculated value of T was higher than the tabulated value. So, alternative hypothesis has been accepted and null hypothesis has been rejected.

• Hypothesis Testing

- **Null Hypothesis (H_0):** There is no significant difference priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio of selected public and private sector banks.
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):** There is significant difference priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio of selected public and private sector banks.

Table 2: Calculation of Priority Sector Advances as a Percentage of Total Advances Ratio using T-test

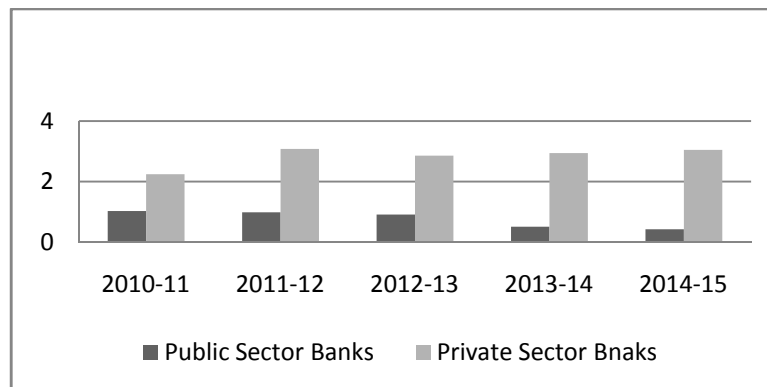
Banks	N	Mean	Variance	D.F.	T _{cal}	T _{tab}	H ₀ /H ₁
Public Sector Banks	5	32.29	0.61	8	2.85	2.31	H ₁

(at 5% level of significance for D.F. = 8)

T-test indicates that there was significant difference in the priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances in selected public and private sector banks. Because the calculated value of T was higher than the tabulated value. So, alternative hypothesis has been accepted and null hypothesis has been rejected.

Table 3: Net Profit as a Percentage of Total Assets Ratio of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks

Year	Public Sector Banks					Average	Private Sector Banks					Average
	SBI	AB	PNB	OBC	CB		CUB	KVB	DCB	LVB	DB	
2010-11	0.91	1.16	1.17	0.93	0.98	1.03	1.47	1.47	0.29	0.76	7.20	2.24
2011-12	1.20	1.08	1.07	0.64	0.92	0.98	1.53	1.33	0.63	0.66	11.26	3.08
2012-13	1.27	0.88	0.99	0.66	0.74	0.91	1.40	1.18	0.90	0.52	10.27	2.86
2013-14	0.90	0.26	0.61	0.52	0.25	0.51	1.39	0.83	1.17	0.29	11.01	2.94
2014-15	0.64	0.34	0.51	0.34	0.26	0.42	1.42	0.87	1.19	0.54	11.22	3.05
Average	0.99	0.95	0.87	0.62	0.63	0.77	1.44	1.14	0.84	0.55	10.19	2.83

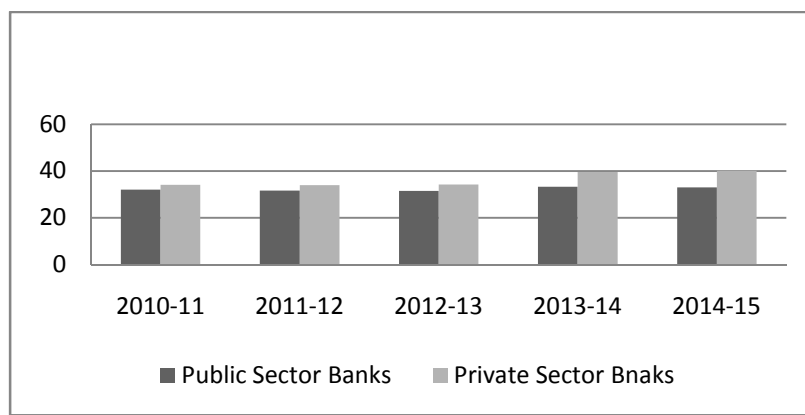


The profitability of selected banks computed as the ratio of net profit to total assets during the study period. The above table shows the ratios for the five selected public and private sector banks for the study period. It was observed that net profit as a percentage of total assets ratio shows continuous decreasing trend in public sector banks. In 2010-11 the ratio was 1.03%, then starts to decrease and it was 0.98%, 0.91%, 0.51% and 0.42% respectively for the study period. The highest ratio was 0.99% of SBI during the study period in the public sector banks. The lowest ratio was 0.62% of OBC during the study period in the public sector banks.

In private sector banks net profit as a percentage of total assets ratio shows fluctuating trend. In the year 2010-11 the ratio was 2.24%, which increased to 3.08% next year, then decreased to 2.86% in 2012-13. In 2013-14 ratio was increased slightly by 0.08% (i.e. 2.94%) and again increased in 2014-15 to 3.05%. The highest ratio was 10.19% of DB during the study period in the private sector banks. The lowest ratio was 0.55% of LVB during the study period in the private sector banks.

Table 4: Priority Sector Advances as a Percentage of Total Advances Ratio of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks

Year	Public Sector Banks					Average	Private Sector Banks					Average
	SBI	AB	PNB	OBC	CB		CUB	KVB	DCB	LVB	DB	
2010-11	30.61	33.00	32.48	36.45	27.52	32.01	36.96	31.58	38.00	35.71	28.30	34.11
2011-12	28.84	33.24	31.33	35.75	29.19	31.67	36.23	31.27	36.33	34.33	31.99	34.03
2012-13	25.28	35.19	30.04	35.86	31.35	31.54	37.65	34.43	32.18	38.03	28.93	34.24
2013-14	23.21	37.76	33.74	36.09	34.81	33.24	46.03	37.02	37.64	40.77	36.16	39.53
2014-15	22.23	35.45	36.33	35.00	36.02	33.00	46.27	39.52	41.11	34.69	38.94	40.11
Average	26.03	34.93	32.78	35.95	31.78	32.29	40.63	34.76	37.05	36.71	32.86	36.40

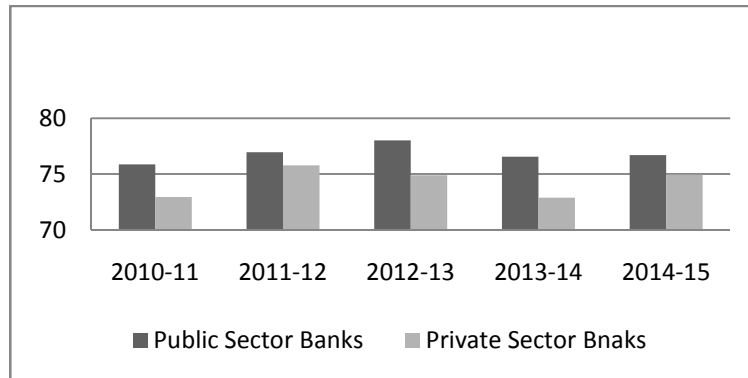


It was observed that priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio follows mix trend in public sector banks. In 2010-11 the ratio was 30.01%, then starts to decrease to 31.67% and 34.54% for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Then ratio was increased to 33.24% in 2013-14. In the year 2014-15 it again decreased by 0.24% (i.e. 33%). The highest ratio was 35.95% of OBC during the study period in the public sector banks. The lowest ratio was 26.03% of SBI during the study period in the public sector banks.

In private sector banks priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio shows mix trend. In the year 2010-11 the ratio was 34.11%, which decreased to 34.03% next year, then increased slightly by 0.21% (i.e.34.24%) in 2012-13. Then ratio was suddenly increased to 39.53% and 40.11% in the year 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively. The highest ratio was 40.63% of CUB during the study period in the private sector banks. The lowest ratio was 32.86% of DB during the study period in the private sector banks.

Table 5: Total advances as a Percentage of Total Deposits Ratio of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks

Year	Public Sector Banks					Average	Private Sector Banks					Average
	SBI	AB	PNB	OBC	CB		CUB	KVB	DCB	LVB	DB	
2010-11	81.03	72.52	77.38	68.97	74.39	75.86	71.67	72.06	76.14	72.60	73.35	72.96
2011-12	83.13	78.62	77.39	71.80	73.80	76.95	74.28	74.58	83.41	72.19	74.42	75.78
2012-13	86.94	79.46	78.84	73.31	71.51	78.01	75.09	76.27	78.74	74.93	69.42	74.89
2013-14	86.76	75.89	77.38	71.88	70.88	76.56	73.11	77.69	78.84	69.40	65.41	72.89
2014-15	82.45	81.25	75.90	71.20	72.77	76.71	74.62	80.80	83.00	74.45	61.94	74.96
Average	84.06	78.55	77.38	71.43	72.67	76.82	73.75	76.88	80.03	72.71	68.71	74.30

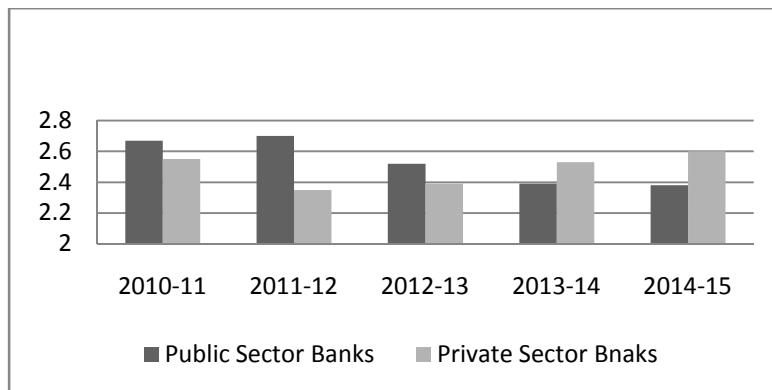


It was revealed that total advances as a percentage of total deposits ratio shows mix trend in public sector banks. In 2010-11 the ratio was 75.86%. Then increase to 76.95% and 78.01% in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Then ratio was declined by 1.45% (i.e. 76.56%) in 2013-14 and again reflects up in 2014-15 (i.e. 76.71%). The highest ratio was 84.06% of SBI during the study period in the public sector banks. The lowest ratio was 71.43% of OBC during the study period in the public sector banks.

In private sector banks total advances as a percentage of total deposits ratio presents fluctuating trend. In the year 2010-11 the ratio was 72.96%, which increased to 75.78% next year, then decreased to 74.89% and 72.89% in 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively. In the year 2014-15 again shows upward trend and reached to 74.96%. The highest ratio was 80.03% of DCB during the study period in the private sector banks. The lowest ratio was 68.71% of DB during the study period in the private sector banks.

Table 6: Spread as a Percentage of Total Assets Ratio of Selected Public and Private Sector Banks

Year	Public Sector Banks					Average	Private Sector Banks					Average
	SBI	AB	PNB	OBC	CB		CUB	KVB	DCB	LVB	DB	
2010-11	2.66	2.69	3.12	2.59	2.05	2.67	2.88	2.72	2.57	2.74	1.86	2.55
2011-12	3.24	3.01	2.93	2.37	1.92	2.70	2.72	2.44	2.62	2.30	1.69	2.35
2012-13	2.83	2.57	3.10	2.34	1.77	2.52	2.72	2.48	2.52	2.22	2.00	2.39
2013-14	2.75	2.23	2.93	2.33	1.70	2.39	3.04	2.49	2.85	2.35	1.91	2.53
2014-15	2.69	2.45	2.74	2.21	1.80	2.38	2.90	2.76	3.15	2.13	2.08	2.60
Average	2.83	2.64	2.97	2.37	1.85	2.53	2.85	2.58	2.74	2.35	1.91	2.48



It was observed that spread as a percentage of total assets ratio shows mix trend in public sector banks. In 2010-11 the ratio was 2.67%. In the year 2011-12 increase to 2.70%, then it constantly decreased to 2.52%, 2.39% and 2.38% for 2012-13 to 2014-15 continuously. The highest ratio was 2.97% of PNB during the study period in selected public sector banks. The lowest ratio was 1.85% of CB during the study period in selected public sector banks. In private sector banks spread as a percentage of total assets ratio shows fluctuating trend. In the year 2010-11 the ratio was 2.55%, which decreased to 2.35% next year, then increased to 2.39%, 2.53% and 2.60% in 2012-13 to 2014-15 continually. The highest ratio was 2.82% of CUB during the study period in the private sector banks. The lowest ratio was 1.91% of DB during the study period in the private sector banks.

Findings

- The net profit as a percentage of total assets ratios of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 0.77%. While in private sector banks it was 2.83%. In public sector banks OBC and CB not performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks only DB performing well as compared to average ratio. The average net profit as a percentage of total assets ratio was higher in the private sector banks (i.e. 2.83%) as compared to public sector banks. So, private sector utilized its total assets efficiently than the public sector banks.
- The priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 32.29%. While in private sector banks it was 36.40%. In public sector banks SBI and CB not performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks KVB and DB not performing well as compared to average ratio. The average priority sector advances as a percentage of total advances ratio was higher in the private sector banks (i.e. 36.40%) as compared to public sector banks. So, private sector sanctioning more priority sector advances efficiently as compared to the public sector banks.
- The total advances as a percentage of total deposits ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 76.82%. While in private sector banks it was 74.30%. In public sector banks OBC and CB not performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks KVB and DCB performing well as compared to average ratio. The average total advances as a percentage of total deposits ratio was higher in the public sector banks (i.e. 76.82%) as compared to private sector banks. So, public sector banks were more reliance on deposits for lending as compared to private sector banks.
- The demand deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 7.74%. While in private sector banks it was 8.31%. In public sector banks AB, PNB and OBC not performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks CUB and LVB not performing well as compared to average ratio. The average demand deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio was higher in the private sector banks (i.e. 8.31%) as compared to public sector banks. So, private sector performing better than the public sector banks concern to demand deposit.

- The saving deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 23.30%. While in private sector banks it was 12.84%. In public sector banks SBI and PNB performing better than the average ratio. While in private sector banks DCB and DB performing well as compared to average ratio. The average saving deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio was higher in the public sector banks (i.e. 23.30%) as compared to private sector banks. So, public sector banks were collecting saving deposit more efficiently as compared to private sector banks.
- The term deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 68.96%. While in private sector banks it was 78.85%. In public sector banks SBI and PNB not performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks DCB and DB not performing well as compared to average ratio. The average demand deposit as a percentage of total deposits ratio was higher in the private sector banks (i.e. 78.85%) as compared to public sector banks. So, private sector performing better than the public sector banks concern to term deposit.
- The total incomes as a percentage of capital employed ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 9.51%. While in private sector banks it was 10.76%. In public sector banks PNB and OBC performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks DCB and DB not performing well as compared to average ratio. The average total incomes as a percentage of capital employed ratio was higher in the private sector banks (i.e. 10.76%) as compared to public sector banks. So, private sector banks was utilized its capital better than the public sector banks.
- The net NPA as a percentage of total advances ratio of public sector banks during study period shows an average of 2.05%. While in private sector banks it was 1.24%. In public sector banks PNB and OBC not performing well than the average ratio. While in private sector banks LVB and DB not performing well as compared to average ratio. The average net NPA as a percentage of total advances ratio was lower in the private sector banks (i.e. 1.24%) as compared to public sector banks. So, private sector banks were worked responsibly as concern to NPA than the public sector banks.

Suggestions

From the comparative data analysis of public sector and private sector banks conclusion have been drawn and suggestions for practical significance have been given to improve the performance of public sector and private sector banks.

- The Net profit as a percentage of total assets ratios of public sector banks was too low as compared to private sector banks and also shows continues decreasing trend. So, public sector banks needs to utilize its employed total assets effectively by increasing margins.
- The Net NPA as a percentage of total advances ratio shows continuous increasing trend in both public sector and private sector banks. So, both sectors require improving recovery system to their advances and also making careful decision while sanctioning further advances.

- The operating expenditure as a percentage of total income of private sector banks was too high as compared to public sector banks. Hence, private sector banks need to enhance their operating efficacy by cutting down their operating expenditures.

Limitations of the Study

In spite of all sincere efforts in preparing this report, there are certain limitations which cannot be ignored:

- The data, which has been used for this study mainly secondary data, which has been taken from published annual reports and other reports from time to time. The limitation of the secondary data and its findings depend entirely on the accuracy of such data.
- The researcher's sample for analysis includes only five year (i.e., 2010-11 to 2014-15) annual data so it may affect the result of the analysis. Therefore the quality of this research depends on quality and reliability of data published in annual reports.
- The present study is mainly based on ratio analysis, which has its own limitations, which applicable here also.
- Scope of this study is wider but sample size is limited to only ten banks. These ten banks include five public sector and five private sector banks which is also a limitation to the study.

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- ✿ Annual Reports of Karur Vysya Bank for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15
- ✿ Annual Reports of Development Credit Bank for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15
- ✿ Annual Reports of Lakshmi Vilas Bank for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15
- ✿ Annual Reports of Dhanlaxmi Bank for the year 2010-11 to 2014-15
- ✿ The IUP Journal of Bank Management
- ✿ International Journal of Management Research And Review
- ✿ International Journal of Research In Commerce & Management
- ✿ South Asian Academic Research Journals
- ✿ European Journal of Business and Innovation Research.

