

Research article

Performance of Selected Private Sector and Public Sector Banks in India

Mr. Manoj Kumar, Research Scholar, Department of Economics &

Ms. Rinku, Student, Department of Commerce,

Central University of Haryana, Jant-Pali, Mahendergarh Haryana, India

E-mail:- manojkumareconomics@gmail.com & sonirinku2011@gmail.com

Abstract

It is one of the important financial pillars of the financial sector, which plays a crucial role in the functioning of an economy. It is also necessary to suggest the remedial measures of banks so that they can take right action whenever required to keep all the operation and function of banks at right track. So it is necessary to study on this topic with the rationality of banking sector with operational performance based on nine parameters with selected banks of public sector and private sector. This study is based on the leading banks of Private Sector and Public Sector in India. Those banks are engaged in different activities of the financial services. The performances of banks are examined empirically by nine parameters. As per the requirement of the objectives, performance of the banking system is examined by the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) and Coefficient of Variation. Private sector banks are working to earn maximum profit and the responsibility of the growth and the welfare is on Public Sector banks.

Key Words: Parameters, Coefficient of Variation, CAGR and Performance.

Introduction

The banking sector is the lifeline of any modern economy. It is one of the important financial pillars of the financial sector, which plays a crucial role in the functioning of an economy. It is very important for development of an economic; because it meets finance the financial requirements of trade, industry and agriculture to fulfill the high level of commitment and responsibility. Thus, the development of a country is linked with the development of banking. In a modern economy, banks play the role of leaders of development. They play an important role in the mobilization of deposits and expense of credit to various sectors of the economy. The efficiency of banking system leads to an increase of economic efficiency by mobilizing savings and allocating them to high return investment.

Research confirms that countries with a well-developed banking system grow faster than those with a weaker one. The banking system reflects the economic health of the country. The strength of an economy depends on the strength and efficiency of the financial system, which in turn depends on a sound and solvent banking system. This makes banks capable of meeting their obligation to the depositors.

In India, banks are also playing a crucial role in socioeconomic progress of the country after independence. The banking sector is dominant in India as it accounts for more than half the assets of the entire financial sector. Indian banks have been going through a fascinating phase through rapid changes brought about by financial sector reforms, which are being implemented in a phased manner.

Rationale of the study

At present when our country facing so many problem like fiscal deficit, balance of payment problem financial crises. For solve these problem the requirement of banking sector is much necessary to develop the economy and solve above problem with individuals share. Now the stress on development and many other programmes are on banks jointly with public and private sector banks. The urgency of financial inclusion, financial planning and capital requirement is also necessary for this time. Now the Indian banking sector is facing these problems of credit and capital requirement. And it is also necessary to suggest the remedial measures of banks so that they can take right action whenever required to keep all the operation and function of banks at right track. So it is necessary to study on this topic with the rationality of banking sector with operational performance based on nine parameters with selected banks of public sector and private sector with below given objectives.

- To study the background of selected public and private sector bank in India.
- To analyze the operational performance on the basis of nine parameters for selected public and private sector bank in India.
- To suggest the remedial measures to the bank.

Methodology

This study is based on the leading banks of Private Sector (Axis Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank and Yes Bank) and Public Sector (SBI, PNB, BOB and Allahabad Bank) in India. Those banks are engaged in different activities of the financial services. The performances of banks are examined empirically by different parameters. These 9 parameters are named X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7, X8, X9 as Operating Expenses, Business per Employee, Investment Deposit Ratio, Provision and Contingencies, Investment, Advances, Deposit and NPA (Non Performing Assets) respectively of 8 banks.

Tools and Techniques to analysis the performance

As per the requirement of the objectives, performance of the banking system is examined by the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)

$$\text{CAGR (G \%)} = (\text{Antilog } \beta - 1) \times 100$$

G% = Growth rate in percent

Antilog of β is calculated with the help of Scientific Calculator and the value of β is estimated by the help of E-views using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method.

Coefficient of Variation computed as a ratio of Standard Deviation to arithmetic mean of observations is used to study interbank variation of performance year wise.

Data Sources

This study is based on the secondary data sources, which has taken mainly from the RBI (Annual Report on Banking Statistics), IBA (Indian Banking Association) and from different site of banks.

Analysis of selected parameters of selected banks

Operating Expenses

An expense incurred in carrying out an organization's day to day activities, but not directly associated with production operating, expenses include such things as payroll, sales and pension contribution, transportation and travel, amortization and depreciation, rents, repairs and taxes. These expenses are usually subdivided into selling expenses and administrative and general expenses also called non manufacturing expenses.

Table 1: Operating Expenses of Private Sector Banks (Rs in million)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	21549	37456	81542	3412	0.93
2008-09	28582	55328	70451	4185	0.74
2009-10	37097	59398	58598	5002	0.64
2010-11	47794	71529	66172	6798	0.61
2011-12	60071	85901	78504	9325	0.59

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Table 1 shows the inter banks year wise performance in respect of this ratio is not uniform and there are variations year to year. This has been depicted by the value of C. V.

The table shows that the inter banks variability ranges from a minimum 61% of the mean in 2010-2011 to maximum 93% in 2007-08.

Table2: Operating Expenses of Public Sector Banks (Rs in million)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	126086	35255	30343	11576	1.01
2008-09	156487	42062	35761	13994	1.03
2009-10	203187	47619	38106	16178	1.12
2010-11	230154	63642	46298	23383	1.04
2011-12	260690	70028	51587	26914	1.05

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

In table 2 shows that the inter banks variability ranges from a minimum 101 % of the mean in 2007-08 to maximum 112% in 2009-010.

So the variation in both sector banks in both table shows that the private sector banks operating expenses has higher variation then public sector banks.

Business per Employee Ratio

This ratio is indicating the average business generate per person employed. Business per employee ration is calculated by net business to number of employee. The average business per employee is an improved measure of efficiency because the total business combines both deposit and advance.

Table3:Business Per Employee for Private Sector Banks(Rs in million)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	111.70	50.60	100.80	68.31	0.34
2008-09	106.00	44.60	115.40	98.84	0.35
2009-10	111.10	59.00	76.50	162.38	0.45
2010-11	136.60	65.30	73.50	222.03	0.58
2011-12	127.60	65.40	70.80	174.77	0.47

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Table 3 shows the maximum 58% of the mean in 2010-11 and minimum 34% in 2007-08. Table 4 shows the lowest CV 17% in 2009-10 and highest 24% in 2011-12.

Business per employee for private sector banks has shown the higher CV then public sector banks

Table 4: Business Per Employee for Public Sector Banks(Rs in million)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	45.60	50.45	71.00	60.40	0.20
2008-09	55.60	65.49	91.40	70.60	0.21
2009-10	63.60	80.80	98.10	84.50	0.17
2010-11	70.47	101.78	122.90	106.30	0.22
2011-12	79.84	113.20	146.60	121.70	0.24

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Investment Deposit Ratio

Investment Deposit Ratio represents total investment of total deposit to earn interest rate to increase revenues.

Table5: Investment Deposit Ratio of Private Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	38.46	49.02	45.60	38.38	0.12
2008-09	39.47	41.19	47.20	44.02	0.08
2009-10	39.61	35.01	59.84	38.10	0.26
2010-11	38.04	34.00	59.70	40.99	0.26
2011-12	42.34	39.51	62.45	56.47	0.22

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Investment Deposit Ratio is very high in ICICI bank, it means ICICI bank investment in opportunities is very high than that of other banks. In last year HDFC bank performed very poor in this ratio around 40% of deposits were invested.

Table 5 shows that the value of CV in 2008-09 is lower and in 2009-10, 2010-11 shows the equal variation.

Table 6 shows the lower CV in 2007-08 and higher CV in 2011-12.

Investment deposit ratio has higher variation in private sector banks then public sector banks. The improvement in the public sector banks is going on year to year.

Table6: Investment Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	35.26	32.44	28.86	32.67	0.08
2008-09	37.19	30.22	27.26	37.19	0.15
2009-10	35.54	31.17	25.38	36.23	0.16
2010-11	31.65	30.41	23.38	32.79	0.14
2011-12	29.91	32.31	21.62	34.01	0.19

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Credit Deposit Ratio

It is ratio how much a bank lends out of the deposit it has mobilized. It indicates how much of a bank core funds are being used for lending, the main banking activity. A higher ratio indicates more reliance on Deposit for lending and vice versa.

Table 7: Credit Deposit Ratio of Private Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	68.09	62.94	92.3	71.05	0.18

2008-09	69.48	69.24	99.98	76.71	0.18
2009-10	73.84	75.17	89.7	82.81	0.09
2010-11	75.25	76.7	95.91	74.80	0.13
2011-12	77.13	79.21	99.31	77.29	0.13

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Table 7 shows the VC for credit deposit ratio of private sector banks with the lowest value in 2009-10 in sample period and highest in 2007-08 and 2008-09.

On the other hand, the public sector banks CV is lower in 2008-09 and highest in 2011-12. The public sector banks credit deposit ratio's CV is lower than private sector banks which shows the constant deposit and less credit for use. ICICI bank performing very well and its lending its more deposit among others bank. And other three banks are equally performing in terms of credit deposit ratio.

Table 8: Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahbad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	77.55	71.79	70.18	69.43	0.05
2008-09	73.11	73.75	74.84	73.11	0.01
2009-10	78.58	74.84	72.55	67.52	0.06
2010-11	81.03	77.38	74.87	70.99	0.06
2011-12	83.13	77.39	74.67	69.64	0.07

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

SBI bank performing well in terms of credit deposit ratio .It means it providing more loan to its customer out of its deposit and other three banks also performing good and are very closer to SBI bank.

Provision and Contingencies

A possible obligation depending on whether some uncertain future events occurs or present obligation but payment is not probable cannot be measured reliably.

Table 9: Provisions and Contingencies Private Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	115489	217523	380295	15006	0.86
2008-09	190952	293402	516709	22381	0.81
2009-10	272602	348103	570720	38559	0.71
2010-11	302720	379897	389617	46325	0.57
2011-12	318870	378330	392120	56320	0.55

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Table 9 and 10 for the provision and contingencies for the private sector banks has lower CV in 2011-12 and highest value 86% in 2007-08. Public sector banks have shown the highest value in 2011-12 and lowest value in

2009-10. AXIS bank and HDFC bank are very closer to each other in terms of provision and contingencies and growing equally .But yes bank performing very poor in terms of provision and contingencies.

Table 10: Provisions and Contingencies of Public Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	637843	195748	149303	50477	1.01
2008-09	879400	265347	207780	113255	0.95
2009-10	915486	342092	187693	134222	0.91
2010-11	1707105	462220	273993	163147	1.10
2011-12	1986620	573010	357370	190320	1.06

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Investment

The purchase of a financial product or item of value with an expectation of favorable future return

Table11:Investments of Private Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	3370510	4939354	11145434	509371	0.90
2008-09	4633035	5881755	10305831	711702	0.73
2009-10	5597482	5860762	12089280	1020994	0.74
2010-11	7199162	7092937	13468596	1882884	0.64
2011-12	9319210	9748290	15956000	2775730	0.57

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Table 11 shows the highest variability 90% in 2007-08 and lowest CV 57% in 2011-12. On the other side the public sector banks in table 12 shows highest value in 2008-09 and lowest value in 2011-12. ICICI investing more and maximizing the shareholder value and its operational performance is good .Comparison with others banks yes bank is growing but still it's very poor performance among other banks. SBI's performance is outstanding and it's no comparison with others. And remaining three is closer to each other.

Table12:Investments of Public Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahbad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	18950127	5399170	4387007	2340026	0.97
2008-09	27595396	6338518	5244588	2965105	1.09
2009-10	29478520	7772447	6118238	3842862	1.01
2010-11	29560057	9516235	7126063	4324706	0.91
2011-12	31219760	12262950	8320940	5428320	0.81

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

Advances

Sum of paid received before the fulfillment of an obligation, such as supply of good or provision or services.

Table13: Advances of Private Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	5966114	6342689	22561608	943027	1.05
2008-09	8155677	9888305	21831085	1240309	0.83
2009-10	10434095	12583059	18120560	2219312	0.61
2010-11	14240783	15998267	21636590	3436364	0.55
2011-12	16975950	19542000	25372770	3798860	0.56

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

If we see the advances of private sector bank than leading four private sector banks are there in which ICICI bank performing good from last three years its advances growing rapidly. And yes bank is new in this sector than its performance is poor in all leading private sector bank.

Advances of the private sector banks in table 13, shows the maximum value in 2007-08 and minimum value in 2010-11. Public sector banks shows the maximum variability in 2009-10 and minimum variability in 2011-12 in table 14.

Table14: Advances of Public Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bnak	C.V.
2007-08	41676820	11950157	10670132	4972047	0.95
2008-09	54250320	15470299	14398590	5880176	0.96
2009-10	63191415	18660121	1753529	7160487	1.23
2010-11	75671945	24210667	22867636	9362489	0.88

2011-12	86757890	29377480	28737730	11114510	0.84
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Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

SBI bank proving more advances to its customer .and its advances is growing rapidly from last five years. And Allahabad bank advances are also growing but it's very less in comparison of other leading bank.

Deposit

Fund placed into an account at a depository institution to increase the credit balance at the account.

Table15: Deposit of Private Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	8762622	10076860	24443104	1327316	0.87
2008-09	11737411	14281158	21834783	1616943	0.68
2009-10	14130022	16740444	20201660	2679857	0.56
2010-11	18923780	20858641	22560211	4593893	0.49
2011-12	22010430	24670640	25550000	4915170	0.50

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

It is the core activity of any bank and its very important for every bank if a banks have more deposit than it is considered that it is performing very good and in terms of deposit ICICI bank performing good and HDFC and AXIS bank performance was very closer to ICICI bank in 2011 and 2012 .and YES bank is in its initial stage.

Table 15 shows the deposit of private sector banks with lowest CV 49% in 2010-11 and maximum CV in 2007-08. Deposit of public sector banks in table 16 shows the maximum CV in 2008-09 and minimum value of CV in 2010-11.

Table16: Deposit of Public Sector Banks (Rs. In lacks)

Year / Name	SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	53740395	16645722	15203413	7161638	0.90
2008-09	74207312	20976051	19239695	8497179	0.96
2009-10	80411623	24932980	24126193	10605575	0.88
2010-11	93393280	31289873	30543948	13188716	0.84
2011-12	104364740	37958850	38487110	15959310	0.87

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

NPA Ratio

All those assets which don't generate periodical income in given specific time period are called as Non Performing Assets

Table :17Net NPA Ratio of Private Sector Banks

Year Name	/ Axis Bank	HDFC	ICICI	Yes Bank	C.V.
2007-08	0.42	0.47	1.55	0.09	1.00
2008-09	0.40	0.63	2.09	0.33	0.96
2009-10	0.40	0.31	2.12	0.06	1.30
2010-11	0.29	0.19	1.11	0.03	1.19
2011-12	0.27	0.18	0.73	0.05	0.96

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

ICICI bank has more nonperforming assets among other leading private sector bank. In 2009 the non performing ratio of ICICI bank was very high because it's provide more advances to its customer than other public sector bank. Net NPA ratio for the private sector banks is shown in table 17 with the maximum CV in 2010-11 with equal figure 96%. Table 18 shows the Net NPA ratio of Public sector banks with minimum 47% in 2011-12 and maximum 98% in 2008-09 of the mean.

The variability of private sector banks has been showing higher CV then public sector banks.

Table18: Net NPA Ratio of Public Sector Banks

Year Name	/ SBI	PNB	BOB	Allahabad Bank	C.V.
2007-08	1.78	0.64	0.47	0.80	0.64
2008-09	1.79	0.17	0.31	0.72	0.98
2009-10	1.72	0.53	0.34	0.66	0.76
2010-11	1.63	0.85	0.35	0.79	0.59
2011-12	1.82	1.52	0.54	0.98	0.47

Source: Statistical table relating to banking sector in India

PNBnonperformingassets ratio is increasing year by year and it's not good for any bank it means you have granted more loan to customer and which are not recovering nonperforming assets ratio is also known as loan assets ratio. As per graph Bob have least nonperforming assets among other leading banks of public sector.

Interpretation of CAGR for Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks

Table 19 and Table 20 have shown compound annual growth rates (CAGR) of nine parameters X1 to X9.

X1 of the Axis Banks has maximum annual growth rate 29.04% which is operating expenses and negative growth rate 2.79% for ICICI for the sample period. On the other side of public sector banks, Allahabad Bank's operating expenses have maximum growth rate 24.48% then other public sector banks and lower growth rate for Punjab National Bank 19.6% in sample size of 4 public sector bank. Efficient operating expenses are necessary for every institution.

Similarly X2, which is the Business per employee, ICICI has negative growth rate annual and highest growth rate 30.86% in Yes Bank. A negative growth rate in Business per employee means the business is less and the size of employment is higher and for positive growth rate it is vice versa. Business per employee for the public sector banks is higher growth rate in PNB annual growth rate and 14.56% for SBI.

CAGR of X3 shows the investment deposit ration in table 5.19 and 5.20, private sector banks and public sector banks respectively. HDFC bank has shown the lowest negative annual growth rate. ICICI bank has been showing the positive maximum annual growth rate. In public sector banks, BOB has been showing the lowest negative annual growth rate, PNB shows the good condition for investment deposit ratio among leading public sector banks. X4 shows the credit deposit ration among private sector banks and public sector banks. HDFC is well working for credit facility to customers with 5.57% and ICICI shows the minimum annual growth rate 1%. On the side of public sector banks, SBI shows the good credit facility to their customers with the annual growth rate 2.42% and it is minimum and negatively with Allahabad Bank.

X5 is the provisions and contingency. Yes bank has the highest annual growth rate with 39.93% and negative growth rate with ICICI bank for private sector banks. The provision and contingency of the public sector bank, Allahabad Bank shows the maximum percent and BOB has lowest 22.62% growth rate.

Table 6.19: CAGR FIGURE OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS(%)

Name of Banks	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
AXIS	29.04	5.33	1.61	3.45	28.14	28.14	30.47	26.11	-23.9
HDFC	21.16	9.41	-12.01	5.75	14.56	16.64	31.52	24.11	-57.82
ICICI	-2.79	-29.85	8.98	1.00	-6.79	10.4	2.32	1.3	-43.72
YES BANK	28.27	30.86	7.14	1.51	39.93	54.8	46.22	44.19	65.72

Source: Manipulated by Researcher

X6 shows the investment of banks to earn the rate of interest. Yes Banks is 54.8% annual growth rate which maximum among private sector banks and ICICI shows the less investment growth rate 10.4% annual. On the opposite side of the private sector banks, public sector banks annual growth rate is less then private sector banks for investment. Allahabad Bank shows the highest growth rate and SBI shows lowest growth rate of investment annually.

X7 shoes the advances of the public and private sector banks. Yes Bank is growing their advances with 46.22% growth rate annually and ICICI Bank has been growing with lowest annual growth rate 2.32% annually. On the other side, BOB is growing higher for advances with 27.76% annual growth rate and 19.6% growth rate for SBI annually.

Table 6.20: CAGR FIGURE OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS(%)

Name of Banks	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9
SBI	20.32	14.56	-9.68	2.42	33.91	11.29	19.6	16.76	-0.79

PNB	19.6	22.84	-0.019	2.12	31.12	22.75	25.23	22.62	39.51
BOB	14.11	19.12	-14.53	1.2	22.62	17.23	27.76	26.11	3.97
ALLAHABAD	24.48	19.84	-0.09	-0.59	35.25	22.87	22.87	22.75	5.02

Source: Manipulated by Researcher

X8 is given the information of deposits in public and private sector banks. Yes bank has the highest growth rate of deposit 44.19% and lowest deposit growth rate is showing by ICICI bank. On the other side BOB has the highest deposit growth rate and SBI has the lowest growth rate 16.76% in the sample period of this study.

X9 shows the Net NPA ratio of the banks. Yes bank's Net NPA is decreasing year to year with highest negative growth rate. Axis Bank's Net NPA ratio is also decreasing with lowest negative growth rate among four private sector banks. On the different side, SBI is working to minimize the Net NPA ratio with negative growth rate and PNB's Net NPA is growing year to year with 39.51% growth rate annually.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Public sector banks performance on operating expenses is lower than the private sector banks. Business per employee is also better than the private sector banks. Total investment of the deposits is higher among private sector banks than public sector banks and credit deposit ratio is also good for private sector banks. Provision and Contingency of funds for the public sector banks is in good condition than private sector banks. Yes bank among private sector banks investing more and the public sector banks are shown less investment than some private sector banks. Advances of the private sector banks are higher than public sector banks except the case of ICICI Bank in private sector banks. Some private sector banks have good deposits like public sector banks but Yes bank has the highest deposit and again ICICI bank is an exceptional case for deposits. Net NPA ratio of private sector banks is continues improving than public sector banks. PNB is facing this problem for Non Performing Assets.

Private sector banks are working to earn maximum profit and the responsibility of the growth and the welfare is on Public Sector banks. Public sector banks are working to provide higher loaning amount, credit facility and investment opportunities to weaker section. Due to some issues of the politics, corruption and mollified practices in financial system is the weakness of the public sector banks.

In the present era, government is working to give the boost to public sector banks to maintain their strong financial position. Basel I, II and III norms are necessary to strong the banking structure to focus on credit risk, capital management and adequate capital to stable any economy. Basel III is supposed to strengthen banking capital requirements by increasing bank liquidity and bank leverage. Capital requirement is the amount of capital a banks or other financial institution has to hold as required by its financial regulator.

So, as per the objectives the conclusion is given the good way to think on the position of the banking sector. There is more need to work on the present condition of the banking sector. So there is a more need to think for further research, how to build a good study to study the problems of the banking sector in present era?

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Note: Many articles are also taken from Internet to review.