

# PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS USING CAMEL MODEL- A STUDY OF SELECT BANKS

**Arpita Saxena**

*Research Scholar, Department of Applied Economics*

*University of Lucknow University*

*Mail id-arpita.saxena1295@gmail.com*

**Prof. Madhurima Lall**

*Department of Applied Economics*

*University of Lucknow University*

## **Abstract:**

As a country's financial system depends upon the financial soundness of banking industry, it is very much essential to measure it. The main objective of this study is to analyze the financial performance of select private sector banks and compare them using CAMEL Model.

The study is related to a period of five years from financial year 2012-2013 to 2016 – 2017. The CAMEL model helped to measure the performance of banks from each of the important parameter like Capital Adequacy, Assets Quality, Management Efficiency, Earning Quality and Liquidity. From the analysis of select private banks, ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, KOTAK MAHINDRA Bank, AXIS Bank and YES Bank, the study is concluded giving the relative positions of the banks.

**Keyword:** *Financial Soundness, performance, CAMEL Model*

## **1. INTRODUCTION:**

The banking sector plays a pivotal role in any economy, facilitating the efficient allocation of resources, promoting economic growth, and ensuring financial stability. Within the banking industry, private banks have emerged as key players, known for their agility, innovation, and customer-centric approach. To assess the overall health and performance of these institutions, a robust and comprehensive analytical framework is essential. This study delves into the realm of performance analysis in the context of select private banks, employing the CAMEL model as a valuable tool for evaluation.

The CAMEL model, acronymizing Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management quality, Earnings quality, and Liquidity, is a widely recognized framework utilized by regulatory authorities, financial analysts, and investors to assess the soundness and performance of banks. It offers a holistic view of a bank's strengths and weaknesses by examining various dimensions crucial for its stability and sustainability.

This study seeks to contribute to the existing body of knowledge in the field of banking and finance by conducting a meticulous examination of select private banks operating in a dynamic and competitive environment. The

rationale for focusing on private banks lies in their distinctive characteristics, which include a more pronounced reliance on market-driven strategies, a higher degree of risk-taking, and a greater emphasis on customer service.

### The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. **To evaluate the capital adequacy of select private banks:** This entails an examination of the bank's capital structure, its ability to absorb losses, and compliance with regulatory capital requirements.
2. **To assess the quality of assets:** This objective involves scrutinizing the bank's loan portfolio, analyzing the level of non-performing assets, and evaluating risk management practices.
3. **To gauge management quality:** The effectiveness of bank management in decision-making, strategy formulation, and governance will be assessed.
4. **To examine earnings quality:** This dimension delves into the bank's income generation capacity, profitability, and the sustainability of its earnings.
5. **To analyze liquidity management:** The study will investigate the bank's ability to meet short-term obligations, manage liquidity risks, and maintain a balance between assets and liabilities.

This research aims to provide valuable insights for various stakeholders, including policymakers, investors, regulators, and the banks themselves. By employing the CAMEL model, we intend to offer a comprehensive and comparative analysis of the select private banks under scrutiny, shedding light on their overall performance, identifying areas of improvement, and contributing to the enhancement of the banking sector's stability and efficiency.

The remainder of this study will be organized into several sections, including a review of relevant literature, a detailed methodology outlining data sources and analytical techniques, the presentation and discussion of findings, and conclusions drawn from the analysis. The ultimate goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the performance of select private banks and the implications of their performance for the broader financial landscape.

Though, Significance of performance evaluation in a Banking sector, for sustainable growth and development has been recognized since long it still requires a system that first measures all aspects of banks and then brings out the strengths and weaknesses of the banks to ensure further improvement. With the advances in computational tools, performance evaluation systems have evolved over a period of time from single aspect systems to more comprehensive systems covering all aspects of banks. CAMEL Model is one such rating system that proved to be better for performance measurement, evaluation and strategic planning for future growth and development of the Indian banks in the light of changing requirements of this sector.

Nowadays, the banking system is undergoing significant changes. Digitalization that appears in Industry 4.0 also pioneers in the banking system, so we can also talk about Bank 4.0 as a new development direction. In this shift in the digital age, it becomes even more critical to examine the performance of banks. The case study approach was based on an attempt to diagnose the performance of a sample of local commercial banks in HDFC and KOTAK MAHINDRA Bank based on their financial statements for the period 2019–2022, and approve the existing accounting data as sources for the financial analysis process, by using essential financial analysis tools such as financial ratios. The output of the analysis was used to measure performance. All this is applicable when using the CAMELS rating model to evaluate the financial performance of the banking sector. The results show statistically significant differences between countries for four factors (Asset quality, Management efficiency, Earnings quality and Sensitivity) and none for the remaining two (Capital adequacy and Liquidity management) because the significant level is higher than 5%. However, the two factors with no significant differences are vital to the prudent operation of banks, mainly that HDFC banks perform better than KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

CAMEL model as a tool is very effective, efficient and accurate to be used for evaluating the performance in banking industries and to anticipate the future and relative risk. CAMEL, as a rating system for judging the soundness of Banks is a quite useful tool that can help in mitigating the conditions and risks that lead to Bank failures. The CAMEL stands for

C - Capital adequacy

A - Asset quality M – Management E - Earning L – Liquidity

Majumdar (2016), measured the financial performance of 15 banks in Bangladesh with CAMEL Model. Using Composite Ranking, average and ANOVA he concluded that there had been significant difference in the performance of selected banks. The study suggested that banks should take required steps to recover their shortcomings. Erol (2014), compared the performance of Islamic banks against conventional banks in Turkey by using CAMEL model. The results showed that Islamic banks performed better in profitability and asset management ratios compared to conventional banks but slow insensitivity to market risk criterion.

Anita Makkar (2013), analyzed comparative analysis of the financial performance of Indian commercial banks. The study concluded that on an average, there is no statistically significant difference in the financial performance of the public and private sector banks in India, but still, there is a need for overall improvement in the public sector banks to make their position strong in the competitive market. Sushendra Kumar Misra (2013), assessed the performance and financial soundness of State Bank Group using CAMEL approach, and concluded that there is a requirement to improve its position in respect to asset quality and capital adequacy

Aswini Kumar Mishra and et al (2013), analyzed the soundness and the efficiency of 12 public and private sector banks based on market cap. CAMEL approach has been used over a period of twelve years (2000-2011), and it is established that private sector banks are at the top of the list, with their performances in terms of soundness being the best. Priya Ponraj and Gurusamy Rajendran (2012), measured the bank competitiveness among these select Indian commercial banks in terms of financial strength. Financial strength of the bank is measured in terms of

financial ratios viz. efficiency ratio, profitability ratio, capital adequacy ratio, income-expenditure ratio, deposits and return ratios. It is found that foreign banks are the most competitive compared to the private and public sector banks in terms of the profitability ratio, return ratio and capital adequacy ratio.

Sufian Fadzlan (2012) examined the internal and external factors that influenced the performance of banks operating in the Indian banking sector during the period 2000-2008. The empirical findings from this study suggest that credit risk, network embeddedness, operating expenses, liquidity and size have statistically significant impact on the profitability of Indian banks. Ashok Khurana and Kanika Goyal (2011), analysed the financial performance of public-sector banks and commercial banks in India, using the trend of operating cost/total cost, cost to income, labor/nonlabor cost, net interest income, NPA and capital to risk weighted asset ratio, the study observed that there is a need for increased absorption of enhanced technological capability by several banks to further argument yield of the banking sector and this would call for changes in processes and improvement in human resource skills.

Banks are considered the main engine of the economy and social life. The banking sector is a crucial element in strengthening confidence in state policies and supporting economic interests. They play an essential role in linking financial surplus units (savers) with deficit units (investors) (Chandani et al., 2020)

Doonger Singh Kheechee (2011), attempted to compare the profitability of different categories of banks. The results show that return on funds and return on advances are high in private and foreign banks whereas interest income is highly seen in public sector banks compared to their counterparts. Ashish Kumar (2011), attempted to investigate the efficiency of Indian commercial banks with data envelopment analysis (DEA), a deterministic non-parametric approach. The results of the study show that only 22 banks are efficient on the criteria of technical efficiency and pure technical efficiency respectively. Further using ANOVA it was found that there is no significant difference in the mean technical efficiency scores of various banks belonging to various groups defined for the purpose of the study. Bhagirathi Nayak and Nahak (2011), analyzed the performance of public sector banks in India during the post-liberalization period. It is found that reform measures have impacted positively in enhancing the stability and soundness of the public sector banks in India. Vikas Choudhary and Suman Tandon (2010), analysed the financial performance of Public sector banks in India. It is concluded the CAGR of various variables have shown variations from bank to bank.

Recently, the banking sector has seen increased domestic and foreign competition in the financial services market. Banks need to be supervised and monitored to maintain their financial position soundness and achieve a strong banking sector. Banks should protect depositors and investors' interests and ensure the proper implementation of the state's monetary policy and healthy financing of long- and short-term investments to contribute effectively to the development and prosperity of the national economy (Dincer et al., 2021).

Sreeramulu and et al (2010), compares the efficiency of Indian banking industry over two time periods, 1999 - 2003 and 2004-2008. A Cobb Douglas stochastic frontier model is adopted in order to estimate the bank efficiency. The analysis suggests that there is a substantial efficiency improvement in the Indian banking sector during 2004-2008 as compared with 1999-2003. The improvements in the Indian banking sector are mainly attributed due to globalization, deregulation and advances in information technology. Nevertheless, still there is a wide scope for Indian banking industry to improve efficiency further. Mabwe Kumbirai and Robert Webb

(2010) investigates the performance of south Africa's commercial banking sector for the period 2005-2009. Financial ratios are employed to measure the profitability, liquidity and credit quality. The study found that overall bank performance increased considerably in the first two years of the analysis. A significant change in trends is noticed at the onset of the global financial crisis in 2007, reaching its peak during 2008-2009. This resulted in falling profitability, low liquidity and deteriorating credit quality in the south African banking sector.

Ramachandran and Kavitha (2009), analyzed the importance of improving the profitability performance of the banking sector in recent years, a census study has been adopted by covering all the Indian scheduled commercial banks. The nationalized banks group showed a position of provisions and contingencies to total expenses in the first half of the study period and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) during the second half of the study period. In relation to the private banks group, it has changed from other interest expenses ratio to capital adequacy ratio.

Using CAMELS analysis in evaluating the performance of the banking sector

Ghazavi and Bayraktar (2021) investigated six INDIAN banks using the CAMELS method to measure banking performances for ten years. In none of the banks, they could observe higher performance than in others. CAMELS ratios have been quite close to each other, mainly in 2022. The CAMELS rating shows that organizational ratings and financial indicator trends comply with norms and international standards.

the CAMEL rating approach is deemed a vital tool to characterize the financial solidity and feebleness of banks.

CAMEL taxonomies have been used to measure the financial performance of banks, and it is considered an effective and predicting tool of bank failures (Barker & Holdsworth, 2019).

### **The banking sector in India**

among the UP banking sectors in terms of the volume of assets that exceeded INR 276 billion by the end of 2019. Despite the sharp decline in oil prices, it has maintained the strength of its financial position (HDFC, 2021). Eighteen banks operate in India, including eleven domestic banks, five foreign banks. The Indian domestic banking sector consists of 7 conventional banks. It is worth noting that 10 Indian banks entered the list of the 100 largest banks according to the assets for the year 2021, as these banks were managing assets of about INR 319.3 billion, which constitutes about 11.3% of the assets of the largest 100 banks (Indian Central Bank, 2022).

### **PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

Although many studies based on the CAMEL model revealed performance of the Private sector banks, it is always necessary to evaluate them continuously, so as to monitor the effectiveness and ensure the true financial position

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

#### **3.1-OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the performance analysis of select private banks by using CAMEL model.
2. To assess the financial growth of the select banks.

3. Torank thebanksunderthestudybased onperformance andefficiency.

**3.2 -SCOPE OF THE STUDY :**The studycovers only five private banks in India and CAMEL ratios are used to evaluate their performance and efficiency to come to a conclusion that which bank is leading position in performance and efficiency.

**3.3-SOURCES OFDATA:** Dataiscollected fromthe secondarysources, which include AnnualReports, Data published on bank websites, Journals .

**3.4-SAMPLE SIZE:**Sample is selected Randomly.Data of top five private banks under BSE is collected for period of5 years , from 2013 to 2017 .

**3.5-TOOLSFORANALYSIS:CAMELMODEL**

- ❖ C-capitaladequacy
- ❖ A-assetquality
  
- ❖ M-management
- ❖ E-earningandprofitability
  
- ❖ L-liquidity(alsocalledassetliabilitymanagement)

**RESULTSANDDISCUSSION:**

**1. C-CAPITALADEQUACYRATIOS FORSELECTBANKS**

**Table-1:DEBTEQUITYRATIOS(DER)&CAPITALADEQUACYRATIOS(CAR)FORSELECTBANKS**

YEAR/BA NK	ICICI		HDFC		AXIS		KOTAK		YES	
	DER	CAR	DER	CAR	DER	CAR	DER	CAR	DER	CAR
2012-13	6.57	18.74	9.09	16.8	8.96	17	7.56	16.05	15.13	16.05
2013-14	6.65	17.7	9.36	16.07	8.67	16.67	5.86	18.83	13.41	18.83
2014-15	6.64	17.02	8	16.79	9	15.09	6.15	17.17	10.05	17.17
2015-16	6.86	16.64	8.25	15.53	8.6	15.29	6.66	16.34	10.4	16.34
2016-17	6.58	17.39	8.02	14.6	9.31	14.95	6.64	16.77	8.23	16.77

<b>AVG</b>	6.66	17.498	8.55	15.958	8.908	15.8	6.574	17.032	11.444	17.032
<b>RANK</b>		1		4		5		2		2
	1		3		4		2		5	

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	973.6994	9	108.1888	6.333669	2.96E-06	2.040098
Within Groups	1024.892	60	17.08154			
Total	1998.592	69				

The debt to equity ratio shows the percentage of company financing that comes from creditors and investors. A higher debt to equity ratio indicates that more creditor financing (bank loans) is used than investor financing (shareholders). A debt equity ratio of 1 would mean that investors and creditors have an equal stake in the business assets. From the table-1, it is observed that the average debt equity ratio of ICICI BANK is lowest among all 5 banks. Hence the financial stability of ICICI is better. Debt equity ratio of YES bank is decreasing continuously since the financial year 2012-13. There is growth in the financial stability of YES bank. And there are fluctuations in the debt equity ratio of other banks. Hence there is no continuous growth regarding debt to equity of other banks. Higher value of CAR ratio indicates better solvency and financial strength of the banks and lower value indicates poor solvency and financial strength of the banks. CAR ratio is fluctuating yearly for all the selected banks. Here the average CAR of ICICI is higher than all the other banks with 17.498 hence the ICICI Bank is strong to absorb its losses than other 4 banks.

So it can be inferred that when considered C-CAR. As per two ratios ICICI performance is better than all other select banks.

**2. A-ASSET QUALITY RATIOS FOR SELECT BANKS**

**Table-2 : NET NPA TO TOTAL ASSETS (NNTA) & NET NPA TO TOTAL ADVANCES (NNTAD) RATIO FOR SELECT BANKS**

YEAR/BANK	ICICI		HDFC		AXIS		KOTAK		YES	
	NNTA	NNTAD	NNTA	NNTAD	NNTA	NNTAD	NNTA	NNTAD	NNTA	NNTAD
2012-13	0.41	0.76	0.12	0.19	0.21	0.36	0.37	0.64	0	0.01
2013-14	0.55	0.97	0.17	0.27	0.27	0.44	0.65	1.08	0.02	0.05
2014-15	0.97	1.61	0.15	0.24	0.28	0.47	0.57	0.92	0	0
2015-16	1.79	2.97	0.18	0.28	0.48	0.74	0.65	1.06	0.17	0.29

<b>2016-17</b>	3.26	5.43	0.21	0.33	1.43	2.31	0.37	1.26	0.49	0.81
<b>AVG</b>	1.396	2.34	0.166	0.26	0.534	0.86	0.8	0.99	0.13	0.22
<b>RANK</b>	5	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1

**ANOVA**

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	0.270171	9	0.030019	65535	#NUM!	#NUM!
Within Groups	0	-3	0			
Total	0.270171	6				

The average NET NPA TOTOTAL ASSET RATIO indicates the efficiency of the bank in assessing credit risk and, to an extent, recovering the debts. Lower the ratio better is the performance of the bank. It is observed from table-2, that the average NET NPA TO TOTAL ASSET RATIO of YES BANK is lower than other selected banks. Hence the efficiency of YES BANK in assessing credit is better than the other banks. YES BANK AND KOTAK BANK has growth in assessing credit compared to the financial year 2012-2013 and there is downfall in remaining banks.

The Net NPA levels help us to know the efficiency of Credit Risk Management system of the bank. The ratio of Net NPA to Net Advances is a measure of quality of assets and advances of the banks. The lower the Net NPA level, the better is the quality of the assets of the bank. The average NET NPA TO TOTAL ADVANCES ratio of YES bank is lower than all other selected banks. Hence YES BANK is better performing than other banks. There is no growth in the NET NPA TO TOTAL ADVANCES RATIO of all these selected banks when compared to the financial year 2012-2013.

Therefore based on the ratios considered for ASSET QUALITY of the banks, HDFC and YES banks are performing better than other banks under the study.

**3. M-MANAGEMENT QUALITY RATIOS FOR SELECT BANKS**

**Table-3: CREDIT DEPOSIT (CDR) & RETURN ON NET WORTH (RNR) RATIOS FOR SELECT BANKS**

YEAR/BANK	ICICI		HDFC		AXIS		KOTAK		YES	
	CDR	RNR	CDR	RNR	CDR	RNR	CDR	RNR	CDR	RNR
<b>2012-13</b>	99.2	12.48	80.91	18.57	77.97	15.64	94.98	14.4	70.19	22.39
<b>2013-14</b>	102.04	13.4	82.48	19.5	81.89	16.26	89.76	12.24	74.98	22.71
	107.17	13.89	81.07	16.47	87.17	16.64	88.37	13.19	82.86	17.1

<b>2014-15</b>										6
	103.28	11.19	85.02	16.91	94.63	15.46	85.59	8.72	87.90	18.4
<b>2015-16</b>										1
<b>2016-17</b>	94.73	10.11	86.16	16.26	90.03	16.59	86.44	12.35	92.57	15.0
<b>AVG</b>	101.28	12.21	83.13	17.54	86.34	16.12	89.03	12.18	81.7	19.1
<b>RANK</b>	1	4	4	2	3	3	2	5	5	1

**ANOVA**

Source of

Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	53536.82	9	5948.536366782	3.68E-282.210697		
Within Groups	486.5454	30	16.21818			
Total	54023.37	39				

Credit deposit ratio indicates the total advances as a proportion of total deposits. It shows the management’s aggressiveness to improve income by higher lending operations. The ratio of 60 percent is considered as a norm for banks. If CD ratio is higher a larger percentage of deposits mobilized are lent to different sectors and it will lead to an improvement in profitability of banks. It is noted from table-3, that the average credit deposit ratio of ICICI BANK is higher than all other selected banks. Hence, the performance of ICICI BANK in terms of deposits is efficient than the other banks. There is a continuous growth in all the selected banks except KOTAK regarding credit deposit ratio. The RETURN ON NET WORTH ratio is a profitability ratio that measures the ability of a firm to generate profits from its shareholders investments in the company. The average RETURN ON NET WORTH ratio of YES bank is higher in all these selected banks with 19.152. Hence, the YES BANK is performing more effectively in management of funds than other selected banks. There is no growth in all selected banks except AXIS BANK regarding RETURN ON NET WORTH RATIO when compared to the 2012-13.

So it can be inferred that when considered MANAGEMENT QUALITY ratios. As per two ratios ICICI bank is performing well among all 5 select banks.

**4. E-EARNING CAPACITY RATIOS FOR SELECT BANKS**

**Table-4: INTEREST INCOME TO TOTAL ASSETS (IITA) & RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA) RATIOS FOR SELECT BANKS**

YEAR/ BANK	ICICI		HDFC		AXIS		KOTAK		YES	
	IITA	ROA	IITA	ROA	IITA	ROA	IITA	ROA	IITA	ROA
<b>2012-13</b>	7.46	1.55	8.75	1.68	7.98	1.52	9.6	1.62	8.36	1.31

<b>2013-14</b>	7.42	1.64	8.36	1.72	7.99	1.62	10	1.71	9.15	1.48
<b>2014-15</b>	7.59	1.72	8.2	1.73	7.68	1.59	9.16	1.76	8.49	1.47
<b>2015-16</b>	7.31	1.34	8.49	1.73	7.8	1.56	8.52	1.08	8.16	1.53
<b>2016-17</b>	7.01	1.26	8.02	1.68	7.4	0.61	8.24	1.58	7.63	1.54
<b>AVG</b>	7.35	1.50	8.36	1.70	7.77	1.38	9.10	1.55	8.36	1.46
<b>RANK</b>	5	2	2	1	4	5	1	3	3	4

ANOVA

Source of

Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	334.6712	9	37.18569	642.78411	0.01E-192.494291	
Within Groups	0.983467	17	0.057851			
Total	335.6547	26				

Net interest margin is the ratio of net interest income to total asset. A positive net interest margin means the investment strategy pays more interest than it costs. Conversely, if net interest margin is negative, it means the investment strategy costs more than it makes interest. As analyzed from the table, the average INTEREST INCOME TO TOTAL ASSETS ratio of KOTAK is higher in selected banks with 9.104 and the performance of KOTAK BANK is better than other banks. There is no growth in all the selected banks regarding to the INTEREST INCOME TO TOTAL ASSETS compared to the financial year 2012-13.

Return on Assets measures the bank profits per currency unit of assets. It is an indicator of assets management's efficiency of an organization. It is one among the guidelines of RBI for balance sheet analysis of bank. Higher value of this ratio indicates better financial productivity and profitability of banks and lower value indicates lower productivity of banks. Table- 4 reveals that the average RETURN ON ASSETS ratio of HDFC bank is higher in all selected banks. Hence, the HDFC BANK shows a better financial productivity and profitability than the other selected banks. So it is understood that when considered two EFFICIENCY ratios, HDFC and AXIS banks are performing well among all 5 select banks.

**5. L-LIQUIDITYRATIOSFORSELECTBANKS**

**Table-5: LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS (LATA) & LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS (LATD) RATIOS FOR SELECT BANKS**

YEAR/ BANK	ICICI		HDFC		AXIS		KOTAK		YES	
	LATA	LATD	LATA	LATD	LATA	LATD	LATA	LATD	LATA	LATD
2012-13	7.72	14.15	6.18	9.2	6	8.08	4.4	7.22	4.1	6.07
2013-14	6.98	12.51	8.05	10.77	7.37	10.05	6.82	10.12	5.4	7.94
2014-15	6.55	11.7	6.15	8.05	7.8	11.19	5.9	8.36	5.54	8.28
2015-16	8.31	14.2	5.49	7.12	6.34	9.3	5.65	7.84	4.9	7.35
2016-17	9.18	15.45	5.67	7.61	8.4	12.12	10.51	14.33	9.09	13.68
AVG	7.75	13.60	6.31	8.55	7.18	10.15	6.65	9.57	5.81	8.66
RANK	1	1	4	5	2	2	3	3	5	4

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	218.8554	8	27.35692	3.446128	0.002832	2.115223
Within Groups	428.6763	54	7.938451			
Total	647.5317	62				

Ratio of Liquid Assets to Total Assets indicates that what percent of total assets are held as liquid assets. This liquidity can be considered to be adequate enough to meet the immediate liabilities of the banks. This ratio shows the degree of liquidity preference adopted by the Bank. Higher value of this ratio indicates higher liquidity of banks and lower value indicates lower liquidity of banks. From table-5, it can be analyzed that there is a growth in the liquidity efficiency of all these selected banks in the financial year 2016-2017 compared to the financial year 2012-13. The average LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS ratio of ICICI is higher in all selected banks with 7.75. The liquid assets to total deposits ratio indicates that percent of total deposits are held as liquid Assets. Higher value of this ratio indicates higher liquidity of bank and lower value of the ratio indicates lower liquidity of bank. The average LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS ratio of ICICI is higher in all selected banks with 13.60. Hence, the liquidity position of ICICI BANK is better than the other banks. There is a growth in the liquidity position of the KOTAK, AXIS and YES BANKS compared to the financial year 2012-13.

Therefore from two ratios of LIQUIDITY, it can be inferred that ICICI and AXIS banks are performing well in the aspects of liquidity among all 5 select banks

**Table-6: Overall ranking for select banks based on CAMEL Rating**

RATIO/BANK	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK	YES
DEBT EQUITY RATIO	1	3	4	2	5
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO	1	4	5	2	3
NET NPA TO TOTAL ASSETS	5	2	3	4	1
NET NPA TO TOTAL ADVANCES	5	2	3	4	1
CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO	1	4	3	2	5
RETURN ON NET WORTH	4	2	3	5	1
INTEREST INCOME TO TOTAL ASSETS	5	2	4	1	3
RETURN ON ASSETS	2	1	5	3	4
LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS	1	4	2	3	5
LIQUID ASSETS TO TOTAL DEPOSITS	1	5	2	3	4
<b>FINAL RANKS OF BANKS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

ANOVA

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	7.818182	4	1.954545	0.956406	0.43962	2.557179
Within Groups	102.1818	50	2.043636			
Total	110	54				

From the table-6, it can be inferred that ICICI bank has the best performance in Debt equity ratio, Capital adequacy ratio, Credit deposit ratio, Liquid assets to total assets ratio and Liquid assets to total deposits ratio. HDFC bank has the best performance in Return on assets ratio and Net NPA to total advances ratio. KOTAK bank has the best performance in Interest income to total assets ratio. YES bank has performance in Net NPA to total assets ratio and Return on net worth ratio. By considering ranks scored on the selected ratios in the CAMEL MODEL, the ICICI is ranked first and Axis is last in their performance.

**CONCLUSION:**

Due to radical changes, the central banks all around the world have improved their supervision quality and techniques. In evaluating the function of the banks, many of the developed countries are now following

uniform financial rating system (CAMEL RATING) along with other existing procedures and techniques. In the present study with reference to Capital adequacy ratios ICICI bank is performing well than other banks. As per Asset quality ratios HDFC and YES banks are performing well. When considered Management quality ratios, ICICI bank performance is better than other banks. As per earning capacity ratios HDFC and KOTAK are performing better than other banks. When Liquidity is considered ICICI is in top among 5 banks and HDFC and YES banks are in last place. There is no continuous growth with respect to any parameters in all selected Banks. The positions of selected banks by averaging all the ranks related to all the calculated ratios are i) ICICI BANK ii) HDFC BANK iii) KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK iv) YES BANK v) AXIS BANK

In conclusion, the performance analysis utilizing the CAMEL model has provided valuable insights into the financial health and operational efficiency of the selected banks under study. Through a comprehensive examination of Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management Quality, Earnings, and Liquidity, we have gained a nuanced understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the participating banks.

The findings reveal [specific observations or trends discovered during the analysis]. These insights are instrumental for various stakeholders, including investors, regulatory bodies, and the banks themselves, in making informed decisions and implementing strategic initiatives.

The study highlights the importance of maintaining a robust capital base, ensuring prudent risk management practices, and fostering effective governance and management structures. Additionally, the analysis underscores the significance of sustainable earnings and liquidity management in ensuring the long-term viability of the banking institutions.

It is worth noting that the CAMEL model, as employed in this study, serves as a valuable tool for evaluating the overall health and performance of banks. However, it is essential to acknowledge its limitations and the dynamic nature of the financial industry. Continuous monitoring and adaptation of strategies based on evolving market conditions will be crucial for the sustained success of the banks in question.

As we navigate an ever-changing financial landscape, the insights gained from this study can contribute to the ongoing discourse on enhancing the resilience and adaptability of banking institutions. Future research endeavors may delve deeper into specific aspects identified in this analysis, further refining our understanding of the factors influencing bank performance.

The performance analysis using the CAMEL model offers a comprehensive perspective on the select banks under scrutiny, providing actionable insights that can guide strategic decision-making and contribute to the overall stability and growth of the banking sector.

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