International Journal of Academic Research
ISSN: 2348-7666; Vol.5, Issue-11, November, 2018
Impact Factor: 6.023; Email: drtvramana@yahoo.co.in

A Comparative Study on Financial Performance of Selected Public (Indian Bank) and Privet Sector (HDFC Bank) Banks in India

M. Subramanyiam Reddy
Research Scholar
Periyar Institute of Management Studies,
Periyar University, Salem.

Dr. N. Rajendhiran
Professor and Director,
Periyar Institute of Management Studies,
Periyar University, Salem.

Abstract
Banks play an important role in the economic development of every nation. They have control over a large part of the supply of money in circulation. A bank is a financial intermediary that accepts deposits and channels those deposits into lending activities. Financial performance refers to the achievement of the bank in terms of profitability. This study attempts to measure the relative performance of Indian banks. The objective of the study is to compare and analysis of the financial Performance of selected Public Sector (Indian Bank) and Private Sector (HDFC Bank) Banks in India during the study period from 2013-14 to 217-18, with help of financial tools like Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Credit Deposit Ratio, Cash Deposit Ratio, Net Interest Margin, Interest income to Total Asset, Non – Interest to Total Asset, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Interest Expended / Total Funds and statistical tools like Standard Deviation, Co- efficient of variance. To know the financial position selected public and private sector banks, the study found that overall performance of HDFC Bank is better than Indian Bank.
Keywords: Financial Performance, Return on Asset, Public Sector and Private Sector Banks

1. INTRODUCTION:

A bank is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit. Lending activities can be performed either directly or indirectly through capital markets. Due to their importance in the financial system and influence on national economies, banks are highly regulated in most of the countries. A Banking system provides a safe place to save excess cash, known as deposits. Supplies liquidity to the economy by loaning this money out to help businesses grow and to allow consumers to purchase consumer products, homes loans and car loans etc. the banks is the lifeline of any modern economy, the banking industry is one of the significant financial pillars of the financial sector.

The financial analysis is structural and logical way to present overall financial performance of financial institutes. It may also help to evaluate and decision making for business operations. The financial analysis process ratio analysis is the most dominated and logical structure to help business related stakeholders. So the stakeholder tries to concentrate to get overall performance of the business overview form profitability, liquidity, assets management and solvency ratio analysis.

Increasing number of branches of the banks, Deposits, banking operations and credit facilities are the indicators of the trend towards growing economy. Financial Performance need to be assessed so as to know the improvement after the crisis. Now days, India has about 25 public sector banks and 22 Private sector banks in India. The Public sector banks hold major spice occupied in Indian banking industry, where Indian Bank and HDFC Banks are the two major players in the banking sector.

Profiles of the selected Public and Private Sector Banks:

Profile of Public Sector Bank (Indian Bank):

Indian Bank is an Indian state-owned financial services company established on 15th August, 1907 and headquartered in Chennai, India. It has 20,924 employees, 2851 branches with 2857 ATMs and 693 cash deposit machines and is one of the top performing public sector banks in India. Total business of the bank has touched Rs.3.74 lakh Crores as on 30.06.2018.Bank's Information Systems & Security processes certified with ISO27001:2013 standard and is among very few Banks certified worldwide. It has overseas branches in Colombo and Singapore including a Foreign Currency Banking Unit at Colombo and Jaffna. It has 227 Overseas Correspondent banks in 75 countries. The bank has two subsidiary companies-"Indbank Merchant Banking Services Ltd" and "IndBank Housing Ltd.".Since 1969 the Government of India has owned the bank.

Awards and Accolades:

Golden Peacock National Training Award (GPNTA) for the year 2018.

Markers of Excellence Leadership Award from PFRDA to MD & CEO for exemplary performance under APY during 2017-18.

Under Financial Inclusion Plan, Bank has been allotted 2975 Sub Service Areas (SSAs) under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

NABARD awarded bank for being one among the two PSBs which has credit linked the largest number of SHGs during the 36th foundation day celebration of NABARD at New Delhi on 11-07-2017.

National Award for best performance in SHG Bank Linkages 2017-18.

Best Performer Award for Micro Finance activities in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Puduchery from NABARD.

Profile of Private Sector Bank (HDFC Bank):

The Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) was amongst the first to receive an ‘in principle’ approval from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to set up a bank in the private sector, as part of RBI’s liberalization of the Indian Banking Industry in 1994. The bank was incorporated in August 1994 in the name of 'HDFC Bank Limited', with its registered office in Mumbai, India. HDFC Bank commenced operations as a Scheduled Commercial Bank in January 1995. It has 88,253 permanent employees as on 31 March 2018 and has a presence in Bahrain, Hong Kong and Dubai.

HDFC Bank is India's largest private sector lender by assets. It is the largest bank in India by market capitalization as of February 2016. It was ranked 69th in 2016 BrandZ Top 100 Most Valuable Global Brands. As of October 9, 2018, the bank's distributions network was at 4,805 branches and 12,260 ATMs across 2,657 cities and towns. The bank also installed 4.30 Lacs POS terminals and issued 235.7 Lacs debit cards and 85.4 Lacs credit card in FY 2017.

Awards and Accolades:

HDFC Bank began operations in 1995 with a simple mission: to be a "World-class Indian Bank". We realized that only a single-minded focus on product quality and service excellence would help us get there. Today, we are proud to say that we are well on our way towards that goal. It is extremely gratifying that our efforts towards providing customer convenience have been appreciated both nationally and internationally.

HDFC Bank won three awards at the Aadhaar Excellence Awards

NASSCOM AI Game Changer Awards 2018.

National Payments Excellence Awards 2018

HDFC Bank has been adjudged the Best Bank for the year 2017 in Business India's 19th Best Bank survey.

IDRBT Banking Technology Excellence Awards 2016-17.

The Asian Banker Technology Innovation Awards 2017.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Measuring the financial performance has been an important area and it has undergone continuous development and modification. A number of studies have been conducted in India and aboard to study the various aspects of the financial performance in the banking sector.

Studies Related To Comparative Study on Financial Performance of Public and Private Sector Banks:

Goel, C & Rekhi, .C. .B. (2013) in his article titled, "A Comparative study on the Performance of Selected Public Sector and Private Sector Banks in India" Efficiency and Profitability of the banking industry in India have assumed primary importance due to intense competition, greater customer demands and changing banking improvement. This study aim to measure the relative performance of Indian banking system. For this study, the author can take both the public and private sector banks in India. The difficult to quantify the output of service sector, because it is intangible. Hence different representative indicators are used for measuring productivity of banking sector. Segmentation of the banking sector in India was done on the bank assets size. Finally the analysis supports the new banks are more efficient then old banks. The public sector banks are not as profitable then other sectors are. It means that efficiency and profitability are interrelated. The key to increase performance depends upon ROA, ROE and NIM.

Aminul islam, M. .D. (2014) described the study an Analysis of the Financial Performance of National Bank Limited Using Financial Ratio in Bangladesh. The study attempts to measure the financial performance of National Bank Limited which is one of the largest and prominent private sector commercial banks in Bangladesh and its performance classifying two periods i.e. 2008 to 2010 and 2011 to 2013. The main goal of the paper is to analysis and compares the two time period of National Bank Limited in Bangladesh. To complete his take he has to use different materials and take help from online source with help of financial ratio analysis method like profitability, Liquidity and credit performance and the t-test by using SPSS. This are the tools are used to measure the financial performance of National bank limited. These financial analysis helps to see the current performance condition of this bank compare past performance. The performance of banks are dependent more on the management ability in formulating strategic plan and the efficient implementation of this strategies in banking sector to improve the financial performance. The study results indicate that the overall bank performance in terms of profitability (ROA, ROE and C/I), liquidity and credit performance has been improved since 2008 up to 2011 and declining at 2012 up to 2013.

Gupta, A & Sundram, V.S. (2015) in his articles about the "comparative study of public and private sector banks in India. The public and private sector banks are very significant role in growth of Indian economy. The paper aimed to examine and compare the financial position of selected public and private sector banks in India during 2009-10 to 2013-14. The data of public sector banks (BOB, PNB & CBI) and Private sector banks (ICICI, HDFC & Axis Bank) for five years have been collected from their official sites and annual reports. The data analysing through financial ratio such as Return on Assets, Cash to Deposit Ratio, Credit to Deposit Ratio, Ratio to Term Deposit to Total Deposit, Ratio to Priority Sector to Total Advance, Ratio of Interest Income to Total Assets, Ratio of Net Interest Margin and Interest Expanded to Total Assets. For these ratios we analyzed the financial strength and weakness of the selected banks. In this paper we found that private sector banks are better utilization of the available resources such as assets, deposits, advances and investments. And it was also observed in the study that public sector banks have not utilized their resources optimally. Therefore it has necessary for public sector banks to play more attention on improving their efficiency and productivity of employee training, incentive and proper management.

Gupta, C & Amandeep , K. (2017) his paper entitled " A Study of Financial Performance: A Comparative analysis of State Bank of India and ICICI Bank" the banks are major contributors in growth and development of a country's. Higher profits are the indicators of growth of the banking industry. The study aimed to compare the financial performance of State Bank of India and ICICI Bank, the data are collected form secondary source of private and public banks. This study sets out to apply different profitability ratios of SBI and ICICI Bank so as to compare and analyze the financial performance of both banks. The Earning Per Share (EPS) of ICICI Banks (74.56) is low as comparative to SBI (153.97). But the position of the both banks is satisfactory by comparing the performance of the BSI and ICICI banks. Finally it can be said that the SBI bank have large scale based operation then ICICI Bank.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

To study the financial performance of selected Public Sector Bank (Indian Bank) and Selected Private Sector Bank (HDFC Bank Limited).

International Journal of Academic Research
ISSN: 2348-7666; Vol.5, Issue-11, November, 2018
Impact Factor: 6.023; Email: drtvramana@yahoo.co.in

To compare and highlight the overall profitability of selected public and private sector banks

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Data Collection: The data is purely based on secondary and the same has been collected from annual reports and official records of the selected One each Public Sector Bank (Indian Bank) and Private Sector Bank (HDFC).

Period of Study:
This study covers the period of five years from 2013 -14 to 2017-18.

Tools of Data Analysis:
The collected information has been tabulated, analyzed and interpretation has arrived on the basis of statistical analysis. Data processing and analysis have done both manually and by using computer. Tabular method and ratio analysis tools have used.
The following nine ratios are selected to analysis the financial performance of selected Bank.
Return on Assets
Return on Equity
Net Interest Margin
Credit to Deposit ratio
Cash to Deposit Ratio
Interest Income to Total Assets
Non – Interest Income to Total Assets
Capital Adequacy Ratio
Interest Expended to Total Funds

5. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

The limitations of the study are:
The study is related to financial performance of selected public and private sector banks.
The study is based on the secondary data only and the data collected from the bank websites and publication of annual reports.
The period of study is five years form 2013-14 to 217-18.
The study constraints on limited financial ratios for analyzing the performance of selected public and private sector banks in India.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A) Return on Assets:
The return on assets ratio, often called the return on total assets, is a profitability ratio that measures the net income produced by total assets during a period by comparing net income to the average total assets. In other words, the return on assets ratio or ROA measures how efficiently a company can manage its assets to produce profits during a period.
ROA = Net Income / Total Assets

Table 1: Return on Assets Ratio (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	0.61	1.72
2014-15	0.52	1.73
2015-16	0.34	1.73
2016-17	0.64	1.68
2016-18	0.49	1.64
Average	**0.52**	**1.70**
SD	**0.118110118**	**0.039370039**
CV	**4.402671069**	**43.18004318**

Table exhibits that bank wise average, SD and coefficient of variation of return on assets of selected public and private sector banks. As shown in table ROA is highest in case of HDFC Bank followed by Indian Bank, 1.70 and 0.52

respectively and variation is also more in HDFC bank. This return is related with overall profitability.

B) Return on Equity:

The return on equity ratio or ROE is a profitability ratio that measures the ability of a firm to generate profits from its shareholders investments in the company. In other words, the return on equity ratio shows how much profit each dollar of common stockholders' equity generates.

ROE = Net Income / Shareholders Equity

Table 2: Return on Equity Ratio (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	10.04	19.50
2014-15	8.00	16.47
2015-16	5.27	16.91
2016-17	9.72	16.26
2016-18	7.95	16.45
Average	**8.196**	**17.118**
SD	**1.896267386**	**1.352726876**
CV	**4.322175269**	**12.6544392**

Table exhibits that bank wise average, SD and coefficient of variation of return on equity of selected public and private sector banks. As shown in the table ROE is maximum in case of HDFC Bank 17.118 comparing to Indian bank is 8.196. The variation also more in HDFC Bank.

C) Net Interest Margin:

Net Interest Margin (NIM) is a profitability ratio that measures how well a company is making investment decisions by comparing the income, expenses, and debt of these investments. In other words, this ratio calculates how much money an investment firm or bank is making on its investing operations. This is similar to the gross margin of a regular company

Net Interest Margin = (Investment Income – Interest Expenses) / Average Earning Assets

Table 3: Net Interest Margin (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	2.32	3.75
2014-15	2.31	3.79
2015-16	2.18	3.89
2016-17	2.35	3.83
2016-18	2.47	3.76
Average	**2.326**	**3.80**
SD	**0.103585713**	**0.057271284**
CV	**22.45483403**	**66.42072113**

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of Net Interest Margin of selected public and private sector banks. Table shows the year wise net interest income – interest expenses to average earning assets fluctuated over the study period. The HDFC Bank Stranded Deviation is 3.80 is more than Indian Bank is 2.326. And table shows that there is less variation in case of HDFC Bank than Indian Bank.

D) Credit Deposit Ratio

Credit Deposit Ratio (CD Ratio) of how much a bank lends out of the deposits it has mobilized. It indicates how much of a bank's core funds are being used for leading. The main banking activity. This is an important ratio as it conveys how much of each rupee of deposit is going towards credit markets. The proportion of loans generated by banks from the deposits received.

CD Ratio = Credit / Deposit

Table 4: Credit Deposit Ratio (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	74.89	81.79
2014-15	74.83	81.71
2015-16	73.35	83.24
2016-17	71.16	85.64
2016-18	72.74	84.68
Average	**73.394**	**83.412**
SD	**1.558887424**	**1.741341437**
CV	**47.0810136**	**47.9010022**

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of Credit Deposit Ratio of selected public and private sector banks. The table show the year wise credit deposit ratio has been up and downs for the year by year for the study period. The HDFC Banks Credit Deposit ratios is 83.412 is higher than Indian bank is 73.394. The Indian bank has lowest average i.e 73.394 among the selected Public sector bank. Standard deviation of total advances to total deposits of Indian bank is 1.56 which is less consistent and equal coefficient of variation i.e. 47.90 as a compare to HDFC Bank and Indian Bank.

E) Cash Deposit Ratio:

Cash Deposit ratio (CDR) is the ratio of how much a bank lends out of the deposits it has mobilized. It indicates how much of a bank's core funds are being used for lending, the main banking activity. It can also be defined as Total of Cash in hand and Balances with RBI divided by Total deposits (Demand Deposits + Time Deposits).

Cash Deposit Ratio = Cash in Hand + Balance with RBI / Total Deposits

Table 5: Cash Deposit Ratio (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	4.87	6.02
2014-15	4.84	6.46
2015-16	5.03	5.77
2016-17	4.09	5.71
2016-18	4.12	9.95
Average	4.59	6.782
SD	0.448720403	1.795402462
CV	10.22908691	3.777426034

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of Cash Deposit Ratio of selected public and private sector banks. The table shows that year wise cash deposit ratio has fluctuated over the study period. The average is more in HDFC Bank than Indian bank. But the coefficient of variance is higher in Indian Bank (10.22) than HDFC Bank (3.77). it has been found that public sector bank have got better position when compared to private sector banks in Cash Deposit Ratio.

F) Interest Income/Total Assets:

Net interest income is the difference between the revenue that is generated from a bank's assets and the expenses associated with paying its liabilities. A typical bank's assets consist of all forms of personal and commercial loans, mortgages and securities. The liabilities are the customer deposits. The excess revenue that is generated from the interest earned on assets over the interest paid out on deposits is the net interest income. Higher ratio is an indicator of efficient management of banks total assets.

Interest Income to Total Assets = Interest Earned / Total Assets

Table 6: Interest Income/ Total Assets (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	8.14	8.36
2014-15	8.22	8.2
2015-16	7.97	8.49
2016-17	7.34	8.02
2016-18	6.77	7.54
Average	**7.688**	**8.122**
SD	**0.618603265**	**0.369891876**
CV	**12.42799776**	**21.957768**

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of Interest Income to Total Assets Ratio of selected public and private sector banks. The table show the year wise interest income to total assets ratio has been ups and downs to year by year for the study period. HDFC Bank has higher average i.e. 8.122 than Indian Bank 7.688. Standard deviation is higher in Indian Bank i.e. 0.618 than HDFC Bank 0.369. the coefficient of variance is higher in HDFC Bank (21.95) when compare to Indian Bank. it has been found that private sector bank have got better position when compared to public sector banks in Interest Income/Total Assets.

G) Non-Interest Income/Total Assets:

Non-interest income is bank and creditor income derived primarily from fees including deposit and transaction fees, insufficient funds (NSF) fees, annual fees, monthly account service charges, inactivity fees, check and deposit slip fees, and so on. Credit card issuers also charge penalty fees, including late fees and over-the-limit fees. Institutions charge fees that provide non-interest income as a way of generating revenue and ensuring liquidity in the event of increased default rates. This ratio shows how efficiently assets are used for generating interest income. The higher ratio is an indicator of efficient management of bank's total assets.

Non- Interest Income to Total Assets = Interest Income / Total Assets

Table 7: Non – Interest Income to Total Assets (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	0.73	1.61
2014-15	0.70	1.52
2015-16	0.87	1.51
2016-17	1.01	1.42
2016-18	0.95	1.43
Average	**0.852**	**1.498**
SD	**0.13498148**	**0.077265775**
CV	**6.311977011**	**19.38762665**

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of Non - Interest Income to Total Assets Ratio of selected public and private sector banks. The table show the year wise Non Interest Income to total assets ratio have been fluctuated over the study period. The average is higher in HDFC Bank i.e.

1.498 than Indian bank 0.852. the standard deviation is higher in Indian Bank i.e. 0.13 than HDFC Bank is 0.07. The coefficient of variance is higher in HDFC Bank i.e. 19.38 than Indian Bank is 6.311.The compared to HDFC and Indian Banks in terms Non – Interest Income to total assets the HDFC is performing than Indian Bank.

H) Capital Adequacy Ratio:

The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is a measure of a bank's available capital expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk-weighted credit exposures. The Capital Adequacy Ratio, also known as capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR), is used to protect depositors and promote the stability and efficiency of financial systems around the world. Two types of capital are measured: tier one capital, which can absorb losses without a bank being required to cease trading, and tier two capital, which can absorb losses in the event of a winding-up and so provides a lesser degree of protection to depositors.

Capital Adequacy Ratio = Tier One Capital + Tier Two Capital / Risk Weighted Assets

Table 8: Capital Adequacy Ratio (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	13.10	16.07
2014-15	12.86	16.79
2015-16	13.20	15.53
2016-17	13.64	14.60
2016-18	12.55	14.82
Average	**13.07**	**15.56**
SD	**0.405339364**	**0.900427676**
CV	**32.24458605**	**17.28289835**

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of Capital Adequacy Ratio of selected public and private sector banks. The table show year wise Capital Adequacy Ratio has been increasing and decreasing for the study period. The average has higher in HDFC (15.56) when compared to Indian Bank (13.07). Standard deviation is higher in HDFC i.e 0.90 which is lower coefficient of variance then Indian Bank. If we see overall position of selected public and private sector banks in terms of Capital Adequacy Ratio then public sector has got better position when compared to private sector banks.

I) Interest Expended / Total Funds:

The ratio of interest expended as a percentage of total funds show the rate at which a private banks incurs expenditure expand by its total funds. Less interest expanded to total fund ratio is favorable to bank

Interest Expended to Total Funds = Interest Expended / Total Funds

Table 9: Interest Expended to Total Funds (in %)

YEARS	Indian Bank (Rs. In Crores)	HDFC Bank Limited (Rs. In Crores)
2013-14	6.28	5.08
2014-15	6.07	4.82
2015-16	6.03	5.02
2016-17	5.23	4.60
2016-18	4.66	4.17
Average	**5.65**	**4.74**
SD	**0.684492513**	**0.369079937**

CV	8.260134179	12.83732743

Table exhibits that bank wise Average, SD and Coefficient of variation of interest expended to total funds of selected public and private sector banks. The table show years wise interest expand to total fund ratio had been fluctuated for the period of study. All the private sector and public sector banks are decreasing for the year by year. The average is higher in Indian Bank i.e. 5.65 than HDFC Bank i.e. 4.47. The standard deviation also higher in Indian Bank i.e. 0.68 than HDFC Bank i.e. 0.36. which is more consistent with lower coefficient of variation i.e. 8.26, as compared to HDFC Bank. It is observed that overall position of selected public and private sector banks in terms of interest expanded to total funds ratio, HDFC Bank has got better position when compare to Indian Bank during the study period.

7. FINDING AND CONCLUSION:

The financial performance of selected Public and Private sector banks analysis using the different financial ratios. The selected public sector bank is Indian Bank and private sector bank is HDFC Bank. During the study, we found that earning capacity of HDFC Bank is better than Indian Bank. Return on Asset ratio of HDFC Bank (1.70) and Indian Bank (0.52), the HDFC Bank is higher in private sector bank when compare to public sector bank. Credit Deposit ratio of Private Sector Bank is higher but co efficient of variation is equal to public and private sector banks. The financial ratio indicated that it has utilized well their core funds by lending and investing funds in comparisons to other public sector banks. It was found that HDFC Bank Limited was better utilized the available resource like assets, deposits, advances and Investments. It was also observed in the study that Indian Bank have not been utilized their resources optimally. Hence it is necessary for Indian Bank to pay more attention on improve their productivity or efficiency of employee by training, incentive and proper management. Finally, the HDFC Bank is performing better than Indian Bank.

REFERENCES:

Goel, C & Rekhi, .C. .B. (2013). A Comparative Study on the Performance of Selected Public Sector and Private Sector Banks in India . Journal of Business Management & Social Sciences Research (JBM&SSR), 2(7), 46-56.

Aminul islam, M. .D. (2014). An Analysis of the Financial Performance of National Bank Limited Using Financial Ratio. Journal of Behavioural Economics, Finance, Entrepreneurship, Accounting and Transport, 2(5), 121-129.

Gupta, A & Sundram, V.S. (2015). Comparative study of public and private sector banks in India: An empirical analysis. International Journal of Applied Research , 1(12), 895-901.

Gupta, C & Amandeep , K. (2017). A STUDY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATE BANK OF INDIA AND ICICI BANK. International Journal of Management Studies, 4(3), 110-117.

https://www.indianbank.in/departments/banks-profile/#!

https://www.hdfcbank.com/aboutus/awards/default.htm

https://www.myaccountingcourse.com/financial-ratios/return-on-assets

https://www.investopedia.com/terms/r/returnonassets.asp

https://www.moneycontrol.com/financials/indian%20bank/ratiosVI/IB04

https://www.moneycontrol.com/financials/hdfcbank/ratiosVI/HDF01
https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/banking/finance/why-credit-deposit-ratio-is-a-key-measure/articleshow/16875633.cms