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## A Camel Study Of Sbi, Pnb, Bob, Ubi And Canara Bank

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**Abstract:** Banking sectors are involved as a vital role in economic development, and a significant change came after nationalization. Nationwide, now many branches of banks and financial institutions have opened. Presently banking sector is facing high-level competition. Banks or financial institutions which have maximum profit are showing maximum growth rate. By optimizing the resources of banks, cost becomes minimum and profit maximum. This manuscript is an effort to make an analytical performance study of selected top public sector banks from 2015-20. This study is based on the tool of Camel. The prime factor of this study belongs to Different ratios, P&L and Balance-Sheet statements of the selected banks. This research paper will be very fruitful for banks, scholars, investors (public), borrowers, industrialists and society to understand the given parameters.

**Key Words:** Capital related ratio, Assets related ratio, Management capability ratio, Earning ratio, Liquidity ratio, Performance study, Leverage, Finance, Other Ratios, Banks.

### Introduction

After banking nationalization, the banking system has considerably developed with many branches and financial instruments. Day by Day banking industries sector in India is growing very fast. In the earlier age, banking function was minimal by two tasks: deposits and lending. Now, this sector has become more complex. Now banking has to lead various types of products and services like retail banking, Investment banking, Capital banking, marketing collection, money marketing etc. Now banks have many customers, transactions, accounts by the latest technologies and strategies. Now banks have two objectives maximize profit and growth (wealth) and customer satisfaction. Banking Sector growth is

very important for the fiscal and wealth maximization of the nation. To maintain control and stability in monetary demand and supply, banks are working as the backbone of the economy. It works as the promoter of economic growth and the development of finance. Banks accept the money in deposits from those customers who have excess money and want to invest. This fund is provided to needy industrialists and individuals in the form of loans by the bank. Nowadays, banks earn profits by providing agent services and lending money at a higher rate to industries. It also provides the service of exchanging the money across different countries and again earning profit. This manuscript will be very helpful for the customers to understand the bank's services and many more technical aspects.

In this manuscript, banking performance has been measured by ratio analysis of capital adequacy, assets quality, profitability, operational efficiency, liquidity, overall financial strength, and fiscal position in the economy. Camel approach is used for knowing about the better performance and growth of selected top listed public sector banks. This is not an easy task to measure the performance of banking sectors (Nurazi & Evans, 2005; Gupta, 2014; Karthikeyan & Shangari, 2014). To measure the performance of the chosen banks, many factors are applied in this approach, and these aspects are essential for the study. Under this approach, banks ratings are given from 1-5 scaling based. A rating scale of 1 or 2 represents a few, whenever 3, 4 or 5 shows moderate to excessive degrees of performance also used in Richard, B. (2002).

In the quantitative assessment of economic banks, ratios play a crucial role. Ratios are an excellent tool for measuring the success of an organization. Bank managers, shareholders, and market analysts use ratios to judge the money characteristics of bank activities, like name and performance. The problem lies not in scheming a selected quantitative relation, however in deciding that quantitative relation best captures the most half.

Ratios are accustomed to categorical the results of company selections and, therefore, the influence of external variables. Conversely, bank analysts, researchers, or managers face obstacles in selecting key mix ratios from unnumbered choices. The range of ratios derived from public reports might result in more confusion than clarity. Therefore, indicators of liquidity, plus management, capital maintenance, profitableness, and risk exposure need industry-specific ratios.

This analysis aims to provide vital information about various public sector banks' financial efficiency and effectiveness. The following aspects measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the banks: capital adequacy, asset management, management capability, earnings and liquidity based ratios.

## **Literature Review**

Camel approach is used not only for performance-based but also regulatory based. Many studies utilize this method to determine the profitability and performance of banks. Camel tool is an effective and efficient tool for researchers and examiners. The bank's rating shows the performance and healthy conditions of a bank by different aspects from the help of different types of data, ratios, etc. Sarkar investigated the various kinds of financial performances of Islamic banks and financial organizations in Bangladesh from an Islamic perspective. Naurazi and Evans explained the bank's failure by using Camel study in different aspects with the statistical study. Satish, Jutur, and Surender concluded that the Indian financial system appears to be sound. With information technology, they will have a more significant future scope, and some researchers focused on the objectives of the performance of ten banks. Five banks were taken from the top rank, and the other five from the lower position in ten banks. It was also observed that the two leading bank's failure responsible factors were poor asset management and low-level liquidity. Alabede looked at the effects of global financial conditions on asset quality and market sectors, two of the essential aspects in determining a Nigerian bank's efficiency. The results of this study were used to reduce non-performing assets and maintain a strategy that encourages banks to compete fairly. The State bank's financial performance group was studied using ANOVA and CAMEL methods. Rohit et al. investigated five commercial banks using the CAMEL model to learn more about commercial bank financial performance.

Gupta et al. also worked to find the public sector bank's performance and the combined profitability of selected four private sector banks. To analyze the different categories' financial performances, various profitability ratios were calculated and tested by the ANOVA tool. Using ratio analysis and the ANOVA technique, several profitability metrics for five sizeable private sector banks were calculated during ten years.

To determine the performance of five public sector banks, Garg et al. applied the CAMEL model, WACC and regression analysis. Singh, R. (2003), Beck, T. and Levine, R. (2004) had surveyed and found that NPA was the weakest section of both categories banks, public and private sectors and how banks could manage from this. The Bank of Baroda was likewise in the lead over the others. Muralidhara et al. selected five public sector banks to analyze the financial performance for the different periods. Kajal Kiran and S. Panboli et al. used CAMEL rating Analysis to examine the financial capacity of various public and private sector banks throughout time.

## **Research Methodology**

Research Design, data collection method, statistical tools and techniques used in this manuscript are as follows:

The current research is based on an analytical and descriptive research design. Annual reports, financial statements, RBI rules, different websites, and periodicals are all collected by secondary data, and ratios can be calculated using these data.

In this model, these ratios are used for analyzing and statistical tools purpose. The Camel specialized technique is employed in this manuscript. Nurazi, R. and Evans, M. (2005) also used this model to determine the financial performance of the top five public sector banks. The study banks names are SBI, PNB, BOB, UBI and Canara bank.

This model uses five main metrics to assess the financial performance of the chosen public sector banks. C, A, M, E, and L are the essential indicators. C- Capital Adequacy Ratios, A- Asset Quality Ratios, M- Management Efficiency Ratios, E- Earning Capacity Ratios, and L- Liquidity Ratios are the acronyms for these indicators also used by Mishra, Bansal and Ongore et al. (2018).

In this manuscript, different ratios are ranked as individual and mixed group-based. For analyzing the performance of banks, Arithmetic mean and Standard deviations are also calculated.

### **The Study's Objective**

The primary goal of this research is to use the CAMEL model to evaluate the financial performance of the top five public sector banks from 2015 to 2020. Hypothesis of the Study

The following hypothesis is being tested in this investigation.

The null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) states that the financial performance of five top-ranked public sector banks is not significantly different.

Alternative hypothesis (H<sub>1</sub>): The performance of the selected five public sector banks differs significantly.

### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Some components (aspects) of the Camel model are taken in this manuscript. These are as follows:

**C-Capital Adequacy Ratio-Analyze:** The first financial key indicator (C) is the capital adequacy ratio in this technique. This indicator depicts the adequacy or soundness of capital to withstand unexpected losses and the banks' overall fiscal position. This ratio satisfies management's increased capital requirement while safeguarding depositors from bankruptcy and promoting global industry efficiency and stability. The following ratios can be used to assess the capital adequacy of industries and banks:

- a) Capital Adequacy Ratio: This ratio shows that banks have sufficient capital to cover the operations losses. Higher the ratio indicates the strongest position of the banks and investor's protection
- b) Total Advances to Loan Funds Ratio: This ratio helps determine the creditworthiness of the banking industry. It is determined by dividing entire bank advances by loan money, and receivables are accounted for ahead of time. In comparison to a smaller ratio, a larger ratio is better.
- c) Debt- Equity Ratio shows how much the bank has borrowed for every rupee of equity invested. This ratio is significant to know the volatility in banks income due to the Government laws and regulations. Higher this ratio indicates a high fixed cost in the form of interest and loan raised despite its revenues. It is calculated by dividing the total debt to Owners funds or total equities.
- d) Investment Deposit Ratio: Some percentage of deposit is invested in different securities for investment purposes. This ratio indicates the proportion between securities investment and total deposits of the bank. The higher ratio expressed the higher non - operating income of the bank.

**Table 1:** Camel model Rating (2015-20): As per C- Capital Adequacy Aspect

Name of Bank	Capital Adequacy Ratio		Total Advances to Loan Funds Ratio		Total Debt to Owners Funds Ratio		Investment Deposit Ratio		Group Rank	
	Average Capital Adequacy Ratio	Rank	Average Advances to Loan Funds Ratio	Rank	Average Total Debt to Owners Funds Ratio	Rank	Average Investment Deposit Ratio	Rank	Overall Average Rank of Capital Adequacy Aspect	Rank
State Bank of India	12.94	2	70.98	1	15.82	2	34.96	1	1.5	5
Punjab National Bank	11.20	5	65.85	5	16.78	3	30.37	2	3.75	2
Bank	13.04	1	67.45	3	15.14	1	24.62	5	2.5	4

of Baroda										
Union Bank of India	11.69	4	68.50	2	17.95	4	29.62	3	3.25	3
Canara Bank	12.54	3	67.37	4	19.89	5	28.47	4	4	1

**Asset Quality-Assess:** These banking ratios are found in the model's second category (A). This metric reflects the banking industry's credit risk management and financial strength. This is a ratio that pertains to a specific asset. Alabede, J. O. (2012) and Zafar et al. (2012) also had worked on the banks' performance. The following ratios can be used to assess asset quality in the banking, industrial, and corporate sectors:

- a) Net NPAs to Net Advances Ratio: The percentage of net NPAs to net advances is represented by this ratio. This is a valuable technique to determine the quality of assets in the banking sector. A low ratio indicates that the bank's advances exceed their non-performing assets (NPA) and that their loan (advance) coverage is adequate. This ratio suggests that the banks have a solid reputation ahead of time.
- b) Net NPAs to Total Assets Ratio: This ratio measures a bank's ability to recover advance funds. This ratio is computed by dividing the bank's net non-performing assets by its total assets. A lower ratio indicates that banks are of higher quality.
- c) Total Investment to Total Assets Ratio: This ratio measures the blocked portion of total assets in total investment. It's derived by dividing total assets by total investment. A low ratio shows that total investments are fewer than total assets, with minimal investment blockage money.

Table 2: Camel model Rating (2015-20): As per A- Assets Quality Aspect

Name of Bank	Net NPA to Net Advances Ratio		Net NPA to Total Assets Ratio		Total Investment to Total Assets Ratio		Group Rank	
	Average Net NPA to Net Advances Ratio	Rank	Average Net NPA to Total Assets Ratio	Rank	Average Total Investment to Total Assets Ratio	Rank	Overall Average Rank of Assets Quality Aspect	Rank

State Bank of India	3.70	1	2.27	1	28.5	4	2	4
Punjab National Bank	8.0	5	17.12	5	94.14	5	5	1
Bank of Baroda	4.35	2	2.61	2	22.02	1	1.67	5
Union Bank of India	6.52	4	3.96	4	24.97	3	3.67	2
Canara Bank	5.96	3	3.62	3	24.48	2	2.67	3

**M- Management effectiveness -Evaluation:** This type of ratio has come in this model's third category (M). This indicator evaluates the better management quality to make the right decisions at the right and appropriate time. This tool had also used by Gupta & Kaur, (2008), Atikoğullari, M. (2009), and Al-Tamimi, H. A. (2010). The following ratios are beneficial to management evaluation in banking, industries and corporate sectors:

- a) Business per Employee Ratio: Employees working capability and efficiency are expressed by this ratio. A higher ratio indicates higher business of the bank and shows a positive attitude of customers.
- b) Profit per Employee Ratio: Bank's Profitability and employee's satisfaction level can be measured by this ratio. This ratio is calculated from the proportion between banks profit and the total number of employees. The highest ratio expressed the maximum satisfaction level, positive attitude and support of the employees.
- c) Credit Deposit Ratio: Proper utilization and movability of bank deposits can be measured by this ratio. This ratio measures how banks utilize their deposits to provide credit or lending, and a high ratio suggests banks are proper to use their resources.
- d) Return on Net worth Ratio: Return in the form of income on shareholders' wealth or net worth is calculated by this ratio. When equities increase, this ratio is also increased. For calculating this ratio, net income has divided by net worth. A high ratio is benefitted to the perspective of the investors'.

**Table 3:** Camel model Rating (2015-20): As per M- Management Efficiency Aspect

	Business per	Profit per	Credit	Return on Net	Group Rank
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Name of Bank	Employee Ratio		Employee Ratio		Deposit Ratio		Worth Ratio		Overall Average Rank of Management Efficiency Aspect	Rank
	Average Business per Employee Ratio	Rank	Average Profit per Employee Ratio	Rank	Average Credit Deposit Ratio	Rank	Average Return on Net Worth Ratio	Rank		
State Bank of India	145050978.49	5	262421.62	1	76.88	1	3.52	1	2	4
Punjab National Bank	150396475.18	4	(676395.03)	5	69.71	4	(12.84)	5	4.5	1
Bank of Baroda	190000284.89	1	(214583.06)	2	69.46	5	(2.78)	2	2.5	3
Union Bank of India	186854734.05	2	(486398.80)	4	74.17	2	(6.7)	4	3	2
Canara Bank	161917183.75	3	(271738.72)	3	70.05	3	(5.38)	3	3	2

E- Income or Earnings Quality – Persistence of chosen banks' earnings quality: This model's fourth category (E) contains these types of ratios. This ratio depicts a company's or industry's profitability or earnings. Olweny et al. (2011), Reddy et al. (2011) also studied banks' profitability. The banks' earning quality is reflected by the following ratios:

a) Return on Assets (ROA): This metric measures how assets are used effectively, efficiently, and monetized. It illustrates the banks' earnings on assets. Return on assets (ROA) and return on investment (ROI) are two terms that can be used interchangeably (ROI). This ratio is calculated by dividing net income by total assets, and a high percentage shows that bank assets are being used more effectively.



b) Net Interest Margin to Total Assets Ratio: This ratio shows how much net interest revenue compared to total assets. It demonstrates how to make good use of assets to earn interest. A high ratio indicates a higher return on assets, which is advantageous to banks.

c) Operating Profit to Total Asset Ratio: This ratio measures the operating income-earning quality of a company's assets. A high ratio aids the banks' perspective.

d) Interest Income to Total Income Ratio: This ratio represents the interest income portion of the bank's total income. It depicts the ability of banks to earn interest as a percentage of total revenue. For banks, a high ratio is advantageous.

**Table 4:** Camel model Rating (2015-20): As per E- Earning Quality Aspect

Name of Bank	Return on Assets Ratio		Net Interest Margin to Total Assets Ratio		Operating Profit to Total Asset Ratio		Interest Income to Total Income Ratio		Group Rank	
	Average Return on Assets Ratio	Rank	Average Net Interest Margin to Total Assets Ratio	Rank	Average Operating Profit to Total Asset Ratio	Rank	Average Interest Income to Total Income Ratio	Rank	Overall Average Rank of Earning Quality Aspect	Rank
State Bank of India	0.22	1	2.35	1	(0.97)	1	0.86	3	1.5	4
Punjab National Bank	(0.65)	5	2.12	3	(1.75)	5	0.85	4	4.25	1
Bank of Baroda	(0.16)	2	2.14	2	(1.03)	2	0.88	1	1.75	3
Union Bank of India	(0.34)	4	2.01	4	(1.32)	4	0.88	1	3.25	2
Canara Bank	(0.25)	3	1.86	5	(1.31)	3	0.87	2	3.25	2

**L- Liquidity measurement- Identify the liquid status of the banks:** This type of ratio has come in the fifth and last category (L) of this CAMEL model. The capability to covering this key factor identifies the short term requirements of the banks. A very high ratio represents the excess cash position, and a very low ratio shows the cash deficiency in the banks. Following ratios are expressed short term cash requirement or liquidity position of the banks:

- a) Current Ratio: This ratio reflects a bank's ability to make short-term payments. It's determined by dividing current assets by current liabilities. When current assets exceed current liabilities, the ratio is considered high, and this is preferable from the standpoint of the banks.
- b) Quick Ratio: A highly liquid ratio is a quick or acid-test ratio. This ratio expressed the proportion between liquid assets and liquid liabilities. For calculating liquid assets, stock and prepaid expenditures are excluded from current assets and for liquid liabilities, bank overdraft is excluded from current liabilities. A high ratio is better for the banks.

**Table 5:** Camel model Rating (2015-20): As per L- Liquidity Aspect

Name of Bank	Current Ratio		Quick Ratio		Group Rank	
	Average Current Ratio	Rank	Average Quick Ratio	Rank	Overall Average Rank of Liquidity Aspect	Rank
State Bank of India	0.39	1	13.35	4	2.5	2
Punjab National Bank	0.32	2	9.39	5	3.5	1
Bank of Baroda	0.05	4	19.49	3	3.5	1
Union Bank of India	0.05	4	35.53	1	2.5	2
Canara Bank	0.06	3	26.43	2	2.5	2

**Overall Combined CAMEL Model Ratings:** The overall financial performance of selected public sector banks are revealed by the overall composite ratings of this model. These ratings have been calculated with the help of group ranking of the banks from 2015-20. The table below shows their results. As per table 6, it has been analyzed that SBI is on first overall combined rank with a 1.9 average value. Bank of Baroda has a 2.38 ranking average on its excellent Camel Model parameter-based performance used Sarker, A (2005). Canara Bank is in the third position with 3.08. In comparison, Union Bank of India is at fourth position with a 3.13 ranking average, so these two banks come under fair performance as per Camel Model factors based. Punjab National Bank is at fifth position with 4.2 combined ranking average to its poor performance as per Camel Model. This model is also used by Satish et al. (2005), Bodla et al. (2006), Bolda et al. (2007).

**Table 6:** Overall Combined CAMEL Model Ratings (2015-20)

Banks	Capital Adequacy(C)	Assets Quality(A)	Management Efficiency(M)	Earning Quality(E)	Liquidity (L)	Mean(X)	Rank
State Bank of India	1.5	2	2	1.5	2.5	1.9	1
Punjab National Bank	3.75	5	4.5	4.25	3.5	4.2	5
Bank of Baroda	2.5	1.67	2.5	1.75	3.5	2.38	2
Union Bank of India	3.25	3.67	3	3.25	2.5	3.13	4
Canara Bank	4	2.67	3	3.25	2.5	3.08	3
Grand Mean						2.94	
Standard Deviation						0.78	

**Figure: 6** Overall Combined CAMEL Model Rankings

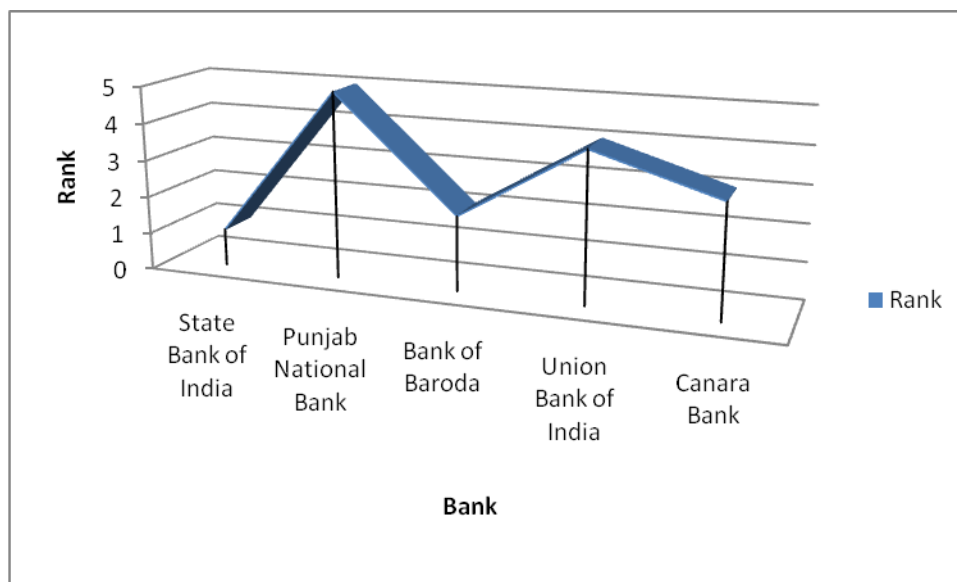


Table 7: Classification of Public Sector Banks Based on CAMEL Model Criteria

Rank	Camel Criteria	Mean= 2.94 SD= 0.78	Study Banks Name
Excellent	Up to (Mean-SD)	Up to 2.16	SBI
Good	From(Mean-SD) to Mean	2.17 - 2.94	BOB
Fair	From Mean to (Mean+ SD)	2.95 - 3.72	UBI, Canara Bank
Poor	Above (Mean+ SD)	Above 3.72	PNB

## Conclusion

In this competitive era, banks provide various new services to their customers, and tremendous changes came in existing services like improvement in customer quality services, highly competitiveness, insurance policies sector, awareness and supervision of the banks as per times requirement. There are various universally accepted banking evaluation categories available to analyze banking performance by different parameters based. Multiple techniques are updated from time to time. This manuscript is based on the CAMEL model, and the five most essential parameters (C, A, M, E, L) are taken. These different banks are rated as per the different aspects of this approach. Statistically this manuscript represents, the financial performance of study banks are not significantly difference during the study period 2015-20. As per the analysis of this study, those banks with low ranks need to improve their performance to recovering their targets.

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