International Journal For Academic Development In Social Science and Humanities

# PERFORMANCE EVALUVATION OF SELECTED INDIAN ORIGIN BANKS OPERATING AT UAE

**DANI JOSE[1], Dr. SONAL PUROHIT [2]**

[1]PhD Research Scholar, Faculty of Management Studies, Banasthali University, Rajasthan

danimatthew77@gmail.com

[2]Research Guide and Supervisor, Faculty of Management Studies, Banasthali University, Rajasthan -304 022

**ABSTRACT**

Banks have an essential part to play in the monetary growth of any country. A substantial share of money supply is controlled by the banks. The budgetary execution of a bank demonstrates its productivity which is a critical pointer of the effectiveness of banks. In this paper an endeavor has been made to study the money related execution of chose Indian origin banks operating in the UAE. Those banks were chosen who have branch or delegate office in UAE.

Productivity is measured by utilizing the chosen monetary proportions which incorporates Operating profit per share, Net operating profit per share, Return on investment, Return on total assets, Return on assets Return on capital employed, Dividend payout ratio and Operating profit per share.

Information was gathered for a long time from PROWESS information base and broken down using Statistical devices which are annual growth rate, Mean covariance and standard deviation. The annual growth rate of chose banks have both positive and negative pattern within the focus of this study With the assistance of chose monetary ratios the performance is measured and every one of the banks are seeing positive development.

**Keywords:** Banks, Financial ratios, etc.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The monetary sector, especially banking sector has experienced a noteworthy change all through the world since the mid 1980s under the effect of deregulation, globalization, and money related development and technological advancements (Reserve Bank of India, 2008). The banking framework in India has not remained protected from the worldwide patterns, and deregulated its banking sector in 1992. From the late 1960s through the mid 1990s, the Indian banking sector was set apart by a high level of control and the parameters like business development and branch set up were the main performance criteria. Amid this period, the Government of India (GOI) broadly utilized the banking framework as an instrument of open finance (Hanson and Kathuria, 1999). Significant and expanding volumes of credit were diverted to the legislature at the base showcase rates through high and expanding cash reserve ratio (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) keeping in mind the end goal to subsidize a vast and expanding government deficiency at moderately minimal effort (Sen and Vaidya, 1997). Truth be told, the substantial hand of government has been inescapable in the banking sector, particularly in the working of open sector banks (PSBs), and there was extremely restricted market-based basic leadership. Besides, the opposition in the banking sector was for all intents and purposes truant. Bank deposit and lending rates were generally controlled, and high statutory requirements and coordinated lending necessities left banks with little subsidies for business loaning (Bhattacharyya and Patel, 2003). Reddy (1998) watched that amid this period, for each rupee of deposit in banks, just around 33% to one-half was accessible for lending to the business sector.

## 2. MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Performance of a firm can be measured by its cash related factors and specific limits. Amid the time spent performance assessment of a business, productivity extents can be discovered to measure the working capability. The performance extents can be inferred on the formulation either hypothesis or statements and consequently a quantitative association between the advantage and the cost is developed. In the statements of James C. Van Horne, "Profit extents are of two sorts: those showing execution in association with bargains, and those exhibiting efficiency in association with speculation (Financial Administration and system)". It is also included, with most of the efficiency extents, examinations of an association with near associations are incredibly vital. Just by examination are we prepared to judge whether the productivity of a particular association is extraordinary or unpleasant, in addition, why add upto figures give some learning; in any case it is a relative execution which is for the most part basic. The benefit of the association should in like manner be evaluated similar to its relation for assets and to the extent capital contributed by loan specialists and proprietors, in this way in case an association can't procure an alluring benefit for wanders, its survival is undermined. The present article is attempted to consider the distinctive extents suggested for measuring the budgetary execution in association with advantage of picked banks. The accompanying execution variable and extents have been enrolled and examined for picked banks in the midst of the examination time allotment. Operating performance per share, Net operating profit per share, Profit for investment, Profit for total assets, Profit for assets, and return on capital employed, dividend payout ratio and operating performance per share.

**SCOPE OF STUDY**

The study is imperative for the way that it is executed out to look through the determinants of performance of chose banks. Since the booked business banks assume indispensable part for the change of the Indian economy with branches or Representative office at UAE, where numerous Indians are living, it is critical to think about the determinants of the performance of chose banks. The present paper concentrates on the discoveries and examination of overall revenue proportions for the chosen measurements with extraordinary reference to Operating profit per share, Net operating profit per share, Return on investment, Return on total assets, Return on resources , Total pay/capital employed and Dividend payout ratio . The examination will be able to reveal insight into the development of the Indian banks and results would help the Non Resident Indians at UAE to think about the Indian Banks in UAE. Money related Performance of Commercial banks are regularly featured for a few reasons with particular goals. Monetary performance examination is likewise essential for banks, as elements like bank controllers make alert the banks that experience serious money related issues and guarantee appropriate and powerful working. It is basic for the investors to know the budgetary performance of banks to start individual monetary ventures. Obviously, business banks assess their budgetary performance for particular periods, keeping in mind the end goal to decide the adequacy and long term feasibility of administration choices through which they can adjust the course and roll out improvements at whatever point it is suitable.

**3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Domar and Timbergen (1946)** measured the profitability of banks for the economic purposes reason and settled the speculative that the speculative structure fit as a fiddle which was first exhibited by Jorgenson and Nishimizudin for overall economic advancement connection and change.

**Sharma (1974)** stated, "The augmentation of managing an account workplaces was uneven and lopsided and banks were hoarding their operations in metropolitan urban territories and towns. A truly broad number of provincial and semi urban concentration with sensible potential outcomes of improvement fail to attract the thought of business banks. To the degree the store arrangement in the nation domains is concerned, much remains to be done."This gives highlight on the provincial and semi urban improvement of banks

**Gopal Karkal(1977)** said,. "A few areas have done well in spreading the banking offices, while a few locales have still in reverse. Further, our customers are bigger dealers and huge industrialists. They approach with their interest for bigger loans and advances, and consequently give substantial business. On the off chance that we exchange our restricted assets to little industry, agribusiness and so forth. How might we build our deposits, advances and so forth. And how might we get by." As it give accentuation on an approach of arranged and deliberate branch development laying stress not just on opening branches in the immature and ignored territories yet additionally in the giving extra banking offices to the developing metropolitan

**Raghupathy (1977)** gave his view on the arrangement of banking area that "if the goals are not completely accomplished, the blame does not lie altogether with the bankers. The blame lies in our, not having the capacity to incorporate every single capable instrument of improvement into a compelling framework".

## 4. RESEARCH GAP

From the literature review it can be monitored that no study has been done to study the financial performance of Indian Origin Banks in UAE. This study focuses on the financial performance of Indian origin banks having branches or representative offices in UAE which is unique in nature. The primary objective is to analyze the annual growth of selected banks. So this sample selection of banks based on their origin and international presence made this study unique.

## 5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The primary objective of the study is to analyze the performance of the selected Indian origin banks which are having branches or representative offices in UAE.

## 6. MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS:

Multiple Regression Analysis is a statistical process by which several independent variables are included to predict the dependent variables. It is a functional relationship between a dependent variable and more than one independent variable, where the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variables (profitability) is found out through analysis. This analysis has been applied by the current study in order to lookout for a different combination of variables that explain the variations in the profitability. Multiple Regressions is applied, by taking the Return on Assets as the dependent variable and all other variables as independent variables. In this study, multiple regression analysis is used to measure the relationship between variables and to identify the factor influencing the profitability.

**MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VARIABLES WITH THE RATIO OF RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS OF SELECTED INDIAN ORIGIN BANKS IN UAE-CANARA BANK**

| S.No. | Ratio of | Multiple Regression Co-efficient | t' value | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_1$ | Advances to Assets | 0.068 | 0.368 | .740 |
| $X_2$ | Debt - Equity Ratio | 0.031 | 0.424 | .701 |
| $X_3$ | Investments to Total Assets | 0.151 | 1.399 | .217 |
| $X_4$ | Current Ratio | 0.022 | 0.063 | .968 |
| $X_5$ | Quick Ratio | 0.041 | 0.714 | .514 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_6$ | Investments Deposit Ratio | 0.04 | 0.713 | .515 |
| $X_7$ | Credit + Investments Deposit Ratio | 0.039 | 0.715 | .513 |
| $X_8$ | Fixed Assets to Total Assets | 0.063 | 1.219 | .276 |
| $X_9$ | Return on Advances | 0.981 | 47.76 | .000** |
| $X_{10}$ | Interest Income to Total Assets | -0.033 | -1.944 | .097 |
| $X_{11}$ | Other Liabilities to Total Assets | 0.022 | 0.063 | .968 |
| $X_{12}$ | Return on Net worth | 0.021 | 0.032 | .992 |
| $X_{13}$ | Operating Expenses to Total Income | 0.092 | 2.068 | .087 |
| $X_{14}$ | Interest Expended to Total Expenses | -0.005 | -1.261 | .247 |
| $X_{15}$ | Interest expended to interest earned | 0.001 | -0.963 | .363 |
| $X_{16}$ | Spread to Working Fund | 0.011 | 5.453 | .000** |
| $X_{17}$ | Burden to Working Fund | -0.008 | -1.181 | .275 |
| $X_{18}$ | Interest Income to Total Income | -0.014 | -1.233 | .257 |
| $X_{19}$ | Non-Interest Income to Working Fund | -0.031 | -1.063 | .320 |
| $X_{20}$ | Non Operating Expenses to Total Assets | -0.027 | -1.929 | .099 |
| $X_{21}$ | Deposits to Total Assets | 0.007 | -0.551 | .588 |
| $X_{22}$ | Liquid Assets to Total Assets | -0.022 | -1.238 | .255 |
| $X_{23}$ | Provision & Contingencies to Total Assets | -0.02 | -1.729 | .131 |
| $X_{24}$ | Cash Deposit Ratio | -0.004 | -1.136 | .291 |
| $X_{25}$ | Investments to Advances | -0.452 | -23.475 | .000** |
| $X_{26}$ | Interest cover | 0.06 | 2.304 | .063 |

**$R^2$=0.997; R = 0.999; F-value 1266.37 p-Value = 0.000**

****significant at 1% level. * Significant at 5% level**

The table represents the multiple regression co-efficient values of **CANARA B**ANK. These presented values indicate that two variables are individually contribute significantly to variations in the ratio of return on total assets when influence of other variables are kept constant. The t and Sig ( p) values give a rough indication of the impact of each predictor variable namely, Return on Advances (t- 47.76, p- 0.001, p< 0.01), Spread to Working Fund(t- 5.453 p- 0.001, p< 0.01) and Investments to Advances (t – 23.475 p- 0.000, p<0.001). In connection with this, the $R_2$ value in terms of these variables is 99.7 percent. Overall ANOVA results, the p-value is less than the 0.01 (p<0.01).Hence, this model is statistically significant.

**MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VARIABLES WITH THE RATIO OF RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS OF SELECTED INDIAN ORIGIN BANKS IN UAE- IDBI BANK**

| S.No. | Ratio of | Multiple Regression Co-efficient | t' value | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_1$ | Advances to Assets | -.003 | -.611 | .564 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **$X_2$** | Debt - Equity Ratio | -.009 | -1.347 | .227 |
| **$X_3$** | Investments to Total Assets | .010 | .727 | .494 |
| **$X_4$** | Current Ratio | -.003 | -.448 | .670 |
| **$X_5$** | Quick Ratio | .972 | 227.611 | .000** |
| **$X_6$** | Investments Deposit Ratio | .012 | .823 | .442 |
| **$X_7$** | Credit + Investments Deposit Ratio | .008 | .823 | .442 |
| **$X_8$** | Fixed Assets to Total Assets | .006 | .804 | .452 |
| **$X_9$** | Return on Advances | -.013 | -.862 | .422 |
| **$X_{10}$** | Interest Income to Total Assets | -.001 | -.126 | .904 |
| **$X_{11}$** | Other Liabilities to Total Assets | -.003 | -.448 | .670 |
| **$X_{12}$** | Return on Networth | .000 | -.039 | .970 |
| **$X_{13}$** | Operating Expenses to Total Income | -.005 | -1.014 | .350 |
| **$X_{14}$** | Interest Expended to Total Expenses | .010 | 1.191 | .279 |
| **$X_{15}$** | Interest expended to interest earned | .009 | 1.236 | .263 |
| **$X_{16}$** | Spread to Working Fund | -.012 | -1.429 | .203 |
| **$X_{17}$** | Burden to Working Fund | -.007 | -1.123 | .304 |
| **$X_{18}$** | Interest Income to Total Income | .002 | .256 | .806 |
| **$X_{19}$** | Non-Interest Income to Working Fund | -.003 | -.236 | .821 |
| **$X_{20}$** | Non Operating Expenses to Total Assets | .001 | .141 | .892 |
| **$X_{21}$** | Deposits to Total Assets | .144 | 33.754 | .000** |
| **$X_{22}$** | Liquid Assets to Total Assets | -.005 | -.813 | .447 |
| **$X_{23}$** | Provision & Contingencies to Total Assets | -.008 | -.757 | .478 |
| **$X_{24}$** | Cash Deposit Ratio | .002 | 0.5634 | .000** |
| **$X_{25}$** | Investments to Advances | -.008 | -1.094 | .316 |
| **$X_{26}$** | Interest cover | .011 | .319 | .761 |

**$R^2$=0.990; R = 0.995; F-value 355.085 p-Value = 0.000**

****significant at 1% level. * Significant at 5% level**

The table calculates the multiple regression co-efficient values of **IDBI** Bank. These presented values indicate that two variables are individually contribute significantly to variations in the ratio of return on total assets when influence of other variables are kept constant. The t and Sig ( p) values give a rough indication of the impact of each predictor variable like Quick Ratio(t-227.61, p- 0.000, p< 0.01),Deposits to Total Assets (t – 33.75 p- 0.000, p<0.001)and Cash Deposit Ratio(t – 0.5634, p- 0.000, p<0.001) In connection with this, the $R_2$ value in terms of these variables is 99 percent. Overall ANOVA results, the p-value is less than the 0.01 (p<0.01).Hence, this model is statistically significant.

**MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VARIABLES WITH THE RATIO OF RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS OF SELECTED INDIAN ORIGIN BANKS IN UAE -SBI**

| S.No. | Ratio of | Multiple Regression Co-efficient | t' value | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_1$ | Advances to Assets | .007 | .126 | .904 |
| $X_2$ | Debt - Equity Ratio | .025 | .475 | .651 |
| $X_3$ | Investments to Total Assets | .005 | .082 | .937 |
| $X_4$ | Current Ratio | -.002 | -.027 | .979 |
| $X_5$ | Quick Ratio | .015 | 0.5863 | .000** |
| $X_6$ | Investments Deposit Ratio | .016 | .255 | .807 |
| $X_7$ | Credit + Investments Deposit Ratio | .036 | .621 | .557 |
| $X_8$ | Fixed Assets to Total Assets | .024 | .401 | .702 |
| $X_9$ | Return on Advances | .137 | .980 | .365 |
| $X_{10}$ | Interest Income to Total Assets | -.011 | -.199 | .849 |
| $X_{11}$ | Other Liabilities to Total Assets | -.002 | -.027 | .979 |
| $X_{12}$ | Return on Networth | 1.064 | 21.659 | .000** |
| $X_{13}$ | Operating Expenses to Total Income | .026 | .527 | .617 |
| $X_{14}$ | Interest Expended to Total Expenses | .028 | .412 | .695 |
| $X_{15}$ | Interest expended to interest earned | .004 | .060 | .954 |
| $X_{16}$ | Spread to Working Fund | -.027 | -.354 | .735 |
| $X_{17}$ | Burden to Working Fund | -.014 | -.235 | .822 |
| $X_{18}$ | Interest Income to Total Income | .048 | .498 | .636 |
| $X_{19}$ | Non-Interest Income to Working Fund | -.033 | -.461 | .661 |
| $X_{20}$ | Non Operating Expenses to Total Assets | -.020 | -.363 | .729 |
| $X_{21}$ | Deposits to Total Assets | -.033 | -.651 | .539 |
| $X_{22}$ | Liquid Assets to Total Assets | -.058 | -.824 | .441 |
| $X_{23}$ | Provision & Contingencies to Total Assets | -.040 | -.670 | .528 |
| $X_{24}$ | Cash Deposit Ratio | .207 | 4.209 | .004** |
| $X_{25}$ | Investments to Advances | .001 | .025 | .981 |
| $X_{26}$ | Interest cover | .059 | .527 | .617 |

**$R^2$=0.995; R = 0.998; F-value 768.797 p-Value = 0.000**

****significant at 1% level. * Significant at 5% level**

An analysis into the **SBI** reveals that the multiple regression co-efficient of the two variables with the ratio of return on total assets are significant. Table 4.62 indicating that the three factors, individually contribute significantly to variations in the ratio of return on total assets when the influence of other variables are kept constant. The $R^2$ value in terms of these variables is 99.5 per cent. The p-value is significant for the following variables when the other variables are kept constant namely Quick Ratio(t-0.5863, p- 0.000, p< 0.01), Return on Net worth (t-21.66, p- 0.000, p< 0.01)and Cash Deposit Ratio(t-4.209, p- 0.000, p< 0.01) respectively. Overall ANOVA results, the p-value is less than the 0.01 (p<0.01).Hence, there is our model is statistically significant.

**MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VARIABLES WITH THE RATIO OF RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS OF SELECTED INDIAN ORIGIN BANKS IN UAE- BOB**

| S.No. | Ratio of | Multiple Regression Co-efficient | t' value | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_1$ | Advances to Assets | .062 | .377 | .719 |
| $X_2$ | Debt - Equity Ratio | .129 | 1.151 | .293 |
| $X_3$ | Investments to Total Assets | -.064 | -.418 | .691 |
| $X_4$ | Current Ratio | -.790 | -7.800 | .000** |
| $X_5$ | Quick Ratio | .132 | .711 | .504 |
| $X_6$ | Investments Deposit Ratio | -.027 | -.196 | .851 |
| $X_7$ | Credit + Investments Deposit Ratio | .174 | 1.051 | .334 |
| $X_8$ | Fixed Assets to Total Assets | -.019 | -.125 | .905 |
| $X_9$ | Return on Advances | .094 | .642 | .545 |
| $X_{10}$ | Interest Income to Total Assets | -.290 | -1.304 | .240 |
| $X_{11}$ | Other Liabilities to Total Assets | .552 | 1.431 | .202 |
| $X_{12}$ | Return on Networth | .483 | 4.772 | .002** |
| $X_{13}$ | Operating Expenses to Total Income | -.015 | -.082 | .937 |
| $X_{14}$ | Interest Expended to Total Expenses | .025 | .223 | .831 |
| $X_{15}$ | Interest expended to interest earned | .006 | .051 | .961 |
| $X_{16}$ | Spread to Working Fund | -.122 | -1.084 | .320 |
| $X_{17}$ | Burden to Working Fund | -.195 | -2.170 | .073 |
| $X_{18}$ | Interest Income to Total Income | -.020 | -.169 | .871 |
| $X_{19}$ | Non-Interest Income to Working Fund | -.038 | -.303 | .772 |
| $X_{20}$ | Non Operating Expenses to Total Assets | -.379 | -2.047 | .087 |
| $X_{21}$ | Deposits to Total Assets | -.279 | -1.977 | .095 |
| $X_{22}$ | Liquid Assets to Total Assets | .014 | -6.600 | .000** |
| $X_{23}$ | Provision & Contingencies to Total Assets | -.144 | -1.443 | .199 |
| $X_{24}$ | Cash Deposit Ratio | .050 | .390 | .710 |
| $X_{25}$ | Investments to Advances | -.059 | -.357 | .733 |
| $X_{26}$ | Interest cover | .289 | 1.648 | .150 |

**$R^2$=0.929; R = 0.964; F –value 45.75 p-Value = 0.000**

****significant at 1% level. * Significant at 5% level**

The multiple regression co-efficient values of **BOB** proves that two variables are individually contribute significantly to variations in the ratio of return on total assets when influence of other variables are kept constant. The $R^2$ value in terms of these variables is 92.9 per cent. The p-value is significant for the following variables when the other variables are kept constant namely, Current Ratio(t- -7.8, p- 0.003, p< 0.01), Return on Net worth (t- 4.772, p- 0.002, p< 0.01), and Liquid Assets to Total Assets Overall (t- -6.600, p- 0.002, p< 0.01)ANOVA results, the p-value is less than the 0.01 (p<0.01).Hence, there is our model is statistically significant.

**MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED VARIABLES WITH THE RATIO OF RETURN ON TOTAL ASSETS OF SELECTED INDIAN ORIGIN BANKS IN UAE- BOI**

| S.No. | Ratio of | Multiple Regression Co-efficient | t′ value | p-value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $X_1$ | Advances to Assets | -.053 | -1.046 | .336 |
| $X_2$ | Debt - Equity Ratio | -.056 | 24.863 | .000** |
| $X_3$ | Investments to Total Assets | .049 | 1.015 | .349 |
| $X_4$ | Current Ratio | .047 | .800 | .454 |
| $X_5$ | Quick Ratio | -.053 | -1.039 | .339 |
| $X_6$ | Investments Deposit Ratio | .050 | 1.039 | .339 |
| $X_7$ | Credit + Investments Deposit Ratio | .252 | 4.482 | .003** |
| $X_8$ | Fixed Assets to Total Assets | -.058 | -1.098 | .314 |
| $X_9$ | Return on Advances | .129 | 2.034 | .088 |
| $X_{10}$ | Interest Income to Total Assets | .013 | .173 | .869 |
| $X_{11}$ | Other Liabilities to Total Assets | .047 | .800 | .454 |
| $X_{12}$ | Return on Networth | .837 | 14.883 | .000** |
| $X_{13}$ | Operating Expenses to Total Income | .048 | .727 | .495 |
| $X_{14}$ | Interest Expended to Total Expenses | -.066 | -1.141 | .297 |
| $X_{15}$ | Interest expended to interest earned | -.047 | -.713 | .502 |
| $X_{16}$ | Spread to Working Fund | .040 | .726 | .495 |
| $X_{17}$ | Burden to Working Fund | -.058 | -.647 | .542 |
| $X_{18}$ | Interest Income to Total Income | -.119 | -1.953 | .099 |
| $X_{19}$ | Non-Interest Income to Working Fund | .078 | 1.531 | .177 |
| $X_{20}$ | Non Operating Expenses to Total Assets | .013 | .186 | .859 |
| $X_{21}$ | Deposits to Total Assets | -.005 | -.067 | .949 |
| $X_{22}$ | Liquid Assets to Total Assets | -.044 | -.430 | .682 |
| $X_{23}$ | Provision & Contingencies to Total Assets | .036 | .649 | .540 |
| $X_{24}$ | Cash Deposit Ratio | -.011 | -.170 | .871 |
| $X_{25}$ | Investments to Advances | .051 | 1.071 | .325 |
| $X_{26}$ | Interest cover | .088 | .756 | .478 |

**$R^2$=0.984; R = 0.992; F –value 214.01 p-Value = 0.000**

****significant at 1% level. * Significant at 5% level**

It's clear from the table that, the multiple regression co-efficient values of **BOI** Is influenced by two variables which provide significant variations in the ratio of return on total assets when influence of other variables are kept constant. The $R^2$ value in terms of these variables is 98.4 per cent. The p-value is significant for the following variables when the other variables are kept constant namely, Debt - Equity Ratio(t- 24.863, p- 0.000, p< 0.01), Credit + Investments Deposit Ratio (t- 4.482, p- 0.003, p< 0.01) and Return on Net worth (t- 14.883, p- 0.000, p< 0.01). Overall ANOVA results, the p-value is less than the 0.01 (p<0.01).Hence, this model is statistically significant.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Both the public sector banks and private sector banks have exhibited an excellent growth in terms of profitability, productivity, assets quality, technology upgradation and even prudential norms like CRR, structure of interest rates including deregulation of interest rates, priority sector lending etc.. For a long term success of banking institution operating outside the nation require effective management of credit risk and diversified into fee based activities. Non-traditional activities of banks are more sophisticated and versatile instrument for risk assessment. The commercial banks would need to devise the imaginative ways to increase the income in order to gain more profits in the international competition. The reporting accounting standards, an improvement of accounting standards and disclosed practices would enhance for transparency in financial market which will lead Indian bank to succeed across multicultural environment.

## 8. REFERENCES


[1]. Aburime, U. (2005) Determinants of Bank Profitability: Company-Level Evidence from Nigeria. Nigeria: University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus.

[2]. Baltagi, B.H. (2005) Econometric Analysis of Panel Data . England: John Wiley & Sons Ltd, The Atrium, Southern Gate, Chichester, West Sussex PO19 8SQ

[3]. Dang, Uyen. ( 2011) The CAMEL Rating System in Banking Supervision: a Case Study of Arcada University of Applied Sciences, International Business.

[4]. Oloo, O. (2010) Banking Survey Report, The best banks this decade 2000-2009 , Think Business Limited, Kenya, www.bankingsurvey.co.ke

[5]. Rungsomboon, S., Okuda, H. (2004) Comparative Cost Study of Foreign and Thai Domestic Banks 1990–2002, CEI Working Paper Series, 20(19), Center for Economic Institutions.

[6]. Tufan, E., Bahattin H., Mirela C., Laura, G.V. (2008) Multi-criteria evaluation of domestic and foreign banks in Turkey by using financial ratios, Banks and Bank Systems Journal, 3(2), 20-28.

[7]. Vong, A, Hoi, S. (2009) Determinants of Bank Profitability in Macao. Faculty of Business Administration, University of Macau

[8]. Wen, W. (2010) Ownership Structure and Banking Performance: New Evidence in China. Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona Departament D'economia de L'empresa, 2010.

[9]. Anupam Mehta (2012) Financial Performance of UAE Banking Sector- A Comparison of before and during Crisis Ratios International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, Vol. 3, No. 5, October 2012.

[10]. Mukdad Ibrahim(2014)A Comparative Performance of Two Banks in United Arab Emirates Research Journal of Finance and Accounting ISSN 2222-1697 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2847 (Online) Vol.5, No.21, 2014

[11]. Mukdad Ibrahim (2015) A Comparative Study of Financial Performance between Conventional and Islamic Banking in United Arab Emirates, International Journal of Economics and

[12]. Financial Issues, 2015, 5(4), 868-874.

[13]. www.wikipedia.org

[14]. www.rbi.org

[15]. http://www.ijtef.org/papers/ 232-X10017.pdf

[16]. http://www.econjournals.com/index.php/ijefi/article/ view File/1416/pdf