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Research Article

Financial Performance Analysis Of Private Sector Banks In India: An Eagle Model Approach

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT

Bank nationalization was an important landmark in the history of banking in India. In order to serve the development needs of the country, Banking Industry is growing at a faster pace and thus the competition too. Banking industry is one of the crucial and important industries of Indian economy. There are many banking companies working in India. Due to passage of time there has been a constant change in the performance of banks, which leads to change in ranking and position of the banks every year. The aim of this study to evaluate financial performance of selected private sector banks of india by using EAGLE model. Private sector banks such as namely Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC bank, ICICI bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank was selected on the basis of economic influence criteria. To accomplish this aim, financial data from the chosen banks' annual reports spanning from 2013-14 to 2022-23 was extracted. Utilizing the EAGLE model, the banks were ranked, and ANOVA test was employed to assess the disparity among the financial parameters across banks. The finding of this study shows that HDFC bank, DCB bank, RBL bank & ICICI bank secured first rank whereas HDFC bank will be in terms of earning and assets, DCB bank in terms of earning and equity, RBL bank in terms of growth and liquidity and also ICICI bank in terms of liquidity parameters with outstanding performance. South Indian bank secured last position in earning, growth and liquidity parameters with below average performance. Overall HDFC bank secured first rank followed by DCB bank, RBL bank, Axis bank, ICICI bank, Federal bank and South Indian bank. The tabulated values of all the variables are less than significant value 0.05 at 95% confidence level so null hypothesis of variables of this study are rejected, that means there are statistically significant difference in all the selected samples.

Keywords: Performance, Financial, Analysis, Private Banks, EAGLE Model.

Introduction

India's banking sector is a crucial backbone for economic growth, with private banks playing a vital role. In recent years Indian banking sector facing some the major challenges in terms of High non-performing assets, rising fraud threaten profitability, slower credit growth, increasing competition put pressure on margins, technological disruption and evolving regulations demand adaptation. As per RBI data, scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) have written off an aggregate loan amount of Rs 10.57 lakh crore during the last five financial years," of which Rs 5.52 lakh crore was in respect of loans pertaining to large industries. While Sri Lanka's crisis poses minimal direct risk to US banks, Indian banks may see trade finance issues and dampened investor confidence in the region.The Eagle model approach emerges as a powerful tool for analyzing the financial performance analysis of private sector banks. This model, comprising Earning, Asset

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quality, Growth, Liquidity, and Equity metrics, provides a comprehensive framework to evaluate various facts of bank operations. By employing the Eagle model, this research paper aims to study into the complexities of financial performance analysis, examining trends and patterns in earnings, asset quality, growth, and liquidity.

Objectives

The main purpose of this research study is to rank the private sector banks on the bases of EAGLE model and also analyze, evaluate and compare the financial performance of selected private sector bank with different parameters like earning, assets, growth, liquidity and equity.

Literature Review and Hypotheses Formulation

Rashesh Vaidya (2023) the paper intends to utilise the EAGLE rating model to assess the performance of Nepalese commercial banks. The study considered financial data from all commercial banks operating in Nepal between 2018-19 and 2020-21. According to the survey, banks with a recent presence in Nepal's banking sector and active market expansion ranked first in the EAGLES rating. The study concluded that for government-owned commercial banks, the bank with the strongest position across all EAGLES components was at the top, whereas for joint venture banks, the bank with the best loan growth, liquidity position, and capital structure was on top. Sathavara, J. A., & Sathavara, R. C. (2021) this research aimed to evaluate the financial performance of Indian private sector banks using the EAGLE model. To attempt to accomplish the objective, secondary data were used in the study investigation. Financial information for the selected sample was taken from the bank's annual reports for the years 2009–10 through 2018–19. The EAGLE model and the ANOVA test were used to rank the banks and assess the variation in the financial variables of the banks. The results of this study indicate that major private sector banks choose Indian banks with acceptable EAGLE performance based on the market capitalization of India. Bokan, Gerali, Gomes, Jacquinot, & Pisani, (2018) used EAGLE-FLI. A macroeconomic model of banking and financial institutions in the eurozone indicated that the banking sector can be the source of unbalanced business cycles and excess across countries in a monetary union. Garg and Kumari (2015) The varied views of profitability of five major private banks from 2004 to 2014 were analyzed using ratio analysis and ANOVA techniques, and it was discovered that HDFC Bank has been the best performer during the decade. Tri Widiastuty (2022) this study sought to look into the financial performance of conventional and Islamic banks before and after the outbreak. The CAMEL and EAGLES models are used to assess the financial performance of the banking industry. The findings of this study also support previous findings that Islamic banks were more stable than conventional banks during the pandemic due to three factors: asset growth, the emergence of third-party funds, and financing expansion. Aggarwal, (2011) similar investment strategies driven by regulations and risk management practices could lead to a convergence in TI/TD ratios across banks. Dang & Vong, (2020) in this study, 48 Asian Pacific banks are evaluated using the EAGLES framework (based on the CAMELS ranking), with a focus on the strategic response quotient. The SRQ is calculated by taking into account interest income, fee-based revenue, interest costs, and operational expenses. The study found that specific data items accurately predict and reflect bank stability and profitability. Al-Ali, M.S. (2020) The EAGLES model was applied to Islamic banks, and all sectors except liquidity experienced significant growth. Younger banks learnt faster. The study discovered that conventional banks outperformed Islamic institutions, except for expansion. Shiva and Natarajan (2011) the application of CAMEL criteria and their impact on SBI Group performance were empirically investigated. The study indicated that annual CAMEL scanning helps commercial banks analyze their financial health and notify them to take preventive measures to ensure their sustainability

Hypothesis of the study

(H0): There is no significant difference in the performance Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank in terms of

- Earning ratios: Return on Assets (ROA, Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Interest Income to Total Income (II/TA).
- Asset quality ratios: Net Non-Performing Assets (NNPAs) to Total Assets (NNPA/TA), Net Non-Performing Assets (NNPAs) to Total Advances (NNPA/TA) and Total Investments to Total Assets (TI/TA).
- Growth ratios: Growth of Deposits (GOD) and Growth of Advances (GOA).
- Liquidity ratios: Liquid Assets to Total Assets (LA/TA), Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) and Total Investment to Total Deposits (TI/TD).
- Equity ratios: Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Total Advances to Total Assets (TA/TA).

Research Methodology

This present study has been done on five private sector banks namely Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC bank, ICICI bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank selected on the basis of their role and involvement in shaping the economic conditions of India, specifically in terms of advances, deposits, manpower employment, branch network etc. and those banks collectively have a significant market presence across various regions in India. This research period cover total ten years starting from 2013-14 to 2022-23 because the subsequent economic adjustments and significant challenges happen at those times. Secondary data has been used for this research study and retrieved from annual reposts of the banks. Ratio analysis has been used as accounting tools and one way anova test has been used as statistical tool. We tested all financial parameters of EAGLE model at 95% confidence level. These all selected private sector banks were ranked on the basis of parameters and sub parameters of EAGLE model.

Results and Discussion

EAGLE Model Approach: The EAGLE model is a comprehensive framework used for financial performance analysis, particularly for private sector banks in India. It encompasses four key dimensions: Earning, Asset quality, Growth, Liquidity, and Equity. Each dimension consists of multiple ratios that are crucial for assessing a bank's financial health and performance.

I. **Earning:** In the EAGLE model, high values of Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Interest Income to Total Assets signify robust earning potential.

Return on Asset: It measures a bank's efficiency in generating profits from its assets. It indicates how much profit a bank earns in relation to its total assets. A high ROA suggests effective asset utilization and profitability, while a low ROA may indicate inefficiency or poor asset management.

Table-1: ROA

Years	Return on Assets						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	1.62	1.17	1.12	1.72	1.64	0.5	0.92
2014 - 15	1.59	1.18	1.21	1.73	1.72	0.76	0.51
2015 - 16	1.56	1.01	0.52	1.73	1.34	0.74	0.52
2016 - 17	0.61	0.83	0.72	1.68	1.26	0.91	0.52
2017 - 18	0.03	0.81	0.63	1.64	0.77	1.02	0.40
2018 - 19	0.58	0.9	0.78	1.69	0.34	1.07	0.26
2019 - 20	0.17	0.87	0.85	1.71	0.72	0.56	0.10
2020 - 21	0.66	0.84	0.78	1.78	1.31	0.5	0.06
2021 - 22	1.10	0.64	0.85	1.78	1.65	-0.07	0.04
2022 - 23	0.72	0.88	1.15	1.78	2.01	0.76	0.71
Average	0.86	0.91	0.86	1.72	1.27	0.67	0.4
Rank	4	3	4	1	2	6	7

The earning of banks reflects business of a banks, and profitability and growth of bank. Table: 1 shows that returns assets of sample over the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23. HDFC Bank consistently maintains the highest ROA among the listed banks, with an average ROA of 1.72%. This indicates efficient utilization of assets to generate profits, positioning, HDFC Bank as a leader in profitability among its peers. ICICI Bank, while not consistently surpassing HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank maintains a strong performance with an average ROA of 1.27%. It consistently ranks second in ROA among the listed banks. DCB Bank shows relatively stable performance over the years, ranking third with an average ROA of 0.91%. Although not as high as HDFC and ICICI Bank, DCB Bank demonstrates consistent profitability. Axis Bank and Federal Bank: Both banks have fluctuating ROA figures over the years, resulting in an average ROA of 0.86% and sharing the fourth rank. While they maintain profitability, their performance is less consistent compared to the top-ranking banks. RBL Bank experiences fluctuations in ROA over the years, resulting in an average ROA of 0.67%. Its performance is lower compared to the top-ranked banks but still maintains profitability on average. South Indian Bank consistently has the lowest ROA among the listed banks, with an average ROA of 0.4%. This suggests challenges in efficiently utilizing its assets to generate profits.

B. Net Interest Margin - Net Interest Margin represents the difference between a bank's interest income and interest expenses, expressed as a percentage of its total assets. A higher NIM implies better profitability from its core lending and borrowing activities.

Table-2: NIM

Years	Net Interest Margin						
	Axis Bank	DCB Bank	Federal Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	RBL Bank	South Indian Bank
2013 - 14	3.11	2.85	2.98	3.75	2.77	1.87	2.54
2014 - 15	3.07	3.15	2.87	3.79	2.94	2.05	2.31
2015 - 16	3.20	3.24	2.73	3.89	2.94	2.09	2.38
2016 - 17	3.00	3.31	2.65	3.83	2.81	2.50	2.25
2017 - 18	2.69	3.29	2.59	3.76	2.61	2.85	2.37
2018 - 19	2.71	3.21	2.62	3.87	2.80	3.16	2.18
2019 - 20	2.75	3.28	2.57	3.67	3.02	4.07	2.38
2020 - 21	2.93	3.24	2.74	3.71	3.16	3.76	2.55
2021 - 22	2.81	3.02	2.69	3.48	3.36	3.79	2.23
2022 - 23	3.26	3.27	2.77	3.52	3.92	3.84	2.79
Average	2.95	3.18	2.72	3.72	3.03	2.99	2.39
Rank	5	2	6	1	3	4	7

The table 2 reveals net interest margin ratio of selected private sector banks in the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23. HDFC bank earned by maintaining the consistently in NIM from 3.75 to 3.52 in the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23 and earned first rank in terms of NIM. The maximum percentage of NIM earned by Axis Bank (3.26% in 2015-16), DCB Bank (3.31% in 2016-17), Federal Bank (2.98% in 2013-14), ICICI Bank (3.92% in 2022-23), RBL Bank (4.07% in 2019-20), South Indian Bank (2.79% in 2022-23). HDFC bank secured first rank followed by DCB, ICICI, RBL, Axis, Federal, and South Indian bank in terms of NIM ratio of a bank

C. Interest Income to Total Assets (II/TA) - This ratio assesses the proportion of a bank's interest income relative to its total assets. It indicates the bank's ability to generate income from its asset base. A higher ratio reflects efficient asset deployment in earning interest income.

Table-3: II/TA

Years	Interest Income to Total Assets (II/TA)						
	Axis Bank	DCB Bank	Federal Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	RBL Bank	South Indian Bank
2013 - 14	7.99	8.73	9.31	8.36	7.42	7.42	9.12
2014 - 15	7.68	8.81	8.95	8.2	7.59	7.2	8.94
2015 - 16	7.80	8.88	8.47	8.49	7.31	7.00	8.79
2016 - 17	7.40	8.63	7.54	8.02	7.01	7.62	7.86
2017 - 18	6.62	7.98	7.05	7.54	6.25	7.28	7.48
2018 - 19	6.86	8.49	7.16	7.95	6.57	7.84	7.45
2019 - 20	6.84	9.18	7.31	7.50	6.80	9.56	8.00
2020 - 21	6.38	8.73	6.83	6.91	6.43	8.16	7.75
2021 - 22	5.73	7.83	6.18	6.17	6.12	7.69	6.58
2022 - 23	6.46	8.02	6.45	6.55	6.89	7.87	6.71
Average	6.97	8.52	7.52	7.56	6.83	7.76	7.86
Rank	6	1	5	4	7	3	2

The table 3 indicates that II/TA earned by the banks in the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23. There is a decrease in percentage of II/TA ratio of Axis bank: 7.99% to 6.46% from 2013-14 to 2022-23, DCB Bank: 9.18% to 8.02% from 2019-20 to 2022-23, Federal Bank: 9.31% to 6.45% from 2013-14 to 2022-23, HDFC Bank: 8.49% to 6.55% from 2015-16 to 2022-23, ICICI Bank: 7.42% to 6.12% fro, 2013-14 to 2021-22, RBL Bank: 9.56% to 7.87% from 2019-20 to 2022-23, South India Bank: 9.12% to 6.71% from 2013-14 to 2022-23. DCB Bank secured the first position in II/TA parameter followed by South Indian Bank, RBL Bank, HDFC Bank, Federal Bank, Axis Bank and ICICI Bank.

Table-4: Calculation of Group Rank

Calculation of Group Rank							
Ratio	**Axis Bank**	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
ROA	4	3	4	1	2	6	7
NIM	5	2	6	1	3	4	7
II/TA	6	1	5	4	7	3	2
Average	5	2	5	2	4	4.33	5.33
Rank	5	1	5	1	3	4	7

The table 4 showed rank status of selected banks in sub parameters of earning. DCB Bank and HDFC Bank secured first position in earning parameter followed by ICICI Bank, RBL Bank. Fifth position acquired by Axis Bank and Federal Bank and South Indian Bank in seventh position.

Table-5: Result of ANOVA Test

Result of ANOVA Test					
Earning	**SS**	**DF**	**MS**	**F**	**P - Value**
(1) RoA					
Between Groups	10.951	6	1.825	14.443	0.000
Within Groups	7.961	63	0.126		
Total	18.912	69			
(2) NIM					
Between Groups	10.066	6	1.677	11.961	0.000
Within Groups	8.836	63	0.1402		
Total	18.902	69			
(3) II/TA					
Between Groups	19.325	6	3.220	5.641	0.000
Within Groups	35.965	63	0.570		
Total	55.290	69			

The table 5 reveals hypotheses testing result of selected private sector banks in RoA, NIM and II/TA parameters at 95% confidence level. The calculated value of RoA, NIM ratio and II/TA ratio were 0.0000, 0.0000 and 0.0000 respectively which is less then significant value 0.05 that means there is a statistically difference among selected private sector banks. The F values of RoA, NIM ratio and II/TA ratio were 14.44354, 11.96168 and 5.64198 respectively. The current result shows that null hypothesis is rejected.

II. Asset Quality: Low values of Net Non-Performing Assets (NPA) to Total Assets and Net NPA to Total Advances are desirable in the EAGLE model, indicating sound asset quality, high Total Investment to Total Assets ratio is considered favourable.

A. Net NPA to Total Assets (NNPA/TA) - Net Non-Performing Assets (NPA) to Total Assets ratio measures the proportion of non-performing assets to the total asset base of the bank. It reflects the asset quality and credit risk management practices of the bank. A lower ratio indicates healthier asset quality, while a higher ratio suggests higher credit risk.

Table-6: NNPA/TA

Years	**Net NPA to Total Assets (NNPA/TA)**						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	0.26	0.57	0.43	0.16	0.55	0.16	0.51
2014 - 15	0.28	0.65	0.45	0.15	0.96	0.14	0.60
2015 - 16	0.47	0.50	1.03	0.18	1.79	0.31	1.87
2016 - 17	1.43	0.51	0.81	0.21	3.26	0.39	0.90
2017 - 18	2.40	0.48	1.12	0.24	3.16	0.50	1.71
2018 - 19	2.29	0.42	1.02	0.25	1.39	0.46	2.34
2019 - 20	1.02	0.76	0.88	0.23	0.90	1.33	2.21
2020 - 21	0.70	1.50	0.77	0.26	0.74	1.23	2.90

2021 - 22	0.46	1.27	0.63	0.21	0.43	0.75	1.77
2022 - 23	0.27	0.68	0.46	0.17	3.25	0.66	1.20
Average	0.95	0.73	0.76	0.20	1.64	0.59	1.60
Rank	5	3	4	1	7	2	6

The table 6 indicates that Axis Bank the NNPA/TA ratio fluctuated throughout the period, with a peak of 1.43 in 2016-17. It has shown improvement in recent years, reaching 2.40% in 2017-18, DCB Bank maintained a relatively stable NNPA/TA ratio with an average of 0.73, Federal Bank the ratio remained below 1% for most years, the highest ratio registered 1.12% in 2016-17, HDFC Bank consistently maintained the lowest average NNPA/TA ratio 0.20% throughout the period, signifying a strong asset quality, ICICI Bank witnessed a significant rise in NNPA/TA ratio, particularly 3.26% in 2016-17 and 3.25% in 2022-23, indicating a potential increase in non-performing assets. RBL Bank while the average NNPA/TA ratio average of 0.59 is moderate, it reached a high of 1.33% in 2019-20, indicating a potential rise in non-performing assets during that year. South Indian Bank consistently displayed a higher NNPA/TA ratio compared to its peers, with an average of 1.60. This suggests a need for stricter credit risk management practices.

B. Net NPA to Total Advances (NNPA/TADV) - This measures the proportion of net non-performing assets to the total loan portfolio (advances) of the bank. It provides insight into the quality of the bank's loan book. A lower ratio is desirable as it indicates lower credit risk associated with the loan portfolio.

Table-7: NNPA/TADV

Years	**Net NPA to Total Advances (NNPA/TADV)**						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	0.44	0.90	0.74	0.27	0.97	0.31	0.77
2014 - 15	0.46	1.01	0.72	0.24	1.61	0.26	0.95
2015 - 16	0.74	0.75	1.63	0.28	2.97	0.58	2.88
2016 - 17	2.31	0.78	1.28	0.33	5.43	0.64	1.45
2017 - 18	3.77	0.72	1.68	0.39	5.43	0.77	2.59
2018 - 19	3.70	0.65	1.47	0.39	2.29	0.68	3.45
2019 - 20	1.63	1.15	1.31	0.35	1.53	2.04	3.33
2020 - 21	1.12	2.20	1.18	0.40	1.24	2.11	4.71
2021 - 22	0.77	1.97	0.96	0.32	0.80	1.34	2.96
2022 - 23	0.42	1.03	0.69	0.27	5.05	1.10	1.85
Average	1.53	1.11	1.16	0.32	2.73	0.98	2.49
Rank	5	3	4	1	7	2	6

Table 7 shows that net non performing assets to total advances ratio of all the selected private sector banks from the period 2013-14 to 2022-23. HDFC Bank maintained the lowest average NNPA/TADV ratio of 0.32% across the period, securing the first rank. Notably, in 2014-15, HDFC Bank recorded the lowest ratio of 0.24%. Axis Bank had the highest average NNPA/TADV ratio of 1.53%, ranking in fifth and it managed to decrease its ratio significantly to 0.42% in 2022-23, indicating improved loan quality. DCB Bank held the third rank with an average NNPA/TADV ratio of 1.11%. It showed relatively stable performance with consistently lower ratios compared to other banks. In 2018-19, DCB Bank exhibited the lowest ratio of 0.65%. Federal Bank maintained an average NNPA/TADV ratio of 1.16%, placing it fourth. Its lowest ratio was observed in 2022-23 at 0.69%. ICICI Bank recorded the highest average NNPA/TADV ratio of 2.73%, ranking seventh, in 2021-22, ICICI Bank had the lowest ratio among all banks at 0.80%. RBL Bank held the second rank with an average NNPA/TADV ratio of 0.98%. Its lowest ratio was observed in 2014-15 at 0.26%. South Indian Bank exhibited relatively higher NNPA/TADV ratios compared to other banks, with an average of 2.49% and ranking sixth. However, it showed improvement in 2013-14 with a ratio of 0.77%.

C. Total Investment to Total Assets (TI/TA) - This ratio evaluates the proportion of a bank's investments (such as bonds, securities) relative to its total assets. It indicates the bank's investment strategy and liquidity management. A higher ratio suggests a conservative approach with more investments in safer assets, while a lower ratio may indicate a more aggressive strategy.

Table-8: TI/TA

Years	**Total Investment to Total Assets (TI/TA)**						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	29.62	28.12	32.33	24.6	29.76	35.59	26.1
2014 - 15	28.64	27.71	29.46	28.18	28.87	36.12	28.27
2015 - 16	23.21	22.66	24.29	23.12	22.25	36.86	23.14

2016 - 17	21.41	24.19	24.52	24.82	20.92	27.69	26.14
2017 - 18	22.25	20.57	22.25	22.76	23.08	24.97	22.2
2018 - 19	21.84	21.91	19.97	23.34	21.53	20.95	20.67
2019 - 20	17.12	20.10	19.86	25.60	22.71	20.39	21.25
2020 - 21	22.70	21.24	18.46	25.40	22.86	23.08	21.58
2021 - 22	23.45	20.29	17.73	22.02	19.58	20.97	21.43
2022 - 23	21.92	24.02	18.81	20.96	22.87	24.91	22.88
Average	23.21	23.08	22.76	24.08	23.44	27.15	23.36
Rank	5	6	7	2	3	1	4

Table 8 reveals TI/TA during the research period. It indicates the highest ratio of 36.86% in 2015-16 for the RBL Bank secured the first rank with average of 27.15%. HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, South Indian bank registered highest ratios 28.18%, 29.76%, 28.27% in period of 2014-15, Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank recorded the highest ratios 29.62%, 28.12%, 32.33% in period of 2013-14. . It can be seen from table 8 RBL Bank secured first rank in sub parameter of safety return from investment and low risk exposure in TI/TA over the last ten years.

Table-9: Calculation of Group Rank

Calculation of Group Rank							
Ratio	**Axis Bank**	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
NNPA/TA	5	3	4	1	7	2	6
NNPA/TADV	5	3	4	1	7	2	6
TI/TA	5	6	7	2	3	1	4
Average	5	4	5	1.33	5.66	1.66	5.33
Rank	4	3	4	1	7	2	6

Table 9 shows that HDFC bank registered first position in asset quality parameter of EAGLE model followed by RBL Bank, DCB Bank, Axis Bank, Federal Bank, South Indian Bank and ICICI Bank with their averages.

Table-10: Result of ANOVA Test

Result of ANOVA Test					
Assets	**SS**	**DF**	**MS**	**F**	**P - Value**
(1)NNPA/TA					
Between Groups	16.644	6	2.774	6.470	0.0000
Within Groups	27.009	63	0.428		
Total	43.653	69			
(2) NNPA/TADV					
Between Groups	44.132	6	7.355	6.736	0.0000
Within Groups	68.787	63	1.091		
Total	112.920	69			
(3) TI/TA					
Between Groups	135.231	6	22.538	1.418	0.0214
Within Groups	1000.711	63	15.884		
Total	1135.942	69			

Table 10 shows hypothesis result of assets quality parameter of EAGLE model at 95% confidence level. There is a statistically difference among Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC bank, ICICI bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank's performance in gross NNPA/TA ratio, NNPA/TADV ratio and TI/TA ratio as the calculated value 0.0000, 0.0000 and 0.02148 are less then 0.05.The F values are 6.4704, 6.7365 and 1.4189. From the above result null hypothesis of gross NNPA/TA ratio, NNPA/TADV ratio and TI/TA ratio are rejected which means there is a significant difference among all selected private sector bank's pattern.

III. Growth: High growth rates in deposits and advances are favorable indicators within the EAGLE model.

A. Growth of Deposits - This measures the rate of increase in the bank's deposit base over a specific period. It reflects the bank's ability to attract and retain deposits, which are a key source of funding for its lending activities.

Table-11: GoD

Years	Growth of Deposits						
	Axis Bank	DCB Bank	Federal Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	RBL Bank	South Indian Bank
2013 - 14	11.22	23.45	3.67	24.00	13.43	39.06	7.29
2014 - 15	14.77	22.12	18.57	22.72	8.93	47.43	9.31
2016 - 17	15.76	29.23	23.36	17.79	16.28	42.05	18.66
2017 - 18	9.47	24.46	14.67	22.55	14.48	26.93	8.94
2018 - 19	20.91	18.45	20.50	17.04	16.39	33.01	11.65
2019 - 20	16.71	6.80	12.85	24.30	18.08	-1.00	3.25
2020 - 21	10.50	-2.19	13.37	16.34	20.95	26.48	-0.39
2021 - 22	16.18	16.79	5.25	16.79	14.16	8.05	7.78
2022 - 23	15.24	18.87	17.44	20.79	10.92	7.44	2.81
Average	14.53	17.55	14.41	20.26	14.85	25.49	7.70
Rank	5	3	6	2	4	1	7

The performance of growth of deposits shows how the employees of banks are working for better financial performance. Table 11 depicts that RBL Bank registered negative deposit growth -1% in 2019-20, DCB Bank and South Indian Bank also registered negative deposit growth -2.19% and -0.39% in 2020-21 but then showing variation throughout the time period of the study. Highest percentage of deposit growth registered by RBL Bank: 47.43% in 2014-15, Axis Bank: 20.91% in 2018-19, Federal Bank: 23.36% in 2016-17, ICICI Bank: 20.95% in 2020-21, DCB Bank: 29.23% in 2016-17, HDFC Bank: 22.72% in 2014-15, HDFC Bank: 22.72 in 2014-15, South Indian Bank: 18.66% in 2016-17. In growth of deposit parameter RBL Bank secured first position.

B. Growth of Advances - This metric assesses the rate of increase in the bank's loan portfolio (advances) over time. It reflects the bank's lending activity and its ability to deploy funds effectively.

Table-12: GoA

Years	Growth of Advances						
	Axis Bank	DCB Bank	Federal Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	RBL Bank	South Indian Bank
2013 - 14	16.81	23.6	-1.5	26.4	16.69	54.25	13.87
2014 - 15	22.17	28.56	18.07	20.63	14.41	46.92	3.21
2015 - 16	20.52	23.47	13.27	27.11	12.32	46.92	9.88
2016 - 17	10.12	22.41	26.25	19.37	6.66	38.72	12.91
2017 - 18	17.85	28.57	25.39	18.71	10.37	36.74	17.62
2018 - 19	12.54	15.89	19.86	24.47	14.49	34.87	14.9
2019 - 20	15.49	7.54	10.93	21.27	10.00	6.83	2.78
2020 - 21	9.15	2.42	7.86	14.00	13.71	1.04	-9.91
2021 - 22	13.46	12.08	9.9	20.83	17.08	2.39	3.34
2022 - 23	19.44	18.16	20.37	16.93	18.7	16.97	16.35
Average	15.75	18.27	15.04	20.97	13.44	28.56	8.49
Rank	4	3	5	2	6	1	7

Table 12 showing advances growth of selected banks during the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23. South Indian Bank in the middle period of study showed negative growth of advances -9.91% in 2020-21.RBL Bank registered highest advance growth 46.92 from 2014-16. RBL Bank secured the first position in advances growth parameter followed by HDFC Bank, DCB Bank, Axis Bank, Federal Bank, ICICI Bank and South Indian Bank.

Table-13: Calculation of Group Rank

Calculation of Group Rank							
Ratio	**Axis Bank**	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
GoD	5	3	6	2	4	1	7
GoA	4	3	5	2	6	1	7
Average	4.5	3	5.5	2	5	1	7
Rank	4	3	6	2	5	1	7

Table 13 depicts the rank status of selected banks in growth parameter of EAGLE model and RBL Bank secured first position with average of 1.

Table-14: Result of ANOVA Test

Result of ANOVA Test					
Growth	**SS**	**DF**	**MS**	**F**	**P - Value**
(1) GoD					
Between Groups	1660.41	6	276.734	3.904	0.0025
Within Groups	3968.949	56	70.874		
Total	5629.358	62			
(2) GoA					
Between Groups	2411.79	6	401.965	4.176	0.0013
Within Groups	6063.438	63	96.245		
Total	8475.228	69			

Table 14 depicts the hypothesis testing of deposit growth and advances growth parameters at 95% confidence level. The tabulated value of deposit growth is 0.0025 and advances growth is 0.0013 which is less then significant value 0.05. The F value of deposit growth is 3.9046 and advances growth is 4.1764. The result showed that there is a significant difference among Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, RBL Bank, South Indian Bank in growth parameters. So, null hypothesis were rejected in both parameters.

IV. Liquidity: The EAGLE model emphasizes high ratios for Liquid Assets to Total Assets, Credit Deposit Ratio, and Total Investment to Total Deposits to ensure adequate liquidity.

Liquid Assets to Total Assets (LA/TA) – This ratio evaluates the proportion of a bank's liquid assets relative to its total assets. It indicates the bank's liquidity position and its ability to meet short-term obligations. A higher ratio suggests better liquidity management.

Table-15: LA/TA

Years	**Liquid Assets to Total Assets (LA/TA)**						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	7.49	7.27	6.30	8.14	7.17	8.04	6.09
2014 - 15	7.91	6.20	5.97	6.23	6.72	9.09	6.30
2015 - 16	6.43	6.15	6.30	5.56	8.46	7.08	5.11
2016 - 17	8.43	6.14	6.78	5.72	9.96	9.38	5.47
2017 - 18	6.35	8.86	6.93	11.6	9.71	7.60	5.32
2018 - 19	8.45	8.66	6.56	6.58	8.45	8.74	5.42
2019 - 20	10.69	10.01	7.18	5.69	10.96	10.52	4.50
2020 - 21	6.25	8.45	9.92	6.87	10.93	13.93	9.53
2021 - 22	9.49	9.81	9.69	7.39	10.68	17.08	11.4
2022 - 23	8.12	5.11	6.95	7.87	7.62	7.87	6.76
Average	7.94	7.95	7.29	7.08	9.22	10.16	6.57
Rank	4	3	5	6	2	1	7

Axis Bank LA/TA ratio has been mixed over the past few years. It increased from 7.49 in 2013-14 to 8.43 in 2016-17, but then decreased to 6.25 in 2020-21. It has since rebounded to 9.49 in 2021-22. DCB Bank ratio has also been mixed. It increased from 7.27 in 2013-14 to 9.09 in 2014-15, but then decreased to 6.14 in 2016-17. It has since fluctuated around 8.00 in recent years. Federal Bank & HDFC Bank LA/TA ratio has been relatively stable over the past few years, hovering around 7.00. ICICI Bank ratio has been mixed, but it has generally been trending upwards. It increased from 7.17 in 2013-14 to 10.96 in 2019-20. It has since declined slightly. RBL Bank & South Indian Bank ratio value has been volatile over the past few years. It increased from 8.04 in 2013-14 to 13.93 in 2020-21, but then decreased to 7.87 in 2022-23. South Indian Bank ratio increased from 6.09 in 2013-14 to 10.52 in 2019-20, but then decreased to 6.76 in 2022-23.

B. Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) - The Credit Deposit Ratio measures the proportion of advances given out by the bank relative to its deposit base. It indicates the bank's lending capacity and its reliance on deposits for funding its lending activities. A higher ratio suggests aggressive lending practices, while a lower ratio may indicate a conservative approach.

Table-16: CDR

Years	Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR)						
	Axis Bank	DCB Bank	Federal Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	RBL Bank	South Indian Bank
2013 - 14	81.89	78.84	72.72	82.49	102.05	84.8	76.29
2014 - 15	87.17	83.00	72.41	81.08	107.18	84.51	72.03
2015 - 16	94.64	86.57	73.37	85.02	103.28	87.19	73.74
2016 - 17	90.03	82.00	75.09	86.16	94.73	85.14	70.16
2017 - 18	96.92	84.71	82.11	83.46	91.34	91.72	75.75
2018 - 19	90.12	82.88	81.67	88.76	89.85	93.00	77.96
2019 - 20	89.27	83.46	80.29	86.60	83.70	100.36	77.61
2020 - 21	88.18	87.39	76.39	84.85	78.68	80.17	70.19
2021 - 22	86.12	83.87	79.76	87.79	80.69	75.97	67.30
2022 - 23	89.27	83.37	81.75	84.98	86.35	82.71	76.16
Average	89.36	83.6	77.55	85.11	91.78	86.55	73.71
Rank	2	5	6	4	1	3	7

Axis Bank CDR Ratio increased from 81.89 in 2013-14 to 96.92 in 2017-18, but then decreased to 86.12 in 2021-22. DCB Bank ratio has increased from 78.84 in 2013-14 to 87.39 in 2020-21. Federal Bank & HDFC Bank CDR ratio has been relatively stable over the past few years, hovering around 77.00 and 85.00. ICICI Bank & South Indian Bank CDR ratio has been mixed, but it has generally been trending upwards. It increased from 102.05 in 2013-14 to 100.36 in 2019-20 and it increased from 76.29 in 2013-14 to 77.96 in 2018-19, but then decreased to 67.30 in 2021-22. RBL Bank ratio has been volatile over the past few years. It increased from 84.80 in 2013-14 to 100.36 in 2019-20, then decreased to 82.71 in 2022-23.

C. Total Investment to Total Deposits (TI/TD) - This ratio assesses the proportion of a bank's investments relative to its total deposit base. It provides insight into the bank's investment strategy and its reliance on deposits for investment purposes. A higher ratio suggests a larger portion of deposits being invested, while a lower ratio may indicate a conservative investment approach.

Table-17: TI/TD

Years	Total Investment to Total Deposits (TI/TD)						
	Axis Bank	DCB Bank	Federal Bank	HDFC Bank	ICICI Bank	RBL Bank	South Indian Bank
2013 - 14	40.41	35.19	40.37	32.92	53.33	55.84	30.21
2014 - 15	41.04	35.45	34.46	36.92	51.6	57.26	32.21
2015 - 16	34.08	29.03	28.06	29.99	38.06	59.28	26.23
2016 - 17	31.08	30.16	28.87	33.32	32.95	38.97	29.38
2017 - 18	33.92	25.90	27.48	30.70	36.18	35.18	25.49
2018 - 19	31.90	27.58	23.58	31.47	31.81	28.83	23.72
2019 - 20	24.48	25.49	23.56	34.14	32.36	31.39	24.83
2020 - 21	31.96	28.32	21.53	33.23	30.16	31.76	24.56
2021 - 22	33.53	26.22	21.56	29.21	29.14	28.19	24.05
2022 - 23	30.49	30.51	22.95	27.45	30.68	34.01	26.88
Average	33.28	29.38	27.24	31.93	36.62	40.07	26.75
Rank	3	5	6	4	2	1	7

Axis Bank's TI/TD ratio has fluctuated but remained relatively high throughout the years, ranging from 24.48% in 2019-20 to 41.04% in 2014-15. DCB Bank's TI/TD ratio has shown moderate fluctuations over the years, ranging from 25.49% in 2019-20 to 35.45% in 2014-15.Federal Bank's TI/TD ratio has shown a declining trend over the years, from 40.37% in 2013-14 to 22.95% in 2022-23. HDFC Bank has maintained a relatively stable TI/TD ratio over the years, ranging from 21.53% in 2020-21 to 36.92% in 2014-15.ICICI Bank has shown a relatively high and stable TI/TD ratio over the years, ranging from 29.14% in 2021-22 to 53.33% in 2013-14.RBL Bank's TI/TD ratio has shown a generally increasing trend over the years, from 28.19% in 2021-22 to 59.28% in 2015-16.South Indian Bank's TI/TD ratio has remained relatively low and stable over the years, ranging from 23.72% in 2018-19 to 32.21% in 2014-15.

Table-18: Calculation of Group Rank

Calculation of Group Rank							
Ratio	**Axis Bank**	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
LA/TA	4	3	5	6	2	1	7
CDR	2	5	6	4	1	3	7
TI/TD	3	5	6	4	2	1	7
Average	3	4.33	5.66	4.66	1.66	1.66	7
Rank	3	4	6	5	1	1	7

The table 18 showed ranking status of banks in sub parameters of liquidity position of banks. ICICI bank secured first position in liquidity position parameters followed by RBL bank, Axis bank, DCB bank, HDFC bank, Federal bank and South Indian bank.

Table-19: Result of ANOVA Test

Result of ANOVA Test					
Liquidity	**SS**	**DF**	**MS**	**F**	**P - Value**
(1)LA/TA					
Between Groups	82.031	6	13.671	3.463	0.0050
Within Groups	248.692	63	3.947		
Total	330.724	69			
(2) CDR					
Between Groups	2445.015	6	407.502	14.003	0.0000
Within Groups	1833.308	63	29.100		
Total	4278.324	69			
(3) TI/TD					
Between Groups	1449.598	6	241.599	5.282	0.0000
Within Groups	2881.498	63	45.738		
Total	4331.096	69			

As per table 19 p-value of LA/TA ratio 0.0050, CDR ratio 0.0000 and TI/TD ratio 0.0000 which is less than the significant value 0.05. The F value of LA/TA ratio, CDR ratio and TI/TD ratio were 3.463, 14.003 and 5.282 respectively. The above result shows there is statistically significant difference in the financial performance of Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank in terms of LA/TA ratio, CDR ratio and TI/TD ratio. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected.

V. Equity: High values of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and Advances to Total Assets are crucial in the EAGLE model for ensuring financial stability and strength**.**

A. Capital Adequacy Ratio - The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) measures a bank's capital in relation to its risk-weighted assets. It assesses the bank's ability to absorb losses and maintain solvency in adverse situations. Regulatory authorities set minimum CAR requirements to ensure financial stability. A higher ratio indicates better capital adequacy and financial strength,

Table-20: CAR

Years	**Capital Adequacy Ratio**						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	16.07	13.84	15.14	16.07	17.7	14.64	12.53

2014 - 15	15.09	15.05	15.46	16.79	17.02	13.13	12.01
2015 - 16	15.29	14.03	13.93	15.53	16.64	12.94	11.82
2016 - 17	14.95	13.76	12.39	14.55	17.39	13.72	12.37
2017 - 18	16.57	16.47	14.70	14.82	18.42	15.33	12.7
2018 - 19	15.84	16.81	14.14	17.11	16.89	13.46	12.61
2019 - 20	17.53	17.75	14.35	18.52	16.11	16.45	13.41
2020 - 21	19.12	19.67	14.62	18.79	19.12	17.50	15.42
2021 - 22	18.54	18.92	15.77	18.90	19.16	16.82	15.86
2022 - 23	17.64	17.55	14.81	19.26	18.34	16.92	17.25
Average	16.66	16.38	14.53	17.03	17.67	15.09	13.59
Rank	3	4	6	2	1	5	7

The table 20 reveals that Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank maintain CAR ratio as per Basel accord II and RBI norms. Axis bank registered highest percentage 19.12% in 2020-21, DCB Bank 19.67% in 2020-21, Federal Bank 15.77% in 2021-22, HDFC Bank 19.26% in 2022-23, ICICI Bank 19.16% in 2021-22, RBL Bank 17.5% in 2020-21 and South Indian Bank 17.25% in 2022-23. ICICI bank secured the first rank as followed by HDFC bank, Axis bank, DCB bank, RBL bank, Federal bank and South Indian bank

B. Advances to Total Assets - This ratio evaluates the proportion of a bank's loan portfolio (advances) relative to its total assets. It reflects the bank's lending strategy and the extent to which its assets are allocated to loans. A higher ratio suggests a more aggressive lending approach.

Table-21: AD/TA

Years	Advances to Total Assets						
	Axis Bank	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
2013 - 14	60.03	62.98	58.22	61.33	56.95	54.04	65.88
2014 - 15	60.84	64.87	61.9	61.89	59.97	53.31	63.25
2015 - 16	64.47	67.58	63.53	65.54	60.39	54.21	65.03
2016 - 17	62.02	65.77	63.78	64.19	60.14	60.50	62.42
2017 - 18	63.59	67.29	66.48	61.87	58.28	65.10	65.98
2018 - 19	61.77	65.84	69.17	65.83	60.82	67.58	67.93
2019 - 20	62.43	65.82	67.68	64.92	58.75	65.2	66.4
2020 - 21	62.61	65.55	65.49	64.84	59.63	58.24	61.66
2021 - 22	60.22	64.88	65.59	66.17	54.22	56.51	59.96
2022 - 23	64.16	65.65	67	64.9	64.36	60.58	64.81
Average	62.21	65.62	64.88	64.14	59.35	59.52	64.33
Rank	5	1	2	4	7	6	3

The table 21 indicates total advances to total assets of equity parameter for the period of 2013-14 to 2022-23. Highest percentage of AD/TA was registered by the DCB bank 67.58% in 2015-16 average of 65.62%,Federal bank 69.17% in 2018-19 average of 64.88%, south Indian bank 65.88% in 2013-14 average of 64.33%,HDFC bank 66.17% in 2021-22 average of 64.14%, Axis bank 64.61% in 2020-21 average of 62.21%, RBL bank 60.58% in 2022-23 average of 59.52% , ICICI bank 60.39% in 2015-16 average of 59.35%. DCB bank registered first position in AD/TA parameter.

Table-22: Calculation of Group Rank

Calculation of Group Rank							
Ratio	**Axis Bank**	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
CAR	3	4	6	2	1	5	7
AD/TA	5	1	2	4	7	6	3
Average	4	2.5	4	3	4	5.5	5
Rank	3	1	3	2	3	7	6

The table 22 indicates rank status of all selected banks in equity parameter of EAGLE model. DCB bank secured first position in equity parameter followed by HDFC bank, ICICI bank, Axis bank, Federal bank, South Indian bank and RBL bank.

Table-23: Result of ANOVA Test

Result of ANOVA Test					
Growth	**SS**	**DF**	**MS**	**F**	**P - Value**
(1) CAR					
Between Groups	130.831	6	21.805	8.270	0.0000
Within Groups	166.109	63	2.636		
Total	296.940	69			
(2) AD/TA					
Between Groups	393.952	6	65.658	8.096	0.0000
Within Groups	510.914	63	8.109		
Total	904.867	69			

The table 23 describes the result of CAR and AD/TA ratio at 95% confidence level. P value of CAR and AD/TA ratio were 0.0000 and 0.0000 which is less then significant value 0.05. F value of CAR and AD/TA ratio was 8.270 and 8.096. P tabulated value of both sub parameters is less then significant value so null hypothesis is rejected. Above result showed that there is a significant difference in terms of CAR and AD/TA ratio among of Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank

Table-24: Overall Rank Status

Overall Rank Status							
EAGLE	**Axis Bank**	**DCB Bank**	**Federal Bank**	**HDFC Bank**	**ICICI Bank**	**RBL Bank**	**South Indian Bank**
E	5	1	5	1	3	4	7
A	4	3	4	1	7	2	6
G	4	3	6	2	5	1	7
L	3	4	6	5	1	1	7
E	3	1	3	2	3	7	6
Average	3.8	2.4	4.8	2.2	3.8	3	6.6
Rank	4	2	6	1	4	3	7

The table 24 reveals overall rank status of selected private sector banks on the basis of EAGLE parameters. In this research study HDFC bank secured first position with outstanding performance followed by DCB bank at second position with superior performance. RBL bank secured the third position with average performance which means that it is a good bank followed by ICICI bank and Axis bank at fourth position Federal bank at sixth position, South Indian bank at seventh position. This study clearly reveals that the performance of HDFC bank, DCB bank and RBL bank were outstanding, superior and average in all parameters like earning, assets, growth, liquidity and equity.

Limitations of Study

This research paper offers valuable insights into the financial performance of selected private sector banks in India using the EAGLE model, there are certain limitations that should be acknowledged. The study relies on secondary data obtained from the annual reports of the chosen banks, which may be subject to limitations such as data accuracy and completeness. The research period covers ten years from 2013-14 to 2022-23, which may not fully capture short-term fluctuations or recent developments in the banking sector. This current research include only earning, assets, growth, liquidity and equity parameters no any strategy, management and sensitivity to market risk parameters were considered. The EAGLE model, while comprehensive, may not encompass all factors influencing bank performance, and other relevant variables could be considered in future studies for a more holistic analysis. It is positively expected that this research study will be used to individuals, customers of the banks, investors, bankers, policy makers, regulators and future researchers.

Conclusion and Implications

Based on findings, we conclude that the financial elements of banks like earning, assets, growth, liquidity and equity are able to describe the important part of profitability of private sector banks. From the above result HDFC bank, DCB bank, RBL bank & ICICI bank secured first rank whereas HDFC bank will be in earning and assets, DCB bank in earning and equity, RBL bank in growth and liquidity and also ICICI bank in liquidity parameters with outstanding performance. HDFC bank secured second rank in growth and equity parameter because of low growth rate of deposits and advances. RBL bank secured second rank in asset parameter with superior performance. Axis bank secured third and fourth rank in assets, growth and liquidity, equity, DCB bank in asset, growth and liquidity, Federal bank in equity and assets, ICICI bank third position in earning and equity parameters respectively. South Indian bank secured last position in earning, growth and liquidity parameters with below average performance. RBL bank should pay attention on equity parameters to improve their profitability. There is a strong competition in liquidity and earning parameters among all selected private sector banks. The tabulated values of all the variables are less than significant value 0.05. So null hypothesis of variables of this study are rejected, that means there are statistically significant difference in all the selected samples. Finally this research study conclude that the large private sector bank selected on the bases of their role and involvement in shaping the economic conditions of India, specifically in terms of advances, deposits, manpower employment, branch network etc that are Axis Bank, DCB Bank, Federal Bank, HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, RBL Bank and South Indian Bank had a acceptable performance according to EAGLE parameters.

The implications of this research paper are significant for both the banking industry and policymakers in India. The findings on the financial performance of selected private sector banks, highlighting areas of strength and weakness across various parameters such as earning, assets, growth, liquidity, and equity. This insight is crucial for bank management to identify areas needing improvement and to capitalize on strengths, ultimately enhancing overall profitability and competitiveness. Policymakers can use these findings to formulate targeted regulations and policies aimed at fostering a healthier banking sector. Were as banks identified with lower performance in certain parameters, such as South Indian Bank in earning, growth, and liquidity, could benefit from tailored support or intervention measures to booster their performance and contribute more effectively to the economy. The rejection of the null hypothesis underscores the importance of recognizing and addressing the statistically significant differences among the selected banks, emphasizing the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of financial performance. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of the dynamics within the private banking sector in India and provides actionable insights for stakeholders to drive sustainable growth and stability in the industry.

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