

ANALYSIS OF LIQUIDITY OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The present study is to analyse the liquidity of the selected nationalised banks in India. The present study is used exploratory-cum-descriptive research design. Sample of the ten nationalised banks i.e., Andra Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of India, Canara Bank, Corporation Bank, Dena Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Indian Bank, Union Bank, United Bank of India has been used and the period of the study is 2004-05 to 2013-14. The study is based on secondary data which has been collected from Indian Banks' Association, Reserve Bank of India, website and CMIE Prowess database. Average and ranking are used as tool and techniques of analysis. The study found that Spread/NII to Total Assets ratio is highest in Indian Bank and lowest in Bank of Baroda; Operating Profits to Average Working Fund ratio is highest in Andra Bank and lowest in United Bank of India; Liquid Assets to Total Assets ratio is highest in Bank of Baroda and lowest in Indian Bank; Government Securities to Total Assets ratio is highest in Canara Bank and lowest in Bank of India; Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits ratio is highest in Bank of Baroda and lowest in Corporation Bank and Liquid Assets to Total Deposits ratio is highest in Bank of Baroda and lowest in Indian Bank. The study suggested that Banks should increase their liquidity in multiple ways, each of which ordinarily has a cost, including: Shorten asset maturities, Improve the average liquidity of assets, Lengthen liability maturities, Issue more equity, Reduce contingent commitments and obtain liquidity protection.

Keywords: liquidity, Government Securities, Total Assets and Bank of Baroda, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Bank should maintain liquidity levels because banks are important to the financial system and they are naturally weak if they do not have sufficient safety margins. The recent financial crisis demonstrated in extreme form the harm that an economy can suffer when credit dries up in a crisis. Liquidity at a bank is a measure of its ability to readily find the cash it may need to meet demands upon it. Liquidity can come from direct cash holdings in currency or on account at the central bank. More commonly it comes from holding securities that can be sold quickly with least loss. This typically means highly creditworthy securities, including government bills, which have short-term maturities. Indeed if their maturity is short enough the bank may simply wait for them to return the principal at maturity. Short-term, very safe securities also tend to trade in liquid markets, meaning that large volumes can be sold without moving prices too much and with low transaction costs. However, a bank's liquidity situation, particularly in a crisis, will be affected by much more than just this reserve of cash and highly liquid securities. The maturity of its less liquid assets will also matter, since some of them may mature before the cash crunch passes, thereby providing an additional source of funds. Or they may be sold, even though this incurs a potentially substantial loss in a fire sale situation where the bank must take whatever price it can get. On the other side, banks often have contingent commitments to pay out cash, particularly through lines of credit offered to its retail and business customers. A home equity line is a retail example, while many businesses have lines of credit that allow them to borrow within set limits at any time. Of course, the biggest contingent commitment in most cases is the requirement to pay back demand deposits at any time that the depositor wants.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The pertinent literatures of the interrelated study are as under:

Sahoo, et al. (2007) examined the productivity performance trends of the Indian commercial banks for the period from 1997-98 to 2004-05 by using data envelopment analysis. The study found that the increasing average annual trends in technical efficiency for all ownership groups indicate an affirmative gesture about the effect of the reform process on the performance of the Indian banking sector; the higher cost efficiency accrual of private banks over nationalized banks indicate that nationalized banks, though old, do not reflect their learning experience in their cost minimizing behavior due to X-inefficiency factors arising from government ownership. The results also highlighted the possible stronger disciplining role played by the capital market indicating a strong link between market for corporate control and efficiency of private enterprise assumed by property right hypothesis. **Gupta and Verma (2008)** analysed

the overall financial performance of private sector banks in India through application of CAMEL Model. Besides it also attempts to compare the performance of these banks with the help of Composite Ranking Method. Banking in India is mature in terms of supply, product range and reach-even in rural India through rural banking and remote banking. In terms of quality of assets and capital adequacy, Indian banks are considered to have clean, strong and transparent balance sheets. **Sangmi (2010)** evaluated the financial performance of the two major banks operating in northern India by using CAMEL Parameters, the latest model of financial analysis. The study highlighted that the position of the banks is sound and satisfactory so far as their capital adequacy, asset quality, management capability and liquidity is concerned. **Kaur (2012)** concentrated on the profitability analysis of Nationalized in India. Bank mostly deal with money collected in the form of deposits along with their own funds in the form of share capital and resources constituting around 5 percent of the total resources of the banks. So, banks have the obligation of meeting the demand of the customers promptly, paying maintain adequate liquidity and earn required profits from their activities. Banks thus are an important instrument in making more efficient use of available savings. Banking in the India is highly fragmented with 30 banking units contributing to almost 50 percent of deposits and 60 percent of advances. Public sector commercial banks (PSCB's) comprise of State Bank of India, its seven subsidiaries and nineteen other nationalized banks. These PSCB's in India continue to be the major lenders in the economy due of their sheer size and penetrative networks which assure them high deposit mobilization and control of 80 percent of banking business in India. **Prasad and Reddy (2012)** evaluated the performance of nationalized banks, SBI and its associates through CAMEL model which measures the performance of banks from each of the important parameter like capital adequacy, assets quality, management efficiency, earning quality and liquidity. The results showed that there is no significant difference between the performance of nationalized banks and SBI group. **Singh, Chaudhry and Mohina (2013)** analyzed the liquidity of selected private sector banks in India by using CAMEL model ratios for the period of eleven years i.e. 2000-01 to 2010-11. The results revealed that there is no significant difference in the ratio of liquid assets to total assets and liquid assets to demand deposits in selected banks. However, the ratio of government securities to total assets and liquid assets to demand deposits showed a significant difference in the liquidity of the selected banks. **Thirunavukkarasu and Parthiban (2015)** analyzed the performance of major two private sector and two public sector bank for the period 2011-2014 using CAMEL approach. The study evaluated capital adequacy, asset quality, management, earnings and liquidity for determine financial performance, operating soundness and regulatory compliance of banks. The study applied debt equity ratio for the analyze of capital adequacy parameter, loan loss provisions to total loans for the analyze of assets quality parameter, return on equity for analyzing management quality parameter, return

on assets to analyze earnings ability and deposits on total assets ratio to analyze liquidity ability. It resulted that there is no significant difference between the CAMEL ratios in overall performance of selected public and selected private sector banks.

3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to analyse the liquidity of the selected nationalised banks in India and sub objectives of the study are as under:

- To analyse the spread to total assets of nationalised banks.
- To analyse the operating profits to average working fund of nationalised banks
- To analyse the liquid assets to total assets of nationalised banks
- To analyse the government securities to total assets of nationalised banks
- To analyse liquid assets to demand deposits of nationalised banks
- To analyse liquid assets to total deposits of nationalised banks

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The present study is used exploratory-cum-descriptive research design. Sample of the ten nationalised banks i.e., Andhra Bank (ANDRA), Bank of Baroda (BARODA), Bank of India (BOI), Canara Bank (CANRA), Corporation Bank (CORPN), Dena Bank (DENA), Indian Overseas Bank (IOB), Indian Bank (INDIAN), Union Bank (UNION), United Bank of India (UNITED) has been used and the period of the study is 2004-05 to 2013-14. The study is based on secondary data which has been collected from Indian Banks' Association, Reserve Bank of India, website and the various issues of Indian Economy published by the Centre for Monitoring. Average and ranking are used for the present study.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A. Spread to Total Assets Ratio

This ratio shows the ability of the bank to keep the interest on deposits low and interest on advances high. It can be calculated by dividing the NII (i.e. the difference between the interest income and interest expended) by Total Assets as under:

Spread to Total Assets ratio = Spread or Net Interest Income / Total Assets

Spread/Net Interest Income is the difference between the Interest Income and Interest expended by banks and Total Asset includes cash and balances with RBI, Balance with other banks and Money at call & Short notice, Investments, Advances, Fixed Assets and Other assets. A higher spread indicates the better earnings given by the total assets.

Table 1 exhibits that Spread to Total Assets ratio ranges from 5.07 percent in 2004-05 of UNITED to 9.07 percent in 2011-12 of ANDRA during the period of study. On an average, Spread to Total Assets ratio is highest in INDIAN i.e. 7.81 percent and lowest in BARODA i.e. 6.36

percent. On the basis of ranking, INDIAN has 1st rank and BARODA has 10th rank.

B. Operating Profits to Average Working Fund Ratio

This ratio indicates the efficiency of a bank regarding the generation of profit by utilizing its assets. Higher the ratio indicates the better income generating capacity of the assets and also the better efficiency of its management. It is calculated by dividing the Net profits by Average of Total Assets in current and previous year as follows:

Operating Profits to Average Working Fund = Net Profit / Average Working Fund

Table 2 indicates that Operating Profits to Average Working Fund ratio of the selected banks ranges from 1.23 percent in 2006-07 of BARODA to 2.99 percent in 2004-05 of UNITED during the period of study. On an average, Operating Profits to Average Working Funds ratio is highest in ANDRA i.e. 2.37 percent and lowest in UNITED i.e. 1.89 percent. On the basis of ranking, ANDRA has 1st rank and UNITED has 10th rank.

C. Liquid Assets to Total Assets Ratio

This ratio helps in knowing the overall position of liquidity of the bank which means the debt paying capacity when it arises. Liquid assets proportion to total assets determines availability of readily available funding. It can be calculated as follows:

Liquid Assets to Total Assets Ratio = Liquid Assets / Total Assets

Liquid Assets of the banks includes cash in hand, balance with RBI and other banks (in home country as well as abroad) and money at call & short notice. Total Assets includes the revaluation of all the assets. Higher ratio indicates the better debt paying capacity of the bank.

Table 3 shows that Liquid Assets to Total Assets ratio ranges from 5.20 percent in 2012-13 of UNION to 19.84 in 2013-14 of BARODA during the study period. On an average, Liquid Assets to Total Assets ratio is highest in BARODA i.e. 13.53 percent and lowest in INDIAN i.e. 7.61 percent. On the basis of ranking, BARODA has 1st rank and INDIAN has 10th rank.

D. Government Securities to Total Assets Ratio

Government Securities are the most liquid and safe investments. This ratio measures the government securities as a proportion of total assets. Banks invest in government securities primarily to meet their SLR requirements, which are around 25 percent of net demand and time liabilities. This ratio measures the risk involved in the assets held by a bank. This ratio is the proportion between government securities and total assets. This can be calculated as follows:

Government Securities to Total Assets = Government Securities / Total Assets

Government Securities are the securities issued by the government and Total assets includes cash and balances with RBI, Balance with other banks and Money at call & Short notice, Investments, Advances, Fixed assets and Other assets.

Table 4 shows that Government Securities to Total Assets ratio ranges from 0.52 percent in 2011-12 of BOI to 33.08 percent in 2004-05 of DENA during the period of study. On an average,

Government Securities to Total Assets ratio is highest in CANARA i.e. 24.19 percent and lowest in BOI i.e. 16.71 percent. On the basis of ranking, CANARA has 1st rank and BOI has 10th rank.

E. Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits Ratio

This ratio measures the ability of a bank to meet the demand from deposits in a particular year. Demand deposits offer high liquidity to the depositor and hence banks have to invest these assets in a highly liquid form. It is ratio between liquid assets of the banks and demand deposits as follows:

Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits Ratio = Liquid Assets / Demand Deposits

Liquid Assets includes cash in hand, balance with RBI and other banks (in home country as well as abroad); money at call & short notice and Demand deposit consists deposits both from banks and other institutions.

Table 5 indicates that Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits ratio ranges from 65.04 percent in 2005-06 of IOB to 284.31 percent in 2013-14 of BOI. On an average, Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits ratio is highest in BARODA i.e. 198.25 percent and lowest in CORPN i.e. 87.17 percent. On the basis of ranking, BARODA has 1st rank and CORPN has 10th rank.

F. Liquid Assets to Total Deposits Ratio

This ratio measures the liquidity available to the deposits of a bank. Total deposits include demand deposits, savings deposits, term deposits and deposits of other financial institutions. Liquid assets include cash in hand, balance with the RBI, balance with other banks (both in India and abroad), and money at call and short notice. This ratio indicates the liquidity in terms of Total Deposits of the bank. It can be calculated as under:

Liquid Assets to Total Deposits Ratio = Liquid Assets / Total Deposits

Liquid Assets of the banks includes cash in hand, balance with RBI and other banks; money at call & short notice and Total Deposits consists demand deposit, saving deposits, term deposits and deposits of other banks/financial institutions.

Table 6 indicates that Liquid Assets to Total Deposits ratio ranges from 5.48 percent in 2012-13 of ANDRA to 23.00 percent in 2013-14 of BARODA during the period of study. On an average, Liquid Assets to Total Deposits ratio is highest in BARODA i.e. 15.79 percent and lowest in INDIAN i.e. 8.83 percent. On the basis of ranking, BARODA has 1st rank and INDIAN has 10th rank in all.

5. CONCLUSION

The study concluded that Spread/Net Interest Income to Total Assets ratio is highest in Indian Bank and lowest in Bank of Baroda; Operating Profits to Average Working Fund ratio is highest in Andhra Bank and lowest in United Bank of India; Liquid Assets to Total Assets ratio is highest in Bank of Baroda and lowest in Indian Bank; Government Securities to Total Assets ratio is

highest in Canara Bank and lowest in Bank of India; Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits ratio is highest in Bank of Baroda and lowest in Corporation Bank and Liquid Assets to Total Deposits ratio is highest in Bank of Baroda and lowest in Indian Bank. It resulted that Bank of Baroda is performing well as per liquidity parameter in the considered period. The study suggested that Banks should increase their liquidity in multiple ways, each of which ordinarily has a cost, including: Shorten asset maturities, Improve the average liquidity of assets, Lengthen liability maturities, Issue more equity, Reduce contingent commitments and Obtain liquidity protection

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Table 1: Spread to Total Assets Ratio**(In Percent)**

| Years | IOB | BOI | DENA | ANDRA | CORPN | CANRA | INDIAN | BARODA | UNION | UNITED |
|---------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 2004-05 | 7.78 | 6.34 | 7.18 | 6.97 | 6.63 | 6.86 | 7.17 | 6.79 | 6.86 | 5.07 |
| 2005-06 | 7.42 | 6.26 | 6.63 | 6.58 | 6.48 | 6.55 | 7.06 | 6.22 | 6.58 | 7.10 |
| 2006-07 | 7.09 | 6.48 | 6.74 | 6.97 | 6.51 | 6.84 | 7.63 | 6.29 | 7.18 | 6.68 |
| 2007-08 | 7.82 | 6.91 | 7.01 | 7.58 | 6.78 | 7.86 | 7.39 | 6.58 | 7.41 | 6.55 |
| 2008-09 | 7.96 | 7.25 | 7.11 | 7.85 | 6.98 | 7.79 | 8.12 | 6.64 | 7.39 | 6.95 |
| 2009-10 | 7.82 | 6.50 | 6.96 | 7.05 | 6.53 | 7.08 | 7.75 | 6.00 | 6.82 | 6.82 |
| 2010-11 | 6.77 | 6.19 | 7.10 | 7.61 | 6.37 | 6.86 | 7.69 | 6.11 | 6.97 | 7.04 |
| 2011-12 | 8.15 | 8.25 | 7.77 | 9.07 | 7.96 | 8.25 | 8.65 | 6.63 | 8.06 | 7.80 |
| 2012-13 | 8.45 | 7.05 | 7.84 | 8.82 | 7.93 | 8.26 | 8.53 | 6.43 | 8.06 | 8.07 |
| 2013-14 | 8.25 | 6.61 | 7.99 | 8.54 | 8.09 | 8.04 | 8.14 | 5.90 | 8.30 | 8.47 |
| Average | 7.75 | 6.78 | 7.23 | 7.70 | 7.03 | 7.44 | 7.81 | 6.36 | 7.36 | 7.06 |
| Ranking | 2 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 7 |

Source: Performance Highlights of Various Banks.**Table 2: Operating Profits to Average Working Fund Ratio****(In Percent)**

| Years | Banks | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | IOB | BOI | DENA | ANDRA | CORPN | CANRA | INDIAN | BARODA | UNION | UNITED |
| 2004-05 | 2.63 | 1.77 | 1.94 | 3.52 | 1.99 | 2.38 | 1.27 | 2.58 | 2.52 | 2.99 |
| 2005-06 | 2.70 | 1.64 | 2.40 | 2.18 | 2.66 | 2.90 | 2.18 | 2.74 | 1.87 | 2.93 |
| 2006-07 | 2.10 | 1.89 | 2.24 | 2.27 | 2.50 | 1.45 | 1.53 | 1.23 | 2.19 | 1.31 |
| 2007-08 | 2.46 | 2.31 | 2.02 | 2.12 | 2.20 | 2.87 | 2.70 | 1.96 | 2.34 | 1.64 |
| 2008-09 | 2.55 | 2.70 | 1.75 | 2.15 | 2.50 | 1.31 | 2.90 | 2.22 | 2.28 | 1.25 |
| 2009-10 | 1.59 | 1.88 | 1.67 | 2.41 | 2.26 | 2.19 | 2.95 | 2.03 | 2.21 | 1.22 |
| 2010-11 | 2.11 | 1.72 | 2.00 | 2.60 | 2.25 | 2.15 | 2.94 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 1.89 |
| 2011-12 | 1.94 | 1.72 | 2.06 | 2.49 | 2.01 | 1.72 | 2.59 | 2.19 | 2.34 | 2.02 |
| 2012-13 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 2.12 | 1.87 | 1.56 | 1.98 | 1.88 | 2.04 | 1.97 |
| 2013-14 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.82 | 1.56 | 1.51 | 1.67 | 1.61 | 1.59 | 1.69 |
| Average | 2.14 | 1.90 | 1.95 | 2.37 | 2.18 | 2.00 | 2.27 | 2.07 | 2.16 | 1.89 |
| Ranking | 5 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 10 |

Source: Performance Highlights of Various Banks.**Table 3: Liquid Assets to Total Assets Ratio****(In Percent)**

| Years | Banks | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | IOB | BOI | DENA | ANDRA | CORPN | CANRA | INDIAN | BARODA | UNION | UNITED |
| 2004-05 | 9.75 | 8.18 | 7.42 | 10.77 | 11.26 | 8.34 | 6.65 | 10.20 | 9.31 | 7.85 |
| 2005-06 | 6.25 | 10.19 | 9.43 | 12.64 | 10.93 | 10.12 | 10.28 | 12.34 | 7.39 | 8.80 |
| 2006-07 | 10.92 | 12.29 | 8.96 | 8.46 | 12.74 | 10.07 | 8.83 | 13.24 | 8.47 | 10.49 |
| 2007-08 | 10.15 | 9.91 | 10.45 | 10.06 | 13.39 | 10.11 | 9.61 | 12.42 | 8.40 | 11.23 |
| 2008-09 | 9.02 | 9.65 | 12.09 | 7.72 | 12.13 | 7.81 | 7.95 | 10.59 | 9.93 | 10.33 |
| 2009-10 | 7.49 | 11.36 | 8.88 | 12.36 | 9.66 | 7.42 | 8.00 | 12.74 | 8.08 | 8.28 |
| 2010-11 | 6.72 | 10.62 | 7.64 | 9.60 | 7.24 | 9.14 | 7.03 | 13.93 | 8.52 | 8.14 |
| 2011-12 | 7.40 | 7.53 | 6.35 | 6.92 | 7.15 | 7.53 | 6.23 | 14.35 | 5.98 | 7.13 |
| 2012-13 | 6.24 | 12.12 | 8.66 | 4.64 | 6.56 | 8.42 | 5.92 | 15.61 | 5.20 | 7.84 |
| 2013-14 | 6.91 | 10.71 | 5.49 | 5.64 | 6.41 | 9.11 | 5.60 | 19.84 | 6.52 | 8.64 |
| Average | 8.09 | 10.26 | 8.54 | 8.88 | 9.75 | 8.81 | 7.61 | 13.53 | 7.78 | 8.87 |
| Ranking | 8 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 5 |

Source: Performance Highlights of Various Banks.

Table 4: Government Securities to Total Assets Ratio**(In Percent)**

| Years | Banks | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | IOB | BOI | DENA | ANDRA | CORPN | CANRA | INDIAN | BARODA | UNION | UNITED |
| 2004-05 | 30.94 | 17.53 | 33.08 | 26.02 | 23.97 | 30.62 | 26.35 | 15.74 | 18.88 | 20.55 |
| 2005-06 | 26.14 | 19.53 | 26.49 | 23.97 | 21.96 | 22.24 | 21.90 | 16.58 | 18.51 | 28.46 |
| 2006-07 | 25.11 | 17.86 | 24.13 | 23.89 | 21.95 | 24.99 | 23.29 | 19.32 | 23.75 | 25.74 |
| 2007-08 | 24.32 | 18.47 | 21.92 | 23.12 | 21.22 | 24.63 | 24.77 | 18.68 | 26.43 | 22.36 |
| 2008-09 | 21.85 | 18.86 | 20.55 | 22.22 | 20.20 | 24.26 | 22.38 | 17.65 | 21.65 | 22.67 |
| 2009-10 | 24.45 | 20.68 | 23.11 | 21.85 | 22.20 | 23.71 | 22.77 | 17.76 | 21.86 | 25.41 |
| 2010-11 | 21.30 | 19.18 | 21.53 | 20.86 | 19.57 | 21.17 | 21.62 | 16.54 | 19.66 | 21.24 |
| 2011-12 | 22.75 | 0.58 | 22.21 | 21.39 | 22.64 | 23.72 | 21.00 | 15.47 | 19.25 | 22.23 |
| 2012-13 | 22.18 | 17.56 | 23.59 | 22.54 | 24.09 | 24.73 | 19.10 | 18.65 | 19.81 | 22.37 |
| 2013-14 | 21.44 | 16.87 | 23.24 | 23.86 | 23.28 | 21.87 | 20.31 | 14.52 | 19.71 | 28.04 |
| Average | 24.05 | 16.71 | 23.99 | 22.97 | 22.11 | 24.19 | 22.35 | 17.09 | 20.95 | 23.91 |
| Ranking | 2 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 4 |

Source: Performance Highlights of Various Banks**Table 5: Liquid Assets to Demand Deposits Ratio****(In Percent)**

| Years | Banks | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | IOB | BOI | DENA | ANDRA | CORPN | CANRA | INDIAN | BARODA | UNION | UNITED |
| 2004-05 | 98.85 | 127.43 | 83.91 | 137.72 | 93.19 | 102.85 | 93.06 | 140.46 | 134.56 | 84.30 |
| 2005-06 | 65.04 | 154.54 | 105.17 | 166.60 | 86.14 | 131.09 | 152.87 | 166.98 | 110.19 | 93.42 |
| 2006-07 | 131.75 | 185.84 | 85.90 | 109.89 | 99.14 | 134.45 | 136.51 | 191.94 | 100.96 | 112.22 |
| 2007-08 | 114.93 | 142.05 | 131.03 | 129.13 | 84.86 | 137.84 | 143.04 | 190.66 | 98.24 | 120.11 |
| 2008-09 | 134.33 | 172.96 | 163.81 | 101.38 | 80.00 | 119.48 | 126.29 | 166.68 | 121.41 | 118.81 |
| 2009-10 | 102.22 | 196.57 | 110.04 | 165.54 | 80.22 | 106.89 | 122.47 | 187.42 | 97.21 | 95.94 |
| 2010-11 | 101.80 | 221.15 | 98.60 | 146.07 | 73.86 | 125.34 | 132.96 | 215.84 | 102.45 | 85.92 |
| 2011-12 | 132.34 | 190.16 | 75.56 | 135.74 | 95.06 | 190.16 | 126.52 | 221.70 | 81.32 | 74.71 |
| 2012-13 | 115.53 | 270.32 | 142.96 | 96.60 | 83.24 | 233.09 | 140.78 | 239.36 | 67.16 | 94.29 |
| 2013-14 | 135.56 | 284.31 | 99.86 | 125.99 | 95.97 | 252.64 | 146.52 | 261.49 | 101.63 | 133.86 |
| Average | 113.24 | 194.53 | 109.68 | 131.47 | 87.17 | 153.38 | 132.10 | 198.25 | 101.51 | 101.36 |
| Ranking | 6 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 9 |

Source: Performance Highlights of Various Banks.**Table 6: Liquid Assets to Total Deposits Ratio****(In Percent)**

| Years | Banks | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | IOB | BOI | DENA | ANDRA | CORPN | CANRA | INDIAN | BARODA | UNION | UNITED |
| 2004-05 | 11.20 | 9.86 | 8.87 | 12.79 | 14.03 | 9.52 | 7.64 | 11.87 | 10.90 | 8.93 |
| 2005-06 | 7.34 | 12.19 | 10.60 | 15.15 | 12.44 | 11.52 | 12.00 | 14.94 | 8.89 | 10.01 |
| 2006-07 | 13.06 | 14.52 | 10.18 | 9.71 | 15.86 | 11.75 | 10.53 | 15.17 | 10.22 | 11.94 |
| 2007-08 | 12.26 | 11.81 | 11.90 | 11.52 | 16.09 | 11.86 | 11.09 | 14.67 | 10.06 | 12.98 |
| 2008-09 | 10.91 | 11.47 | 13.61 | 8.90 | 14.25 | 9.18 | 9.21 | 12.52 | 11.52 | 11.75 |
| 2009-10 | 8.87 | 13.59 | 9.96 | 14.37 | 11.64 | 8.38 | 9.20 | 14.71 | 9.28 | 9.35 |
| 2010-11 | 8.28 | 12.48 | 8.42 | 11.35 | 8.90 | 10.45 | 8.09 | 16.35 | 9.93 | 9.41 |
| 2011-12 | 9.11 | 8.62 | 7.19 | 8.17 | 8.59 | 8.62 | 7.29 | 16.67 | 7.03 | 8.17 |
| 2012-13 | 7.55 | 14.36 | 10.10 | 5.48 | 7.64 | 9.76 | 6.79 | 18.02 | 6.15 | 8.93 |
| 2013-14 | 8.34 | 12.87 | 6.23 | 6.66 | 7.36 | 10.66 | 6.46 | 23.00 | 7.75 | 9.70 |
| Average | 9.69 | 12.18 | 9.71 | 10.41 | 11.68 | 10.17 | 8.83 | 15.79 | 9.17 | 10.12 |
| Ranking | 8 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 6 |

Source: Performance Highlights of Various Banks.