

A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

by

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DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESSADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

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SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of ROHITH R 42410188 who carried out the Project Training “A STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS” under

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ABSTRACT

For the development of the country's economy , healthy , efficient and a seamless banking system is important . A study is done for comparison financial results of ICICI Bank with prominent selected banks in the same the private sector . The aim of the study was to compare performance ICICI Bank with major selected banks . The selected banks for the study are AXIS , HDFC and KOTAK Mahindra . The ratios used for the study are interest spread , net profit margin , return on equity , total asset turnover ratio , profitability of assets , ratio of loan deposits , ratio of cash deposits and liquid assets deposit on demand . Analyze the variance of the mean among the selected banks analysis of variance. Over analysis found that ICICI Bank has achieved a better position on the network profit margin and debt coverage ratio with positive differences compared ICICI Bank and selected private banks . On the contrary , it did not turn out well in terms of retrun on assets , retrun on net worth , total assets ratio . Main the recommendation of the study is the Merger of AXIS bank and ICICI which has more potential in terms of net worth and return on assets . A combination of the two banks will become the largest private bank in India and it will be easy expand in the world .

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CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

The banking sector plays an important role in the effective functioning of the economy of the Czech Republic Earth . It plays a vital role in our daily transactions . They act as mediators , they help to pool and streamline savings. Over the past few years , Indian banks have achieved achievements that are outstanding . Due to the variety of models and advanced technology appeared among the financial industry , some of the traditional banking eminences between banks , insurance companies and securities companies . Although they exist changes in the banking sector banks still maintain and fulfill their primary role of acceptance deposits and lending funds from these deposits . In India , banks were sported by society an upcoming branch network that caters to the financial needs of all walks of life . Today those with no education or minimal literacy want to know financial performance banks in which they deposit or invest. An earlier financial analysis was carried out only by going through records and files but now we use tools or techniques to do it perform an analysis . Some of them are ratio analysis , comparative statement analysis , time ordinal analysis , joint size analysis .

Banks are a very important part of the economy as they provide basic services to both consumers and businesses . As financial service providers , they provide you with a protected place to accumulate cash . Banks are seen as the income of the country's financial system , which helps to accelerate income and savings from one hand to another . Commercial banks in India are divided into public sector banks , private sector banks and foreign banks . Private sector banks play an important role in the development of the Indian economy . After liberalization, banking has undergone major changes . Economic reforms have completely changed the banking sector . The RBI has allowed setting up of new banks in the private sector as per the recommendations of the Narashiman Committee . India banking was dominated by public sector banks . But now the situation has changed , a new generation of banks with the use of technology and professional management has won a reasonable position in the banking sector . Private sector banks have performed significantly with branch expansion , revenue generation and innovative services . This paper has attempted to discuss an overview of private sector banks in India .

Banks act as the backbone of development economy . The primary purpose of a bank is to receive deposits and provide loans to those who need money pledged on banking standards . The efficiency of the bank in the mobilization of savings in the productive channel strengthens economy . Every bank must function well and function for the free flow of money throughout the system the country for which periodic inspections and evaluations are granted based on different evaluation models .

The Indian financial system has been regulated mainly by interest rate regulation, credit restrictions, equity market controls and foreign exchange controls. Indian Banking Sector is divided into four categories i.e. Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, Foreign Banks in India and Scheduled Commercial Banks. Banks are considered to be very important financial mediators or institutions because they result into well being of saver as well as investors. Financing facilitates the flow of goods and services and the activities of the government. It also provides a great portion of the medium of exchange to the country. Banks are the backbone of the economy of the country because they play significant role in the effort to attain stable prices, high level of employment and sound economic growth. Improvement of economic efficiency of savers and investors raises overall improvement in living standard of the society at large .

Private sector bank plays an important role in development of Indian economy. After liberalization the banking industry under went major changes. Important decisions taken by government after liberalization are reduce of government's stake Of 51% in public sector banks. RBI permitted new banks to be started in the private sector as per the recommendation of Narashiman committee. Foreign banks also were permitted to enter Indian banking industry .

During 1994-1995 permission were give to set up banks like UTI bank, IndusInd bank, ICICI bank, Global trust bank Ltd., Centurion bank Ltd., and HDFC bank Ltd., latter during 1995-1996 further new banks like Times bank Ltd., Bank of Punjab Ltd., Development credit bank Ltd., and IDBI bank was set up. The following table shows the number of banks and branches operating in India as on 30th June 2006 .

Bank Group	No. of Branches	Numbers of Banks
Nationalized Sector Banks	34073	19
State Bank of India	13844	8
Other Public Sector Bank	181	1
Private Sector Banks	6543	28
Regional Rural Bank	14488	130
Non Schedule Commercial Banks	26	4
Foreign Banks	262	29
Total	69417	219

Functioning of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), is at a relative disadvantage when compared to the private sector, which is offering state-of-the-art facilities such as ATMs, doorstep banking, banking on phone, internet banking, core banking etc. PSBs also suffer from huge costs of labor and low levels of automation. This apart, the problems which have assumed enormous proportion today as far as Public Sector banks concerned are ballooning NPA levels, declining margins, poor credit off-take, high overheads, and lack of good quality assets. But at this juncture we have to accept that the number of branch network offered by public sector banks cannot be matched with other sectors.

Banking sector's financial performance shows overall structure of financial system of any economy and it put an impact on the performance of the economy. Typically the growth of banks mainly depends on its conventional business services like deposits & loans. In case of comparative study always variables like growth, profitability and level of non-performing assets (NPAs) are used to compare the performance of the banks. The major outcome of Indian banking reform has now received, as now economy is being fueled with funding. Definitely it provides the financial assistance for expansion and taking the economy in the transforming stage for maturity level. Inclusive growth is always depending on the growth and development of banking everywhere. At India speedy growth of last decade is being result of progress of banking sector, especially after private sector opening and same has created a competition with dominating public banking and in the result expansion of services and increases in the profitability volume has been registered.

Last decade is being learning for financial or accounting experts about their failure to evaluate the financial analysis of banking or the judge their soundness of the financial system worldwide. And as of result all economies have had crossed with distinctive financial crisis and it has been dictated by us with various synonymous recession, slowdown and meltdown. Now as a result regular critical financial analysis of banking is only a step what has been decided or understood by every expert for making some ground level understanding or for developing few safeguards for future precautions .

Banks financial performance undertakes or determines the pace of development of economy, if banking sector fails to prove their satiability in the society; undoubtedly customer will lose his trust in the economy and critically the next moment Recession starts. Banks performs only the money transactions, including accepting deposits from the society and lending the funds to the needy ones in the form of loans. The last 2 decade witnessed many positive developments in the Indian banking sector; some banks have established an outstanding track record of innovation, growth and value creation. The recent global financial crisis has triggered fall of many economies, and it was contributed by financial losses and volume of large non performance assets at banking sector. Hence the study of financial performance of banks specifically deposits & loan performance, risk management studies are pivotal to calculate the growth of any economy .

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY :

1. To analyze and compare the financial performance of ICICI Bank with selected private sector banks .
2. To find out the variance of the mean among the selected private sector banks.

1.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY :

1. A company's financial performance tells investors about its general well-being.
2. It's a snapshot of its economic health and the work management is doing and provides a look into the future.
3. It's operations and profits are on track to grow and the outlook for its stock.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY :

1. Analyze financial ratios to assess profitability , solvency , working capital management , liquidity and operational efficiency.
2. Compare current performance with historical conditions using ratio analysis.
3. Compare with peer companies or industry averages to find out how well companies are performing .

CHAPTER 2 – REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Barot & Japee (2021) concluded that financial possibility of the RRBs (Regional Rural Banks) has, however, been a matter of concern since the 1980s, just five years after their existence. A number of committees have gone into the issue of their financial possibility and feasible restructuring. India's economy is primarily rural in nature. Over the past few years rural India has witnessed an increase in the buying power of consumers, accompanied by their desire to upgrade their standard of living.

Parmar & Japee (2021) tried to study aimed at identifying the major factors that affects the perception of employee towards innovative banking practices carrying out in cooperative banks in Gujarat and also compares those factors with cities, age groups and education of the employees. The study employed exploratory factor analysis and found that there is major six factors like fast and secured internet banking, Advanced ATM and Mobile Banking, Availability of ECS, Customer Convenience, RTGS and NEFT Facilities, Effective Customer Care Services.

Patel & Japee (2021) their study is aimed at examining India's banking industry for the corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities being carried out by the major players and conducting impact analysis of such activities in terms of image building and performance improvement of such players.

Saji Thazhungal Govindan Nair(2021) Among many techniques available today for evaluating the financial performance of banks, compared to traditional tools, the CAMELS rating model of financial analysis is considered more efficient in laying down clear risk assessment systems, developing and monitoring quality performance, identification of problems, and the correction of deficiencies.

Vijayalakshmi, Janani J.P. (2021) used CAMELS Model to assess the Profitability and Liquidity positions of BOB and HDFC Bank from 2015 to 2020. The comparative analysis of financial performance of both the selected banks shown that HDFC have better financial status as compare to BOB .

Patel Bhaveshkumar K (2020) study the Financial performance of SBI bank, this study is based on secondary data that has been collected from annual reports of the SBI bank, books, newspapers, magazines, journals, documents, research papers, websites and other published information. . It is major part of total banking system in India. SBI is the India's largest commercial bank in terms of assets, deposits and employees. This study main objective is to find out the profitability, liquidity ratios and solvency ratios to measure the financial health of SBI bank.

Tripathi & Chaubey (2020) observed the intensity of fall during the two time periods over a six-month time span. The result showed that there was a sharp yet decent fall in the pandemic phase though the overall decline during the former period was higher than the pandemic period. They used One-way Anova to compare the performance of the stock indices of different countries and graphs and correlations to make a comparative analysis between the two incidents.

Tripathi and Japee (2020) analyzed the performance of mutual funds in India and try to identify whether the mutual funds can give reward to changeability and unpredictability with the help of statistical tools like standard deviations, beta, Sharpe ratio and Jensen's alpha. This study concluded that from selected 15 schemes all the funds have performed well in the high volatile market movement expect SBI Blue-chip Fund, Nippon India Large cap Fund, Nippon India Growth Fund, Nippon India Small cap Fund and DSP Small cap Fund.

Raiyani, J. R. (2020) compares the performance of the world's leading public, private, and foreign banks. According to the report, foreign banks outperform both public and private sector banks in terms of capital adequacy, management efficiency, and liquidity management.

Mayakkannan, C. J. R., & Jayasankar, C. (2020) aims to demonstrate the relative financial situation and performance of selected public and private banking sectors. The overall trend conclude that private banks are growing faster than public sector banks.

Jyothirmoy Koley (2019) has done the analysis of financial position and performance of public and private sector banks in India: A comparative study on SBI and HDFC Bank. She has used CAMEL Model with T-test. According to her study it found that HDFC Bank is quite better than SBI on the basis of profitability position, liquidity condition and management efficiency.

Puja Agarwal (2019) analyzed the public and private banks profitability condition. She has taken 4 major profitability ratios such as ROE, ROA, NIM, Operating Profits and also compare CGR of public and private sector banks. She used independent t-test for her study. According to her study, it concluded that Private banks has better profitability condition as compare to public banks.

Kadam, M. M., & Sapkal, D. (2019) examines the comparative performance of leading public and private sector banks. Government Banks are facing major problems in Asset management due to more Non Performing Assets. The Profit and earning motives are higher in Private Banks than Public sector Banks.

T Nayana .N and Dr. veena K.P (2018) A study on Financial performance of State Bank of India. This study attempts to measure the financial performance and relative profitability of state bank of India. For this study, we have used profitability position of SBI and to analyze the profitability performance of SBI. It is very essential to analyze how their profitability is influenced by number of factors which will further suggest them where they need to concentrate more. In this article we have analyzed of mean, standard deviation and ANOVA test have been used. This paper concludes Profitability is the primary motivating force for any economic activity.

Al-Kaseasbah, (2018) Analyzed and compared SBI and ICICI bank's financial Performance. He took data from the year 2012 to 2016. Financial ratios analyzed and hypothesis testing were also conducted, and it was concluded that the SBI registered good financial results as compare to ICICI Bank in India.

Devi (2017) inspected the financial performance of the SBI and ICICI banks from the year 2012 to 2017. The ratios like operating and debt-equity ratios were utilized and the study concluded that operating income of SBI was superior to ICICI bank.

Hawaldar et. al., (2017a) analysed the impact of financial and oil price crisis on the financial performance of selected banks in Bahrain. They selected a sample of seven commercial banks out of which three Islamic banks and four conventional banks. The study covered a period of eleven years, from 2005 to 2015. The financial performance of banks in terms of profitability, efficiency, leverage and liquidity is analysed through ratios. They found that there was not much impact on the financial performance of the banks during the crisis and pre-crisis period but the impact was observed in post financial crisis. The oil price crisis has an impact on the financial performance of banks all the banks. **Hawaldar et. al., (2017b)** examined the impact of oil crisis on the performance of selected banks of Kingdom of Bahrain using profitability, efficiency, capital adequacy and liquidity ratios in the pre-crisis and crisis periods. The study reveals that there is no significant difference in the

performance of banks in the pre-crisis and crisis period. The results indicate that there is a significant difference in the performance of conventional banks and Islamic banks in the pre-crisis period. **Hawaladar et. al., (2017c)** revealed that conventional retail banks, except for Bahrain development bank, have consistent performance in return on assets and return on equity. While among the Islamic retail banks, the performance of Kuwait finance house is satisfactory in terms of profitability. **Hawaladar et. al., (2017d)** found that the staff cost to income ratio, cost to income ratio, asset utilization and operating efficiency is higher in wholesale Islamic and conventional banks compared to retail banks.

Ch. Balaji and Dr.G. Praveen Kumar (2017) discussed about the financial performances of 5 selected public banks and 5 selected private banks in India. They analyzed the data from the period 2011-12 to 2015-16. They used T-test, mean as tools of analysis and compare the financial performance of selected commercial banks. After analysis the study demonstrated that the selected private banks' financial growth is more as compare to selected public sector banks.

Sonaje and Nerlekar [4] attempted to study the performance of commercial banks in India during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17. Their results showed that HDFC bank and Kotak bank are the top performers while the public sector giant Punjab National bank and State Bank of India are at the bottom.

Kumar and Chander [5] evaluated the financial performance of public and private sector banks during the period from 2004- 05 to 2016-17. Their study results showed that private sector banks are performing better than public sector banks in terms of profit per employee, operating profit to total assets ratio, return on assets and return on advances ratio. Whereas, public sector banks are performing better than private sector banks in terms of returnon-investment ratio. They also found that difference between the ratios of various banks is statistically significant except in case of return on equity.

Singh, J. P., Seth, M. (2017) The author has taken CAMEL approach to compare the Capital Adequacy with public and private sector banks. He has selected only one parameter from Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management Quality, Earning Quality and Liquidity.

Ramya S, Narmadha NKB, Lekha S, Nandhitha Bagyam VR and Keerthana A (2017) describe Analysis of financial performance of state bank of India using camels approach. This present paper is to analyse the financial performance of SBI (State Bank of India) over a period of five years (2012-2016).On the basis, performance evaluation of SBI ltd was Based on various parameters of CAMELS

rating system is useful for banks as well as for those who deal with the bank in order to identify the weakness and take corrective measures.

AnjuSharan (2016) has opined that not only earnings, but also the quality of earning has to be seen in the context of sustainability, competitiveness, healthy growth for the banking sector. The study recommended that the banks of the increase the interest and non-interesting come through fully utilisation of resources and improve the operational efficiency.

Jaiswal, A., Jain, C (2016) To study the financial performance between SBI and ICICI banks, the author has not only compared financial performance through ratio analysis but also found the market position of the both banks.

Prakash P., Sundararajan, S. (2016) The study is quantitative analytical research with fundamental and technical analysis. Here the research is based on the secondary data and the tools used for analysis are Ratio analysis, Beta Analysis (β), Relative Strength Index (RSI) and Rate of Change (ROC).

Jothi, K. & Geethalakshmi, A. (2016) This study tries to evaluate the profitability & financial position of selected companies of Indian automobile industry using statistical tools like, ratio analysis, mean, standard deviation, correlation.

Kumar Mohan M.S, Vasu. V. and Narayana T. (2016) The study has been made through using different ratios , mean, standard deviation and Altman's Z score approach to study the financial health of the company. The study reveals there is a positive correlation between liquidity and profitability ratios except return on total assets as well as Z score value indicate good health of the company.

Kaur Harpreet (2016) The author tries to examine the qualities & quantities performer of maruti Suzuki co. & how had both impact on its market share in India, For this study secondary data has been collected from annual reports, journals, report automobile sites. Result shows that MSL has been successfully leading automobile sector in India for last few years.

Kapil K Dave (2016) the comparative study of NPA of public and private sector banks have concluded that each bank has its own independence credit rating agency which should evaluate the financial capacity of the borrower before given them credit facilities. NPA can be considered as a crucial rating factor for any bank; it should regularly evaluate the financial condition of their clients.

Hawaladar et. al., (2016b) opined that no significant difference between the performance of retail and wholesale conventional banks operating in Bahrain. **Hawaladar et. al., (2016c)** revealed that team orientation and development is the crucial aspect in enhancing employees' performance. The study opines that the leadership affect the performance of the banks in Bahrain.

AlpeshGajera (2015) in his research article an financial performance evaluation of private and public sector banks found that there in significance difference in the financial performance of these banks and private sector banks are performed better than public sector banks in respect of capital adequacy ratio and financial performance.

Dr Richa Jain, Prof. Mitali Amit Shelankar & Prof Bharti Sumit Mirchandani, (2015)

Tools / Techniques of financial statement analysis:- The various tools and techniques of financial statement analysis are

- Trend Percentage Analysis: It is also known as Intra firm comparison in which the financial statements of the same company for few years are compared for some important series of information.
- Comparative Statement: These are the statement of financial positions at different periods of time. The financial position is shown in a comparative form over two period of time.
- Common Size Statements: The common size statements, balance sheet and income statements are shown in terms of percentages. The data is shown as percentage of total assets, liabilities and sales.
- Ratio Analysis: It is a technique of analysis and interpretation of financial statements. It is the process of establishing and interpreting various financial ratios for helping in taking decisions.
- Funds Flow Statements: It is a statement of studying the changes in the financial position of a business enterprise between the beginning and the end it is a statement indicating rises of funds for a period of time.
- Cash Flow Statements: It shows the changes in cash flow between two periods.

Takeh Ata & Navaprabha Jubiliy (2015) Author has made conceptual model to outline the impact of capital structure on the financial performance i.e. capital structure is independent variable that value is measured by using four ratios namely, financial debt, total debt equity, total asset debt and interest coverage ratio where as financial performance is dependent variable that value is measured by using four ratios as return on assets, return on equity , operating profit margin and return on capital employed. Researcher has selected 13 major steel industries and applied

various statistical tools like standard deviation, correlation matrix, anova etc are employed for testing hypothesis with help of SPSS22.

Krishnaveni , M. & Vidya, R (2015) Author has selected 87 companies out of 242 companies in capital line database to discuss the standard current ratio of automobile industry is matched with tractor and four sectors like engine parts, lamps, gears and ancillaries with standard norms.

Agarwal, Nidhi (2015) The study focus on the comparative financial performance of Maruti Suzuki and Tata motors ltd. The financial data and information required for the study are drawn from the various annual reports of companies. The liquidity and leverage analysis of both the firms are done. To analyze the leverage position four ratios are considered namely, capital gearing, debt-equity, total debt and proprietary ratio. The result shows that Tata motors ltd has to increase the portion of proprietor's fund in business to improve long term solvency position.

Maheswari, V. (2015) Made an attempt to analyze the financial soundness of the Hero Honda motors limited have identified three factors, namely liquidity position, solvency position and profitability position based on the study of period 2002 to 2010 using ratio analysis.

Surekha B. & Krishnalah K.Rama (2015) This study reveals the prosperity of Tata motors company. It can be concluded that inner strength of company is remarkable. Company can further improve its profitability by optimum capital gearing, reduction in administration and financial expenses for the growth of company.

Becker Dieter (2015) The report shows about the current state and future prospects of the worldwide automobile industry. This survey report the manufacturer, executive and consumer views about four aspects, mobility culture, technological fit, business model readiness and market share.

Sarwade Walmik Kachru (2015) Analyzed the effects of liberalization, government delicensing and liberal trade policies on the growth of Indian auto mobile industry .The study recommends that investing four- wheeler is going to be smart potion not only in India but all around the world.

Krishnaveni, M. & Vidya, R. (2015) Find that Indian automobile industry is a high flying sector these days and emerging as an export hub in wake of liberalisation and globalization. This paper revises the category wise production, sales and exports of automobile industry in India. Industry growth can be viewed in term of pre and post liberalization. As government allows 100 percent FDI, increase 15% in customs duty on cars and MUVs to encourage local manufacturer and concessional import duty on specified parts of hybrid vehicles.

Singh, A. K. (2015) The author has conducted study in analysis of profitability position of private bank in India like AXIS, ICICI, Karur Vysa bank (KVB), YesBank, and highlight the overall profitability of bank (i.e.) Interest spread, Net profit margin, return on long term fund, return on net worth & Return on assets, Adjusted cash margin.

Malhotra, N. (2015) Here the author has explained the financial soundness of the three banks SBI, ICICI and Standard Bank. The data used is secondary for the study. The study results in terming that growth of assets is more in ICICI bank. The SBI shows growth in advances and deposits whereas standard chartered bank efficiently controls expenditure as well income compared to the other banks. The study suggests that SBI has to improve its financial position to match with these two banks.

Apoorva Trivedi (2015) has examined the comparative performance of leading public and private sector banks in India and found that capital adequacy for all the banks have capital about the required level. The earnings ability of banks depends largely on the management of its assets and liabilities which are significant to maintain adequate capital and loan allowance.

CHAPTER 3 – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 METHODOLOGY :

Research methodology is mainly needed for the purpose of framing the research process and the designs and tools that are to be used for the project purpose.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN :

The research design adopted for the study are experimental and Descriptive in nature.

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA :

The data collected is based on secondary data. It is collected from Financial Statements published from 2016-2021, books Magazines, thesis and websites of the banks taken for the study and from Reserve Bank of India.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE : 4 Private Sector Banks

3.5 PERIOD OF STUDY : Financial Year: 2018 - 2022 (4 years)

CHAPTER 4 – DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA :

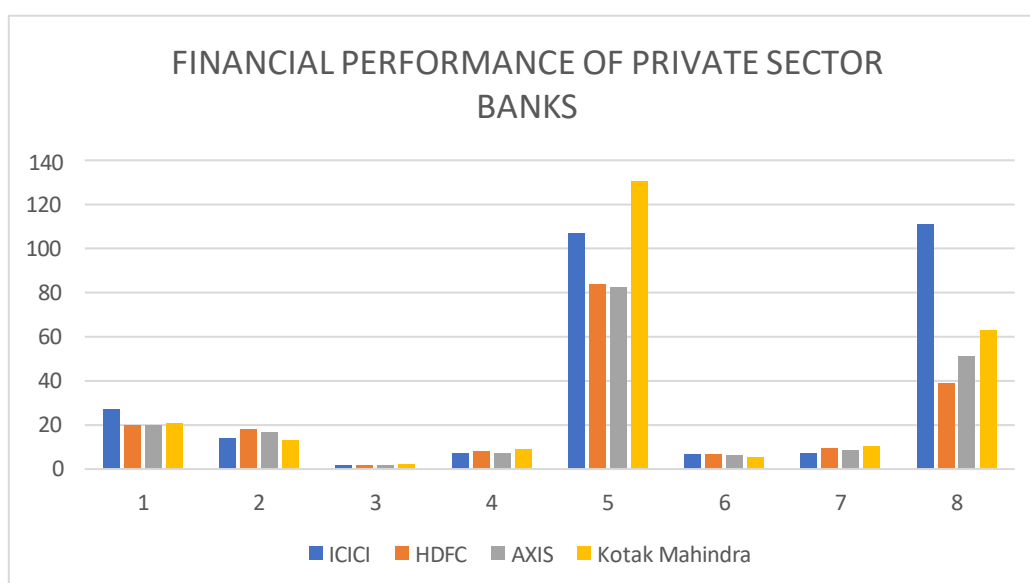
This study deals with the empirical analysis and interpretation of the collected data. The data is collected for the four banks (ICICI,HDFC,AXIS,Katok Mahindra) for the periods of four years (2018 to 2022).

4.2 RATIO ANALYSIS :

Table-4.2.1 Financial Performance of Private Sector Banks :

Banks	Net Profit Margin	Return on Net worth	Return on Assets	Interest spread	Credit deposit Ratio	Cash Deposit Ratio	Total Assets Turnover ratio	Liquid assets to demand deposit ratio
ICICI	27.02	13.94	1.65	7.304	106.818	6.678	6.878	111.136
HDFC	19.93	18.006	1.858	8.092	83.808	6.51	9.26	38.698
AXIS	19.99	16.59	1.68	7.206	82.552	5.942	8.3	50.976
Kotak Mahindra	20.438	13.116	2.092	8.788	130.434	5.37	10.36	62.674

Chart- 4.2.1 Financial Performance of Private Sector Banks



Interpretation: In the table we can find that the average net profit margin of ICICI bank is more than the other private banks, followed by Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis and HDFC bank respectively. The average return on net worth of HDFC bank is the highest compare to other banks followed by Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank respectively. From the table. it's clear that Kotak Mahindra bank has highest average return on assets compared to other banks, followed by HDFC bank, Axis Bank and ICICI bank respectively. It indicates the weak position of the ICICI bank in return on total assets. It is clear that Kotak Mahindra Bank has got highest average interest spread compared to other banks, followed by HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank and Axis Bank respectively. It indicates the weakness of ICICI bank in total interest income and expenses to average working fund.

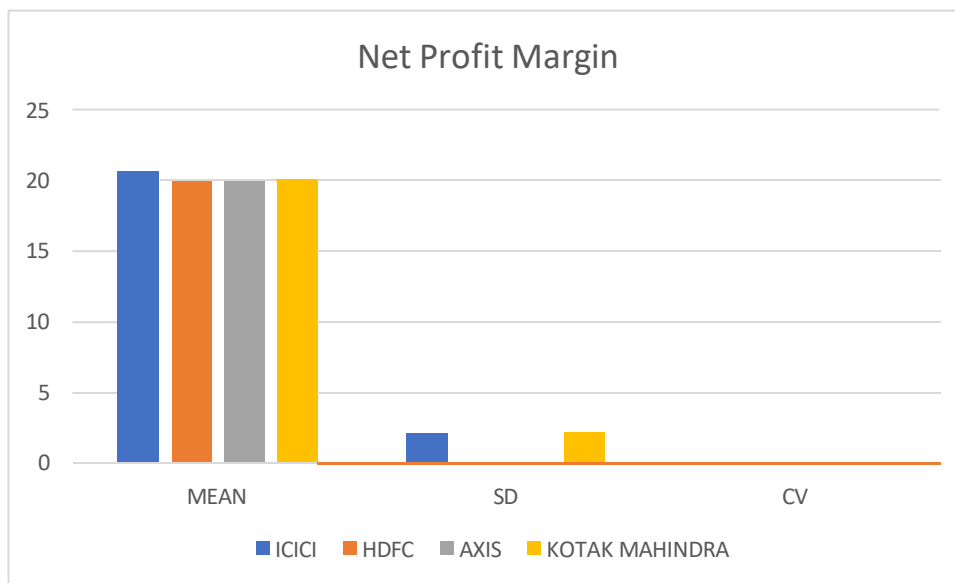
Kotak Mahindra Bank has the highest average loan to deposit ratio compared to other banks, followed by ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank and Axis Bank. Although ICICI Bank is second in order for loan deposit ratio, still shows that ICICI Bank is capable of generating more loans for deposit received compared to HDFC and AXIS banks. ICICI Bank has highest cash deposit ratio compared to other banks followed by HDFC Bank, Axis Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank. It means that ICICI Bank has more deposits compared to deposit to other banks. Kotak Mahindra Bank has the highest total asset turnover ratio compared to other banks, followed by HDFC Bank, Axis Bank and ICICI Bank, respectively. It shows ICICI Bank is less efficient in generating income from its assets. ICICI Bank has highest demand deposit ratio of liquid assets compared to Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis Bank and HDFC Bank respectively. It shows that ICICI Bank has the highest ability to deliver instant and short term deposit in cash or online banking or ATM. But from another side a high percentage will reflect that the bank has not mobilized cash effectively in short-term investment.

4.3 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCES :

Table-4.3.1 Analysis of mean Standard deviation, Coefficient of Variance of Net profit margin

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	20.65	19.93	19.99	20.438
SD	2.147	1.022	0.752	2.210
CV	0.104	0.051	0.038	0.108

Chart:4.3.1Net Profit Margin

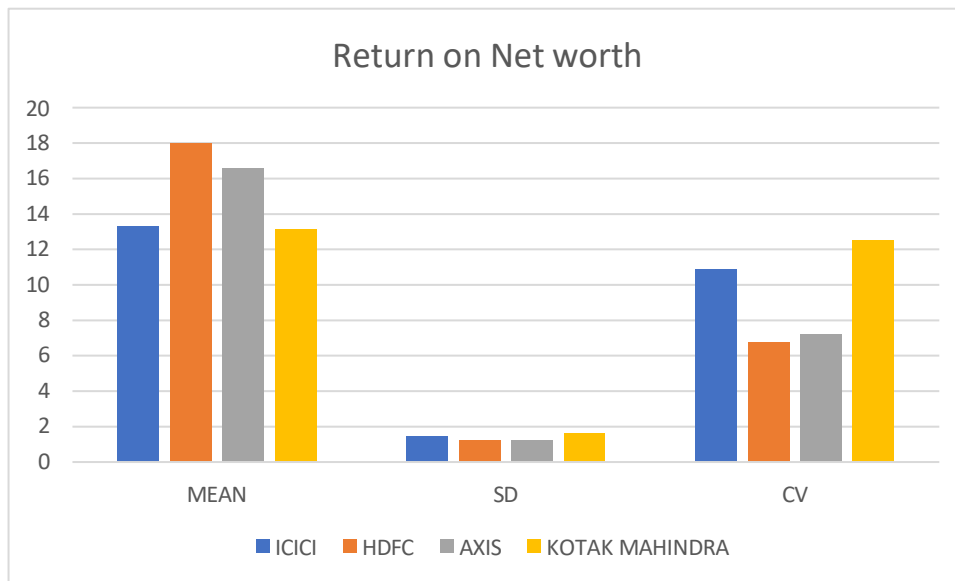


Interpretation - From the table it is clear that ICICI has the highest mean value net profit margin (20.65) compared to other banks. Kotak Mahindra Bank has the highest standard deviation of net profit margin (2.210) and coefficient of variation (0.108) compared to other banks followed by ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank and Axis Bank respectively. ICICI Bank has the highest mean (20.65) with medium standard deviation (2.147) and coefficient of variation (0.104) on net profit margin.

Table -4.3.2 Analysis of mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance of Return on net worth

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	13.294	18.006	16.59	13.116
SD	1.446	1.218	1.198	1.638
CV	10.877	6.764	7.221	12.488

Chart:4.3.2 Return on Net Worth:

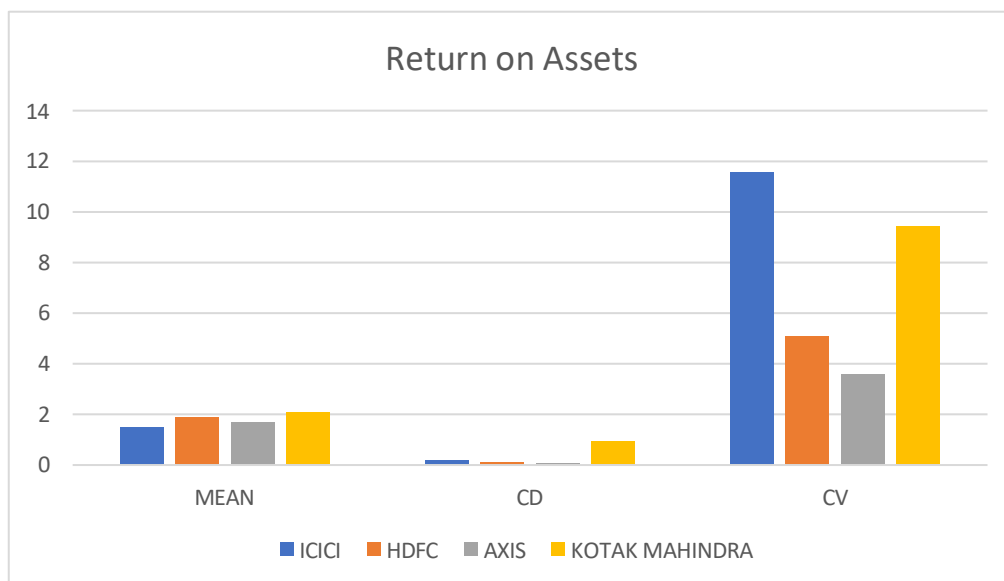


Interpretation- As per the table it has been found that Axis Bank has highest Mean value of returns on net worth compare to other banks. The Standard Deviation and Coefficient variance of Kotak Mahindra BankF Return on Net worth is higher than other banks. ICICI Bank has moderate Mean Value(13.294) which is lesser than HDFC and AXIS Banks, moderate Standard deviation (1.446) and co-efficient variance (10.877) lesser than Kotak Mahindra bank followed by AXIS and HDFC Bank respectively on Return on Net worth.

Table-4.3.3 Analysis of Mean,Standard deviation, co-efficient of variance of Return on assets

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	1.5	1.858	1.68	2.092
CD	0.173	0.095	0.06	0.917
CV	11.556	5.083	3.572	9.424

Chart:4.3.3 Return on Assets:

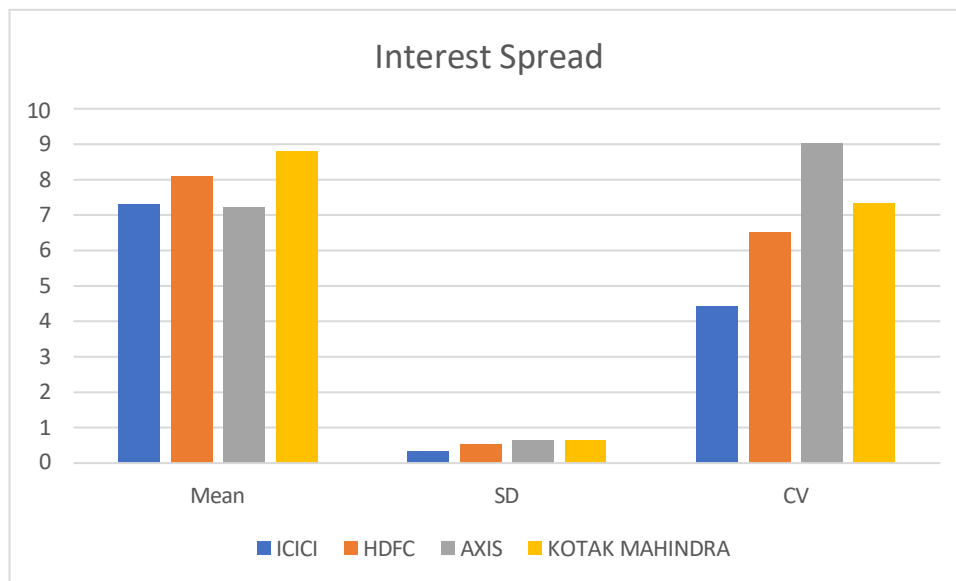


Interpretation-From the table, it has been evident that the return on assets of Axis Bank has highest mean value (2.092) of Return on assets compare to the other banks. The Standard deviation of Kotak Mahindra bank (0.197) of Return on assets is highest compare to ICICI bank, followed by HDFC and Axis Banks. ICICI Bank has the lowest mean value (1.5), moderate standard deviation (0.173) and highest coefficient variance (11.556) compared to other banks on Return on assets.

Table 4.3.4 : Analysis of Mean, Standard Deviation, Coefficient of Variance of Interests Spread

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
Mean	7.304	8.092	7.206	8.788
SD	0.322	0.528	0.650	0.643
CV	4.413	6.525	9.016	7.317

Chart:4.3.4 Interest Spread:

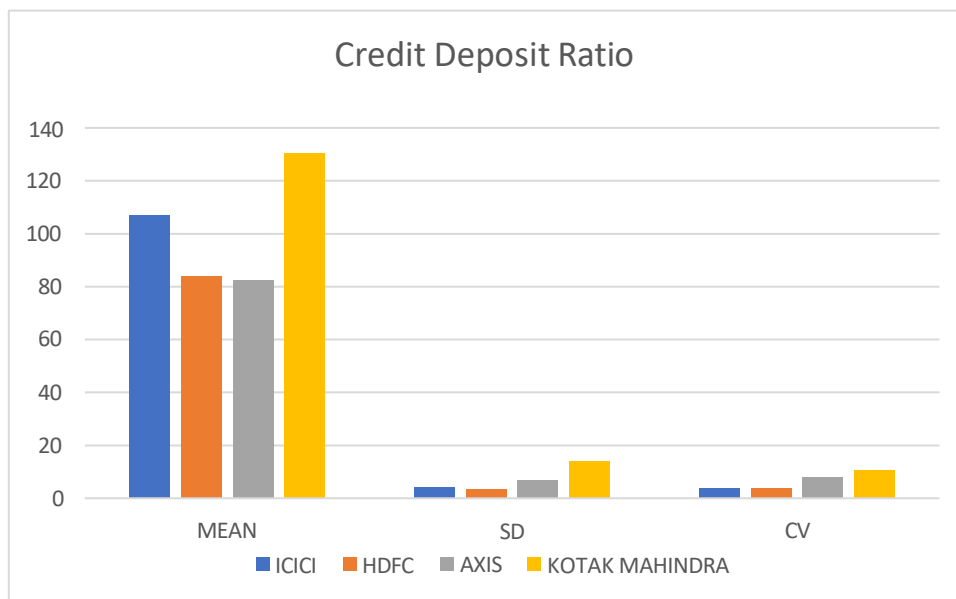


Interpretation-From the table, it has been evident that The Kotak Mahindra Bank has the highest interest spread (8.788) compare to other banks The Axis Bank has highest standard deviation (0.650) and co efficient of variance (9.016) of interests spread compare to other banks, followed by Kotak Mahindra Bank, HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank respectively. The ICICI Bank has moderate Mean value (7.304) with lowest standard deviation (0.322)and Co efficient Variance (4.413) compare to other banks on Interests spread.

Table 4.3.5: Analysis of Mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance Credit deposit ratio

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	106.818	83.808	82.552	130.434
SD	4.288	3.233	6.606	13.951
CV	4.014	3.858	8.002	10.696

Chart :4.3.5 Credit Deposit Ratio:

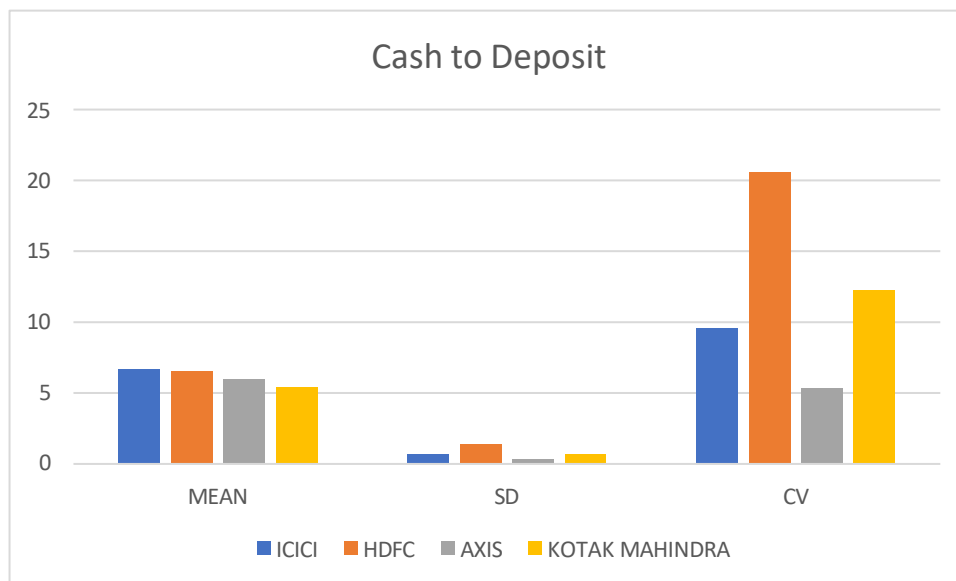


Interpretation: As per Table, it has been found that Kotak Mahindra Bank has highest Mean value (130.434), Standard deviation (13.951) and Co-efficient of variance (10.696) of Credit deposit compare to other banks. ICICI Bank has the moderate mean value (106.818), Standard deviation (4.288) and Co efficient of variance (4.014) compare to other banks on credit deposit.

Table 4.3.6: Analysis of Mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance of cash to deposit

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	6.678	6.51	5.942	5.37
SD	0.638	1.338	0.316	0.658
CV	9.559	20.547	5.309	12.251

Chart:4.3.6 Cash to Deposit:

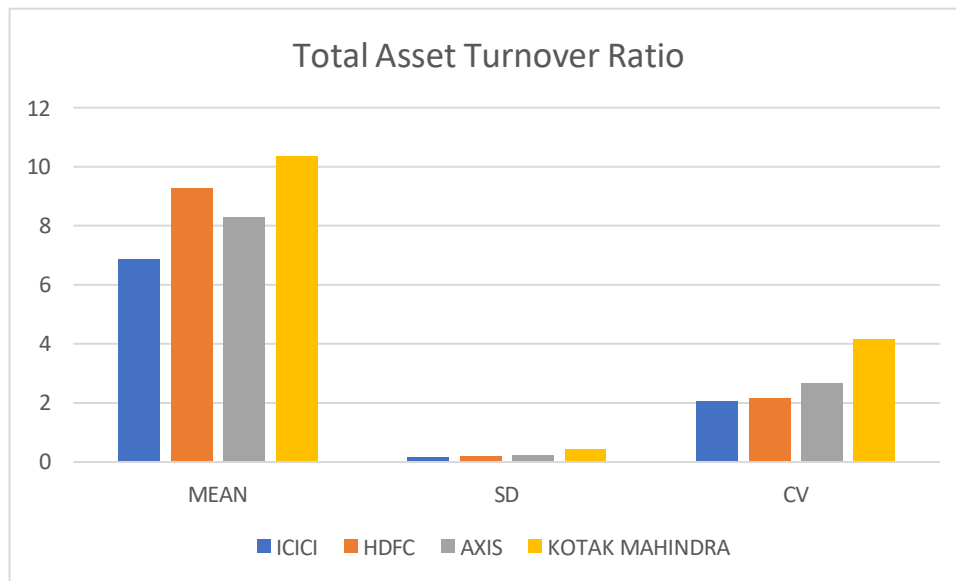


Interpretation: As per Table it has been found that ICICI bank has the highest mean value (6.678) of cash to deposit compared to other banks. The standard deviation of the Kotak Mahindra bank (0.658) is the highest compared to others and has the highest coefficient of variance (12.251) of cash to deposit. ICICI Bank has highest mean value (6.678), Moderate Standard deviation (0.638) and lower coefficient of variance (9.559) on cash deposit.

Table:4.3.7 Analysis of mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance of Total assets turnover ratio

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	6.87	9.26	8.3	10.36
SD	0.14	0.2	0.22	0.43
CV	2.038	2.160	2.650	4.151

Chart:4.3.7 Total Asset Turnover Ratio:

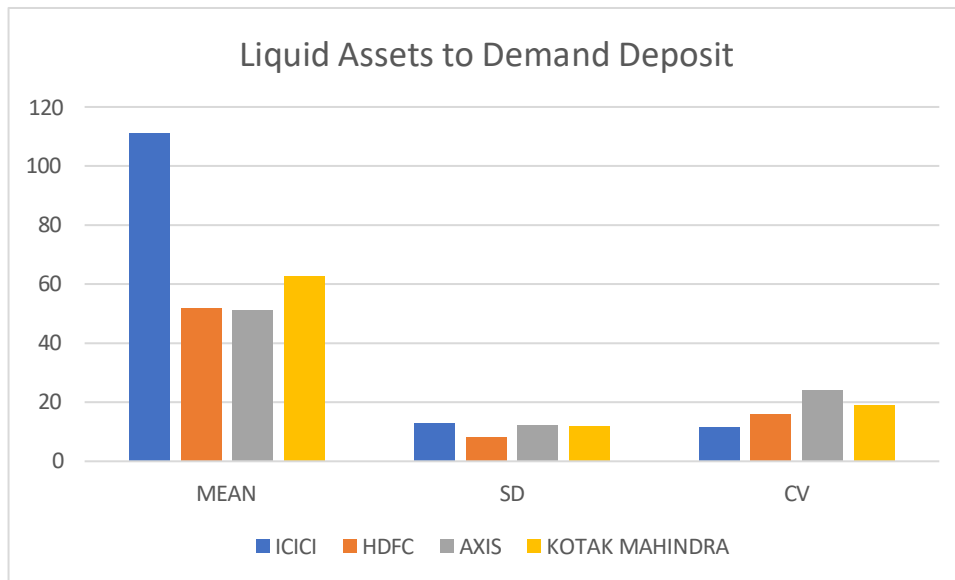


Interpretation: As per the table it has been found that Kotak Mahindra bank has the highest mean value (20.36), highest standard deviation and Co efficient of variance (4.151) of total assets ratio. ICICI bank has the lowest mean value (6.87), standard deviation of Asset turnover ratio of the ICICI bank (0.14) with the coefficient of variance (2.037846) when compared to other banks.

Table-4.3.8 Analysis of mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance of liquid assets to demand deposit

PARTICULARS	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS	KOTAK MAHINDRA
MEAN	111.136	51.77	50.976	62.674
SD	12.9	8.251	12.189	11.98
CV	11.60	15.93	23.91	19.11

Chart:4.3.8:Liquid Assets to Demand Deposit:



Interpretation: From the above table it is clear that ICICI Bank (111.136) has the highest mean value, Standard deviation (1.290) and co efficient of variance (1.160) of liquid assets to demand deposit compare to the other banks. it is clear that the position of ICICI Bank is better in compassion with HDFC, AXIS, KOTAK bank because high liquid assets indicate better position to meet the immediate and short-term deposits.

CHAPTER 5- FINDING,SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

Ratio Analysis:

1. The average net profit margin of ICICI bank is more than the other private banks, followed by Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis and HDFC bank respectively.
2. The average return on net worth of HDFC bank is the highest compare to other banks followed by Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank respectively.
3. The Kotak Mahindra bank has highest average return on assets compared to other banks, followed by HDFC bank, Axis Bank and ICICI bank respectively. It indicates the weak position of the ICICI bank in return on total assets.
4. The Kotak Mahindra Bank has got highest average interest spread compared to other banks, followed by HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank and Axis Bank respectively. It indicates the weakness of ICICI bank in total interest income and expenses to average working fund.
5. Kotak Mahindra Bank has the average highest Credit deposit ratio compared to other banks, followed by ICICI bank, HDFC Bank and Axis Bank respectively. Though ICICI bank is second in line for Credit deposit ratio, it still shows that ICICI bank is able to generate more loans for the deposit received as compared to HDFC and AXIS banks.
6. ICICI Bank has highest Cash deposit ratio compared to other banks, followed by HDFC Bank, Axis Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank respectively. It indicates that ICICI Bank has more deposit compared to other banks.

7. Kotak Mahindra Bank has highest total assets turnover ratio compared to other banks, followed by HDFC bank, Axis Bank and ICICI Bank respectively. It shows that ICICI bank is less efficient in generating revenue from their assets.

8. The ICICI Bank has highest Liquid assets demand deposit ratio compared to Kotak Mahindra Bank, Axis Bank and HDFC Bank respectively. It shows that ICICI bank has the highest ability to meet immediately and short-term deposit by cash or online banking or ATM. But in another side the high percentage will reflect that the bank did not mobilize the cash effectively in short-term investment.

Analysis of Variances :

1. The ICICI has the highest mean value of net profit margin (20.65) compare to other banks. Kotak Mahindra bank has the highest standard deviation of net profit margin (2.210) as well as co efficient of variance (0.108) compared with other banks, followed by ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank and Axis Bank respectively. ICICI Bank has highest Mean value (20.65) with moderate standard deviation (2.147) and co-efficient of variance (0.104) on Net Profit Margin.

2. The Axis Bank has highest Mean value of returns on net worth compare to other banks. The Standard Deviation and Coefficient variance of Kotak Mahindra Bank of Return on Net worth is higher than other banks. ICICI Bank has moderate Mean Value (13.294) which is lesser than HDFC and AXIS Banks, moderate Standard deviation (1.446) and co-efficient variance (10.877) lesser than Kotak Mahindra bank followed by AXIS and HDFC Bank respectively on Return on Net worth

3. The return on assets of Axis Bank has highest mean value (2.092) of Return on assets compare to the other banks. The Standard deviation of Kotak Mahindra bank (0.197) of Return on assets is highest compare to ICICI bank, followed by HDFC and Axis Banks. ICICI Bank has the lowest mean value (1.5), moderate standard deviation (0.173) and highest coefficient variance (11.556) compared to other banks on Return on assets.

4. The Kotak Mahindra Bank has the highest interest spread (8.788) compare to other banks The Axis Bank has highest standard deviation (0.650) and co efficient of variance (9.016) of interests spread compare to other banks, followed by Kotak Mahindra Bank, HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank respectively. The ICICI Bank has moderate Mean value (7.304) with lowest standard deviation (0.322) and Co efficient Variance (4.413) compare to other banks on Interests spread.

5. The Kotak Mahindra Bank has highest Mean value (130.434), Standard deviation (13.951) and Co-efficient of variance (10.696) of Credit deposit compare to other banks. ICICI Bank has the moderate mean value (106.818), Standard deviation (4.288) and Co efficient of variance (4.014) compare to other banks on credit deposit.

6. The ICICI bank has the highest mean value (6.678) of cash to deposit compared to other banks. The standard deviation of the Kotak Mahindra bank (0.658) is the highest compared to others and has the highest coefficient of variance (12.251) of cash to deposit. ICICI Bank has highest mean value (6.678), Moderate Standard deviation (0.638) and lower co efficient of variance (9.559) on cash deposit.

7. The Kotak Mahindra bank has the highest mean value (20.36), highest standard deviation and Co efficient of variance (4.151) of total assets ratio. ICICI bank has the lowest mean value (6.87), standard deviation of Asset turnover ratio of the ICICI bank (0.14) with the coefficient of variance (2.037846) when compared to other banks.

8. The ICICI Bank (111.136) has the highest mean value, Standard deviation (1.290) and co efficient of variance (1.160) of liquid assets to demand deposit compare to the other banks. It is clear that the position of ICICI Bank is better in comparison with HDFC, AXIS, KOTAK bank because high liquid assets indicate better position to meet the immediate and short-term deposits.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS :

1. ICICI Bank has to increase its net profit margin.
2. ICICI bank has to increase its return on equity percentage by buying back their stock, increasing earning, or using more debt to fund operation.
3. ICICI bank should review the managerial performance to improve the efficiency of management in the future and increase generating revenue from its assets because it has the lowest return on assets and Asset turnover ratio.
4. In credit and cash deposit ratio ICICI bank has good position. So, the bank has to continue in the same policy and standard to successes.
5. It's important for ICICI bank to mobilize the cash effectively in short-term investments.
6. It's important to conduct study in depth financial analysis adequacy capital of ICICI bank with its peers.

7. In depth merger of ICICI bank with AXIS bank which has more potential in terms net worth and return on assets. The combination of these two banks will become the greatest private bank in India and shall be easy to expand in the world.

5.3 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. This study is limited to only four select private sector banks.
2. This study is made only by considering financial statements of the banks which could have undergone through window dressing.
3. This study is undertaken only for four years.

5.4 CONCLUSIONS:

With various techniques applied in finding the financial performance of the ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, AXIS Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank, we find that ICICI bank has got the highest net profit margin, Cash deposit ratio and liquid assets demand ratio with the positive differences in terms of the variances . Overall ICICI bank has got satisfactory financial position irrespective of having moderate and lowest ratios in terms of return on net worth, return on assets, interest spread and assets turnover ratio. In order to achieve best financial position in all factors, it must make efforts to increase its current assets and maintain a safety margin which will provide better liquidity position. Reduce the dependence on external equities for meeting capital requirements by focusing on internal equities and other sources of internal financing. Introduce schemes for public that provides higher rate of interest and shorter maturity period. In order to bring confidence and build their image, banks need to provide finance to more projects. The banks should simplify the procedure of advances for quick disbursement.

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ANNEXURE

Balance sheet of ICICI

PROFIT & LOSS A/C

Balance sheet of HDFC

PROFIT & LOSS A/C

Balance sheet of AXIS

PROFIT & LOSS A/C

Balance sheet of KOTAK MAHINDRA

PROFIT & LOSS A/C

BALANCE SHEET OF ICICI BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	1,389.97	1,383.41	1,294.76	1,289.46	1,285.81
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	1,389.97	1,383.41	1,294.76	1,289.46	1,285.81
Revaluation Reserve	3,195.66	3,093.59	3,114.87	3,044.51	3,003.19
Reserves and Surplus	165,659.93	143,029.08	112,091.29	104,029.40	100,864.37
Total Reserves and Surplus	168,855.59	146,122.67	115,206.16	107,073.91	103,867.56
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	170,511.97	147,509.19	116,504.41	108,368.04	105,158.94
Deposits	1,064,571.61	932,522.16	770,968.99	652,919.67	560,975.21
Borrowings	107,231.36	91,630.96	162,896.76	165,319.97	182,858.62
Other Liabilities and Provisions	68,982.79	58,770.37	47,994.99	37,851.46	30,196.40
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	1,411,297.74	1,230,432.68	1,098,365.15	964,459.15	879,189.16
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	60,120.82	46,031.19	35,283.96	37,858.01	33,102.38
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	107,701.54	87,097.06	83,871.78	42,438.27	51,067.00
Investments	310,241.00	281,286.54	249,531.48	207,732.68	202,994.18
Advances	859,020.44	733,729.09	645,289.97	586,646.58	512,395.29
Fixed Assets	9,373.82	8,877.58	8,410.29	7,931.43	7,903.51
Other Assets	64,840.12	73,411.21	75,977.67	81,852.17	71,726.80
TOTAL ASSETS	1,411,297.74	1,230,432.68	1,098,365.15	964,459.15	879,189.16
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	5,418.00	5,266.00	5,324.00	4,874.00	4,867.00
Number of Employees	105,844.00	98,750.00	99,319.00	86,763.00	82,724.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	19.16	19.12	16.11	16.89	18.42
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	18.35	18.06	14.72	15.09	15.92
Tier 2 (%)	0.81	1.06	1.39	1.80	2.50
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	33,294.92	40,841.42	40,829.09	45,676.04	53,240.18
Gross NPA (%)	4.00	8.00	6.00	7.00	0.00
Net NPA	6,931.04	9,117.66	9,923.24	13,449.72	27,823.56
Net NPA (%)	0.81	2.10	1.54	2.29	5.43
Net NPA To Advances (%)	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	75,150.83	54,643.42	48,216.24	49,391.99	28,588.36
Contingent Liabilities	3,867,675.87	2,648,640.67	2,523,825.80	1,922,038.29	1,289,244.00

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF ICICI BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
Interest / Discount on Advances / Bills	63,833.56	57,288.81	57,551.11	47,942.62	40,866.21
Income from Investments	16,409.27	16,539.78	14,673.21	12,796.88	11,568.17
Interest on Balance with RBI and Other Inter-Bank funds	1,560.83	1,631.91	682.15	736.09	663.38
Others	4,570.89	3,657.77	1,891.85	1,925.60	1,868.14
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED	86,374.55	79,118.27	74,798.32	63,401.19	54,965.89
Other Income	18,517.53	18,968.53	16,448.62	14,512.16	17,419.63
TOTAL INCOME	104,892.08	98,086.80	91,246.94	77,913.36	72,385.52
EXPENDITURE					
Interest Expended	38,908.45	40,128.84	41,531.25	36,386.40	31,940.05
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	9,672.75	8,091.78	8,271.24	6,808.24	5,913.95
Depreciation	1,152.31	1,058.40	947.12	776.91	780.74
Operating Expenses (excludes Employee Cost & Depreciation)	15,889.47	12,397.26	12,394.63	10,503.91	9,009.25
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	26,733.32	21,560.83	21,614.41	18,089.06	15,703.94
Provision Towards Income Tax	6,297.68	4,665.66	3,746.03	3,360.60	2,661.85
Provision Towards Deferred Tax	971.72	-675.62	2,371.20	-2,947.14	-2,004.72
Other Provisions and Contingencies	8,641.42	16,214.40	14,053.23	19,661.14	17,306.98
TOTAL PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	15,910.82	20,204.44	20,170.46	20,074.60	17,964.11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	81,552.58	81,894.11	83,316.13	74,550.05	65,608.10
NET PROFIT / LOSS FOR THE YEAR	23,339.49	16,192.68	7,930.81	3,363.30	6,777.42
NET PROFIT / LOSS AFTER EI & PRIOR YEAR ITEMS	23,339.49	16,192.68	7,930.81	3,363.30	6,777.42
Profit / Loss Brought Forward	31,009.07	21,327.47	17,879.57	18,495.26	18,744.94
TOTAL PROFIT / LOSS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS	54,348.56	37,520.15	25,810.38	21,858.56	25,522.36
APPROPRIATIONS					
Transfer To / From Statutory Reserve	5,834.90	4,048.20	1,982.80	840.90	1,694.40
Transfer To / From Capital Reserve	1,574.20	130.23	395.44	28.00	2,565.46
Transfer To / From Revenue And Other Reserves	0.00	1,500.00	0.00	350.00	700.00
Dividend and Dividend Tax for The Previous Year	0.00	0.00	645.31	0.00	0.00
Equity Share Dividend	1,385.23	0.00	0.00	965.13	1,457.46
Tax On Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.73
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet	43,671.34	31,009.07	21,327.47	17,879.57	18,495.26
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	54,348.56	37,520.15	25,810.38	21,858.56	25,522.36
OTHER INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	33.66	24.01	12.28	5.23	10.56
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	32.98	23.67	12.08	5.17	10.46
DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	250.00	100.00	0.00	50.00	75.00

BALANCE SHEET OF HDFC BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	554.55	551.28	548.33	544.66	519.02
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	554.55	551.28	548.33	544.66	519.02
Revaluation Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	239,538.38	203,169.55	170,437.70	148,661.69	105,775.98
Total Reserves and Surplus	239,538.38	203,169.55	170,437.70	148,661.69	105,775.98
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	240,092.94	203,720.83	170,986.03	149,206.35	106,295.00
Deposits	1,559,217.44	1,335,060.22	1,147,502.29	923,140.93	788,770.64
Borrowings	184,817.21	135,487.32	144,628.54	117,085.12	123,104.97
Other Liabilities and Provisions	84,407.46	72,602.15	67,394.40	55,108.29	45,763.72
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	2,068,535.05	1,746,870.52	1,530,511.26	1,244,540.69	1,063,934.32
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	129,995.64	97,340.74	72,205.12	46,763.62	104,670.47
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	22,331.29	22,129.66	14,413.60	34,584.02	18,244.61
Investments	455,535.69	443,728.29	391,826.66	290,587.88	242,200.24
Advances	1,368,820.93	1,132,836.63	993,702.88	819,401.22	658,333.09
Fixed Assets	6,083.67	4,909.32	4,431.92	4,030.00	3,607.20
Other Assets	85,767.83	45,925.89	53,931.09	49,173.95	36,878.70
TOTAL ASSETS	2,068,535.05	1,746,870.52	1,530,511.26	1,244,540.69	1,063,934.32
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	6,342.00	5,608.00	5,416.00	5,103.00	4,787.00
Number of Employees	141,579.00	120,093.00	116,971.00	98,061.00	88,253.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	18.90	18.79	18.52	17.11	14.82
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	17.87	17.56	17.23	15.78	13.25
Tier 2 (%)	1.03	1.23	1.29	1.33	1.57
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	16,140.96	15,086.00	12,649.97	11,224.16	8,606.97
Gross NPA (%)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Net NPA	4,407.68	4,554.82	3,542.36	3,214.52	2,601.02
Net NPA (%)	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.40
Net NPA To Advances (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	56,968.05	44,748.14	51,584.90	49,952.80	42,753.83
Contingent Liabilities	1,395,442.30	971,097.60	1,128,953.40	1,024,715.12	875,488.23

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF HDFC BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
Interest / Discount on Advances / Bills	98,512.02	94,834.54	91,787.88	77,544.19	62,661.79
Income from Investments	26,046.13	23,214.27	20,633.32	19,997.46	16,222.37
Interest on Balance with RBI and Other Inter-Bank funds	2,552.37	2,341.25	1,828.93	635.70	523.88
Others	642.59	468.17	562.52	794.70	833.31
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED	127,753.12	120,858.23	114,812.65	98,972.05	80,241.36
Other Income	29,509.90	25,204.89	23,260.82	17,625.88	15,220.30
TOTAL INCOME	157,263.02	146,063.12	138,073.47	116,597.94	95,461.66
EXPENDITURE					
Interest Expended	55,743.53	55,978.66	58,626.40	50,728.83	40,146.49
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	12,031.69	10,364.79	9,525.67	7,761.76	6,805.74
Depreciation	1,599.80	1,302.41	1,195.85	1,140.10	906.34
Operating Expenses (excludes Employee Cost & Depreciation)	23,810.70	21,055.42	19,976.01	17,217.51	14,978.30
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	37,442.19	32,722.63	30,697.53	26,119.37	22,690.38
Provision Towards Income Tax	13,346.03	11,644.77	9,833.15	12,129.61	10,107.25
Provision Towards Deferred Tax	-1,291.91	-1,102.31	516.69	-1,008.12	-896.68
Other Provisions and Contingencies	15,061.83	15,702.85	12,142.39	7,550.08	5,927.49
TOTAL PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	27,115.95	26,245.31	22,492.23	18,671.57	15,138.06
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	120,301.66	114,946.59	111,816.15	95,519.77	77,974.93
NET PROFIT / LOSS FOR THE YEAR	36,961.36	31,116.53	26,257.32	21,078.17	17,486.73
NET PROFIT / LOSS AFTER EI & PRIOR YEAR ITEMS	36,961.36	31,116.53	26,257.32	21,078.17	17,486.73
Profit / Loss Brought Forward	73,652.79	57,492.40	49,223.30	40,453.42	32,668.94
TOTAL PROFIT / LOSS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS	110,614.15	88,608.93	75,480.62	61,531.58	50,155.67
APPROPRIATIONS					
Transfer To / From Statutory Reserve	9,240.34	7,779.13	6,564.33	5,269.54	4,371.68
Transfer To / From Capital Reserve	666.47	2,291.68	1,123.85	105.34	235.52
Transfer To / From Revenue And Other Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dividend and Dividend Tax for The Previous Year	3,592.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,390.58
Equity Share Dividend	0.00	0.00	6,540.31	4,052.59	0.00
Tax On Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet	93,185.67	73,652.79	57,492.40	49,223.30	40,453.42
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	110,614.15	88,608.93	75,480.62	61,531.58	50,155.67
OTHER INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	66.80	56.58	48.01	78.65	67.76
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	66.35	56.32	47.66	77.87	66.84
DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	1,550.00	650.00	250.00	750.00	650.00

BALANCE SHEET OF AXIS BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	613.95	612.75	564.34	514.33	513.31
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	613.95	612.75	564.34	514.33	513.31
Revaluation Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	114,411.51	100,990.26	84,383.51	66,161.97	62,931.95
Total Reserves and Surplus	114,411.51	100,990.26	84,383.51	66,161.97	62,931.95
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	115,174.06	101,603.01	84,947.84	66,676.30	63,445.26
Deposits	821,720.91	707,306.08	640,104.94	548,471.34	453,622.72
Borrowings	185,133.86	142,873.16	147,954.13	152,775.78	148,016.14
Other Liabilities and Provisions	53,149.28	44,336.17	42,157.90	33,073.12	26,245.45
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	1,175,178.11	996,118.42	915,164.82	800,996.53	691,329.58
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	94,034.51	51,808.56	84,959.24	35,099.03	35,481.06
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	16,952.62	9,921.26	12,309.04	32,105.60	7,973.83
Investments	275,597.20	226,119.62	156,734.32	174,969.28	153,876.08
Advances	707,695.95	623,720.19	571,424.16	494,797.97	439,650.30
Fixed Assets	4,572.35	4,245.03	4,312.90	4,036.64	3,971.68
Other Assets	76,325.48	80,303.76	85,425.16	59,988.01	50,376.62
TOTAL ASSETS	1,175,178.11	996,118.42	915,164.82	800,996.53	691,329.58
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	4,758.00	4,594.00	4,528.00	4,050.00	3,703.00
Number of Employees	85,815.00	78,307.00	74,140.00	61,940.00	59,614.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	18.54	19.12	17.53	15.84	16.57
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	16.34	16.47	14.49	12.54	13.04
Tier 2 (%)	2.20	2.65	3.04	3.30	3.53
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	21,822.32	25,314.84	30,233.82	29,789.00	34,248.64
Gross NPA (%)	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	7.00
Net NPA	5,512.16	6,993.52	9,360.41	18,351.00	16,592.00
Net NPA (%)	0.73	1.05	1.56	2.06	3.69
Net NPA To Advances (%)	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	4.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	66,947.44	50,375.27	47,842.76	51,972.86	49,565.60
Contingent Liabilities	1,292,104.57	80,303.76	922,968.76	755,765.27	0.00

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF AXIS BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
Interest / Discount on Advances / Bills	49,616.58	47,918.86	48,302.97	41,322.02	34,137.47
Income from Investments	14,618.91	12,558.21	11,246.03	11,349.07	9,983.30
Interest on Balance with RBI and Other Inter-Bank funds	1,528.15	1,037.88	1,095.26	693.35	387.83
Others	1,613.18	2,130.34	1,990.90	1,621.33	1,271.71
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED	67,376.83	63,645.29	62,635.16	54,985.77	45,780.31
Other Income	15,220.55	14,838.20	15,536.56	13,130.34	10,967.09
TOTAL INCOME	82,597.37	78,483.49	78,171.72	68,116.11	56,747.40
EXPENDITURE					
Interest Expended	34,244.61	34,406.17	37,428.95	33,277.60	27,162.58
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	7,612.55	6,164.01	5,321.00	4,747.32	4,312.96
Depreciation	1,008.37	948.15	772.95	709.72	568.10
Operating Expenses (excludes Employee Cost & Depreciation)	14,989.83	11,262.98	11,210.67	10,376.36	9,109.29
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	23,610.75	18,375.15	17,304.62	15,833.41	13,990.34
Provision Towards Income Tax	4,199.15	2,489.14	2,891.25	3,009.84	1,671.19
Provision Towards Deferred Tax	157.93	-271.79	385.76	-712.36	-1,825.30
Other Provisions and Contingencies	7,359.45	16,896.33	18,533.91	12,031.02	15,472.91
TOTAL PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	11,716.53	19,113.68	21,810.92	14,328.50	15,318.80
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	69,571.90	71,894.99	76,544.50	63,439.50	56,471.72
NET PROFIT / LOSS FOR THE YEAR	13,025.48	6,588.50	1,627.22	4,676.61	275.68
NET PROFIT / LOSS AFTER EI & PRIOR YEAR ITEMS	13,025.48	6,588.50	1,627.22	4,676.61	275.68
Profit / Loss Brought Forward	29,985.28	26,190.45	24,323.00	23,043.05	24,448.33
TOTAL PROFIT / LOSS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS	43,010.76	32,778.96	25,950.21	27,719.66	24,724.01
APPROPRIATIONS					
Transfer To / From Statutory Reserve	3,256.37	1,647.13	406.80	1,169.15	68.92
Transfer To / From Capital Reserve	441.04	848.23	340.52	125.09	101.66
Transfer To / From Revenue And Other Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dividend and Dividend Tax for The Previous Year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity Share Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,405.28
Tax On Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet	38,100.66	29,957.60	24,585.17	25,928.28	23,043.05
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	43,010.76	32,778.96	25,950.21	27,719.66	24,724.01
OTHER INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	42.48	22.15	5.99	18.20	1.13
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	42.35	22.09	5.97	18.09	1.12
DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00

BALANCE SHEET OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	992.33	990.92	956.52	954.38	952.82
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	1,492.33	1,490.92	1,456.52	1,454.38	952.82
Revaluation Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	70,964.14	62,236.05	47,558.78	41,444.00	36,528.83
Total Reserves and Surplus	70,964.14	62,236.05	47,558.78	41,444.00	36,528.83
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	72,487.78	63,729.13	49,018.17	42,900.45	37,483.82
Deposits	311,684.11	280,100.05	262,820.52	225,880.36	192,643.27
Borrowings	25,967.12	23,650.65	37,993.31	32,248.29	25,154.15
Other Liabilities and Provisions	19,289.39	16,008.80	10,419.68	11,142.98	9,652.15
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	429,428.40	383,488.62	360,251.68	312,172.09	264,933.40
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	16,026.22	12,493.61	9,505.05	10,877.52	8,908.51
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	26,897.72	27,132.92	43,787.25	13,798.02	10,711.60
Investments	100,580.22	105,099.19	75,051.55	71,189.09	64,562.35
Advances	271,253.60	223,688.62	219,748.19	205,694.81	169,717.92
Fixed Assets	1,643.72	1,535.27	1,623.13	1,651.55	1,527.16
Other Assets	13,026.92	13,539.01	10,536.52	8,961.11	9,505.86
TOTAL ASSETS	429,428.40	383,488.62	360,251.68	312,172.09	264,933.40
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	1,700.00	1,604.00	1,600.00	1,500.00	1,388.00
Number of Employees	66,000.00	51,700.00	50,034.00	41,753.00	50,000.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	22.69	22.26	17.89	17.45	18.22
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	21.67	21.38	17.27	16.93	17.56
Tier 2 (%)	1.02	0.88	0.62	0.52	0.66
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	6,469.74	7,425.51	5,026.89	4,467.94	3,825.38
Gross NPA (%)	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Net NPA	1,736.71	2,705.17	1,557.89	1,544.37	1,665.05
Net NPA (%)	0.64	1.21	0.71	0.75	0.98
Net NPA To Advances (%)	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	38,709.28	41,272.80	39,518.98	31,852.23	24,255.31
Contingent Liabilities	266,610.63	193,106.99	187,277.36	212,082.27	205,104.84

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT OF KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
INCOME					
Interest / Discount on Advances / Bills	19,378.69	18,589.08	20,999.24	18,371.25	14,727.95
Income from Investments	6,689.26	6,833.41	5,257.25	4,872.77	3,933.00
Interest on Balance with RBI and Other Inter-Bank funds	723.42	1,174.74	381.24	381.42	755.29
Others	247.45	243.05	291.89	317.76	332.25
TOTAL INTEREST EARNED	27,038.82	26,840.27	26,929.61	23,943.21	19,748.50
Other Income	6,354.35	5,459.19	5,372.11	4,604.03	4,052.21
TOTAL INCOME	33,393.17	32,299.46	32,301.72	28,547.23	23,800.70
EXPENDITURE					
Interest Expended	10,220.91	11,500.62	13,429.95	12,684.25	10,216.81
Payments to and Provisions for Employees	4,613.35	3,765.40	3,911.12	3,183.61	2,950.23
Depreciation	380.99	366.77	371.95	366.92	302.69
Operating Expenses (excludes Employee Cost & Depreciation)	6,127.04	4,451.97	4,567.87	3,964.27	3,172.80
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	11,121.39	8,584.14	8,850.94	7,514.80	6,425.72
Provision Towards Income Tax	2,893.79	2,536.93	1,996.67	2,504.34	2,080.60
Provision Towards Deferred Tax	-105.17	-198.78	-139.18	16.12	53.32
Other Provisions and Contingencies	689.56	2,911.71	2,216.17	962.39	939.95
TOTAL PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES	3,478.18	5,249.86	4,073.66	3,482.85	3,073.87
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	24,820.48	25,334.62	26,354.54	23,681.90	19,716.40
NET PROFIT / LOSS FOR THE YEAR	8,572.69	6,964.84	5,947.18	4,865.33	4,084.30
NET PROFIT / LOSS AFTER EI & PRIOR YEAR ITEMS	8,572.69	6,964.84	5,947.18	4,865.33	4,084.30
Profit / Loss Brought Forward	24,749.78	20,511.81	16,919.29	13,604.60	10,756.29
TOTAL PROFIT / LOSS AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATIONS	33,322.47	27,476.65	22,866.47	18,469.93	14,840.59
APPROPRIATIONS					
Transfer To / From Statutory Reserve	2,143.18	1,741.21	1,486.80	1,216.34	1,021.08
Transfer To / From Capital Reserve	9.47	14.50	114.84	6.99	24.00
Transfer To / From Revenue And Other Reserves	400.00	820.66	481.74	1.40	0.00
Dividend and Dividend Tax for The Previous Year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity Share Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	160.28	114.21
Tax On Dividend	0.00	0.00	29.09	23.68	21.70
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet	30,455.85	24,749.78	20,511.81	16,919.29	13,604.60
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	33,322.47	27,476.65	22,866.47	18,469.93	14,840.59
OTHER INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	43.02	35.17	30.88	25.52	21.54
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	43.01	35.14	30.84	25.48	21.51
DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	22.00	18.00	0.00	16.00	14.00

