Project Dissertation Report on

A Comparative study on the Performance of selected public and private sector banks

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Dissertation Report titled "**A Comparative Study on the Performance of Selected Public Sector and Private Sector Banks**" is an original and bona fide work carried out by "Ms. Priya Kholia" of MBA 2018-20 batch to the best of her knowledge and is being submitted to Delhi School of Management, Delhi Technological University, Main Bawana Road, Delhi-110042 in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Masters of Business Administration.

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DECLARATION

I, Priya Kholia, student of MBA Batch 2018-20 of Delhi School of Management, Delhi Technological University, Main Bawana Road, Delhi-110042 declare that the Project Dissertation Report on "**A Comparative study on the Performance of selected Public and Private Sector Banks**" is submitted in partial fulfilment of Degree of Masters of Business Administration, is the original work conducted by me.

The information and data given in the report is authentic to the best of my knowledge.

This project is not being submitted to any other University for award of any other Degree, Diploma and Fellowship.

Priya Kholia

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The project on comparative study on the performance of Public and Private Sector Banks has been a good experience. Efficiency and profitability of the banking sector in India has assumed primal importance due to intense competition, greater customer demands and changing banking reforms. Since competition cannot be observed directly, various indirect measures in the form of simple indicators on complex models have been devised and used both in theory and in practice. The study attempts to measure the relative performance of Indian Banks. For this study, I have used public sector banks (SBI, PNB, BOB) and private sector banks (ICICI, HDFC, AXIS). Segmentation of the banking sector in India was done on bank assets size. Overall, the analysis supports the conclusion that new banks are more efficient than old one. The public sector banks are not as profitable as other sectors are. It means that efficiency and profitability are interrelated. The key to increase performance depends upon ROA, ROE and NPM.

The project starts with the objective of the study and methodology. Most of the researcher found that degree of efficiency of the bank largely determines the success or failure of overall operations of any bank.

The project is a sincere effort to study and analyze the performance of the selected banks. The project focused on making the financial overview of the banks by conducting performance analysis for the year 2014 to 2019 and ratios and various components of efficiency analysis of banks.

Analysis of the data is presented in the chapter four. It contains descriptive and comparative analysis of different years and correlation between the profitability and performance ratios. Finally findings and conclusion chapters includes a summary of the result found in the analysis portion.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Banks are budgetary delegates or key establishments that go about as the transferor of assets from servers to individuals putting resources into land, for example, houses, hardware and businesses. While playing out this activity, budgetary middle people upgrade the prosperity of both the financial specialist and the saver. By improving financial proficiency, they increment society's way of life. The financial part is viewed as a basic wellspring of money for most corporates. In the push to achieve stable costs, an elevated level of business and considerable financial development, they assume an extremely critical job. To fulfill the needs of people, organizations and the administration, they make accessibility of assets. Along these lines, they facilitate the progression of merchandise and enterprises and the exercises of the administrations.

The Commercial financial framework manages a huge piece of the mode of trade of a given nation and is the primary instrument which helps in the usage of observing arrangement, through its assembly of stores and activity of advances. Business banks help the general public to deliver riches, by utilizing perfect assets. Business banks are monetary establishments that are explicitly built to advance the procedure of capital arrangement by pulling in stores and expanding credit.

Banking exercises in India were conceived in the most recent many years of the eighteenth century. The primary bank was The General Bank of India, which began in 1786, and afterward Bank of Hindustan, which began in 1790; presently the twoof them are expired. In India, the most established bank is The State Bank of India, which initiated from the Bank of Calcutta in June 1806, which became Bank of Bengal very quickly. This was one of the three presidential banks. The other two banks are The Bank of Bombay and The Bank of Madras. Every one of them are built up under the resolutions of the British East India Company. Presidential banks have gone about as semi national banks, for a long time, as have their replacements. In 1921 the three banks converged to frame the Imperial Bank of India, which, after India's autonomy turned into the State Bank of India in 1955.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

The State Bank of India Group (SBI) is the biggest budgetary administrations combination in India. Situated in Mumbai, SBI offers a wide scope of items and administrations to people, organizations, huge enterprises, open bodies and institutional customers through its different branches and outlets, joint endeavors, branches and related organizations. The Group incorporates the State Bank of India (SBI), its different non-bank offices/joint endeavors and outside bank offices/joint endeavors.

SBI, the gathering's fundamental organization, originates from the Bank of Calcutta established in 1806. It was the first bank established in Quite a while and, for a period, turned into the State Bank of India (SBI). SBI speaks to a heritage of more than 200 years. The most established business bank in the Indian subcontinent, it fortifies the country's trillion dollar economy and meets the goals of its immense populace. The Bank is the biggest business bank in India regarding exercises, stores, branches, number of clients and representatives and appreciates the trust of a huge number of clients over the whole social range.

A Fortune 500organization, SBI has entered the class of the main 50 banks on the planet with an accounting report size of over Rs 30,00,000crore, more than 24,000 branches and more than 59,000 ATMs serving more than 42 million clients. after the merger of its five part banks and BharatiyaBancoMahila. SBI is available abroad through 195 workplaces abroad appropriated in 36 nations. The Bank has constantly put the enthusiasm of the basic man at the middle. SBI has painstakingly planned items and administrations to address all the issues of the normal Indian money related life cycle. The Bank's customized investment funds items are astounding choices for youthful grown-ups to make a body for themselves and their kids. While instruction advances ensure ordinary culmination of specialized or advanced education in India and abroad, the scope of medical coverage alternatives offers dependable insurance for more seasoned guardians and the entire family. From vehicle and home protection toobligation records and resource the board, from valuable metals to private banking, SBI is at your total removal to address your issues, alone and through the gathering organizations.

Its competitors are ICICI Bank; Bank of Baroda; Canara Bank; Punjab National Bank; Bank of India; Union Bank of India and HDFC Bank.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

Punjab National Bank, the first Swadeshi Bank in Quite a while, started procedure on April 12, 1895 from Lahore, with an approved capital of Rs 2,00,000 and a working capital of Rs 20 thousand. Far located visionaries and loyalists like LalaLajpatRai, EC Jessawala, Babu Kali Prasono Roy, LalaHarkishanLal and SardarDyal Singh Majithia have demonstrated fortitude to communicate the soul of patriotism by building up the main bank oversaw solely by India with the Indians. Capital. During the Bank's long history, 7 banks have converged with GNP. The picture of the brand and the trust of the Bank saved by its clients were reflected in a developing client base and a developing business diagram of the Bank. The Bank's inside business has surpassed toRs 11, 44,730crore toward the finish of December, 19 and the Bank keeps on keeping up its quality in CASA's ease stores. The Bank shook probably the greatest difficulty in its history and recouped. Concentrating on the recuperation and halting further slides with a synchronous move towards higher income through subjective acknowledge development joined for the justification of hazard weighted resources (RWA) has helped the Bank come back to benefits and improve CRAR. The Bank had the option to accomplish better outcomes in the quarter because of MISSION PARIVARTAN, a progressing change practice for business greatness planned for improving proficiency, efficiency and productivity for long haul food and offering the Bank a bit of leeway over its rivals. An autonomous Parivartan Mission Division 'Research organization', made to start, actualize and manage change through the improvement of People, Products and Processes, has permitted the Bank to serve clients with more noteworthy force and eagerness to meet its aphorism "The name you can do Bank Upon. "

Later on, the Bank will keep on attempting to keep up the force in recouping NPA accounts, increment CASA stores and drive progress by concentrating on utilizing large information and man-made brainpower. The Bank expects to keep up its situation as the nation's Premier National Bank, concentrating on giving better financial experience than its clients through development and persistent improvement of frameworks, procedures, items and administrations. The Bank is focused on keeping up the most significant level of moral guidelines, proficient honesty, corporate administration and administrative consistence.

BANK OF BARODA

Bank of Baroda is one of the main business banks in India. The Bank's answers incorporate individual financial that incorporates retail administration stores, retail Visas, charge card administrations, and storage spaces; banking, including store credits, advances and box workplaces; corporate banking including advances and store advances and discount banking administrations and worldwide issues including non-inhabitant Indian administrations (NRI) outside money advances ECB seaward financial fare fund send out account business reporter banking and universal treasury. The Bank offers administrations, for example, house and money exchanges. They likewise offer rustic financial administrations that incorporate need stores from the prepayment division and settlement assortment and annuity storage spaces. They additionally offer paid administrations. The Bank is headquartered in Baroda and headquartered in Mumbai. Bank of Baroda is one of the biggest Indian manages an account with a solid national nearness covering 5,458 branches and 10,027 self-administration channel-sponsored ATMs and money launderers. The bank has a noteworthy worldwide nearness with a system of 105 branches/branches in 23 nations. Bank of Baroda additionally has a joint endeavor for extra security business with India First Life Insurance. The bank claims 98.57% in The Nainital Bank. The bank likewise supported three territorial country banks, to be specific Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank and Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank. The Bank of Baroda was set up on July 20, 1908 as a private bank under the name of The Bank of Baroda Ltd. The Bank was established with a settled up capital of Rs 1 million and was established by Maharaja Sayajirao III of Baroda. In 1910, the Bank opened the principal branch in the city of Ahmedabad. In 1919 they opened their first branch in the city of Mumbai. On January 18, 2018, Bank of Baroda reported its joining into the 3 foundation of the business credit rebate framework (TReDS) endorsed by RBI, in this manner turning into the principal bank to help this new RBI Fintech activity. On February 12, 2018, Bank of Baroda reported that, in accordance with the bank's key arrangement for the legitimization of outside branches, the bank is leaving its tasks in South Africa. On 6 March 2018 Bank of Baroda reported that it has gone into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with National e-Repository Limited (NERL). During FY 2019 the Bank opened 22 new rustic and semi-urban branches.

ICICI BANK

ICICI Bank was initially advanced in 1994 by ICICI Limited, an Indian monetary foundation, and was its 100% auxiliary. ICICI's stake in ICICI Bank was diminished to 46% through an open contribution of offers in India in financial 1998, a value offering as ADR recorded on the NYSE in monetary 2000, the procurement by part of the merger of ICICI Bank of Bank of Madura Limited offers in financial 2001 and deals on the auxiliary market by ICICI to institutional speculators in financial 2001 and monetary 2002. ICICI was fused in 1955 on the activity of the World Bank, the legislature of India and delegates of Indian industry. The fundamental goal was to make an advancement account establishment to give medium and long haul financing to Indian organizations.

During the 1990s, ICICI changed its business from an advancement account organization that offers venture money to an assorted gathering of budgetary administrations that offers a wide scope of items and administrations, both legitimately and through assortment of auxiliaries and subsidiaries like ICICI Bank. In 1999, ICICI turned into the main Indian organization and the principal Asian non-Japanese banking or money related foundation to be recorded on the New York Stock Exchange.

In the wake of considering different corporate organizing choices with regards to the developing serious situation in the Indian financial segment and the progress to the general financial framework, the organizations of ICICI and ICICI Bank defined the supposition that the merger of ICICI with ICICI Bank would be the ideal vital option for the two substances and would make the ideal legitimate structure for the ICICI Group's all inclusive financial procedure. The merger would improve the incentive for ICICI's investors through the combined element's entrance to ease stores, expanded commission-based procuring openings and the capacity to take part in the installment framework and give banking exchange administrations. . The merger would improve ICICI Bank's investor esteem through an expansive capital base and size of activities, consistent access to ICICI's strong business connections worked more than five decades, passage into new business fragments, more prominent market interest in different business sections, specifically based on privileged administrations and access to the tremendous ability pool of ICICI and its branches.

HDFC BANK

HDFC Bank was fused in August 1994 with its enlisted office in Mumbai, India. The bank began working as a planned business bank in January 1995. As of December 31, 2019, the Bank had a national conveyance system of 5,345 branches and 14,533 ATMs in 2,787 urban communities/nations.

Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited or HDFC was one of the first money related foundations in Quite a while to get "on a basic level" endorsement from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to frame a private area bank. This was done under RBI's arrangement for changing the Indian financial division in 1994.

At 30 September 2016, the approved offer capital of the Bank is Rs. 650 million rupees. The offer capital dispensed by the Bank is Rs. 509,12,67,434 (2545633717 offer capital of Rs. 2 each). The HDFC bunch possesses 21.34% of the bank's capital and roughly 18.58% of the capital is held by the ADS/GDR storehouses (contrasted with the American Deposit Emissions (ADS) and Global Deposit Emissions (GDR)). What's more, 32.04% of the offer capital is held by remote institutional speculators (FII) and the bank has 4.74.443 investors

As of September 30, 2019, the Bank's distribution arranges was in 5,314 branches in 2,768 urban areas. All branches are associated online continuously. Clients across India additionally get benefits through different conveyance channels, for example, banking, net banking, versatile banking and SMS-based banking.

The Bank's extension plans consider the should be available in all the fundamental mechanical and business focuses where its corporate clients are situated, just as the need to manufacture a strong retail client base for stores and advance items. As the clearing/settlement bank of a few significant trades, the Bank has branches in focuses where the NSE/BSE has a solid and dynamic part base. The Bank likewise has a system of 13,541 ATMs across India.

AXIS BANK

Axis Bank comes in the third largest private bank in India. The Bank offers the full scope of monetary administrations to client fragments covering enormous and medium-sized ventures, SMEs, farming and retail organizations.

The Bank has an enormous nearness of 4,050 national branches (counting expansion counters) with 11,801 ATMs and 4,917 money launderers dissipated the nation over as of March 31, 2019. The Bank's outside tasks are appropriated more than ten worldwide workplaces with branches in Singapore. , Hong Kong, Dubai (at DIFC), Colombo and Shanghai; agent workplaces in Dhaka, Dubai, Abu Dhabi; a branch with a goals in the United States - Axis Capital USA, LLC and an outside auxiliary in London, United Kingdom. Global workplaces center around corporate credits, corporate fund, syndication, bank ventures and responsibility exercises.

Axis Bank is one of the main new age private part banks to begin working in 1994. The Bank was mutually advanced in 1993 by the Specified Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (at that point known as the Unit Trust of India), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), National Insurance Company Ltd., The New India Assurance Company Ltd., The Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. what's more, United India Insurance Company Ltd. Unit Trust of India was in this manner moved to SUUTI, a substance established in 2003.

With an equilibrium dimension of Rs. 8,00,997 crores at March 31, 2019, Axis Bank has achieved constant growth and with a 5-year CAGR (2013-14-2018-19) of 16% in total assets, 14% in total deposits, 17% of total advances.

1.1 Background of Indian Banking Sector

The Indian banking system comprises of 18 public sector banks, 22 private sector banks, 46 foreign banks, 53 regional rural banks, 1,542 urban cooperative banks and 94,384 rural cooperative banks, in September 2019.

The activities of public sector banks amounted toRs 72.59 lakh crore (USD 1,038.76 billion) in fiscal year 19. The bank coverage ratio reached its highest level in 7 years, according to the 2019-2020 Union budgets. As of January 10, 2020, according to RBI, India has recorded foreign exchange reserves of approx. $ 461.21 billion.

Deposits in January 2020 amounted toRs 133.24 billion (USD 1,906.45 billion) and credit to non-food industries reached Rs 100.53 million (USD 1.43 trillion) as of January 31, 2020.

The increasing focus of Indian banks is on the integrated approach to risk management. The commercial banks' NPAs (unprofitable) posted a recovery of Rs 400,000crore ($ 57.23 billion) in fiscal 2019, which is the highest in the past four years. The Basel II International banking supervision agreement have already been accepted by banks and most banks already meet Basel III capital requirements, which expires on March 31, 2019.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to establish a large database of credit information that can be accessed by all interested parties, namely the Public Credit Registry (PCR). The Insolvency and the Bankruptcy Code (amendment) Ordinance, the 2017 law has been approved and is predicted to provide strength to the banking sector.

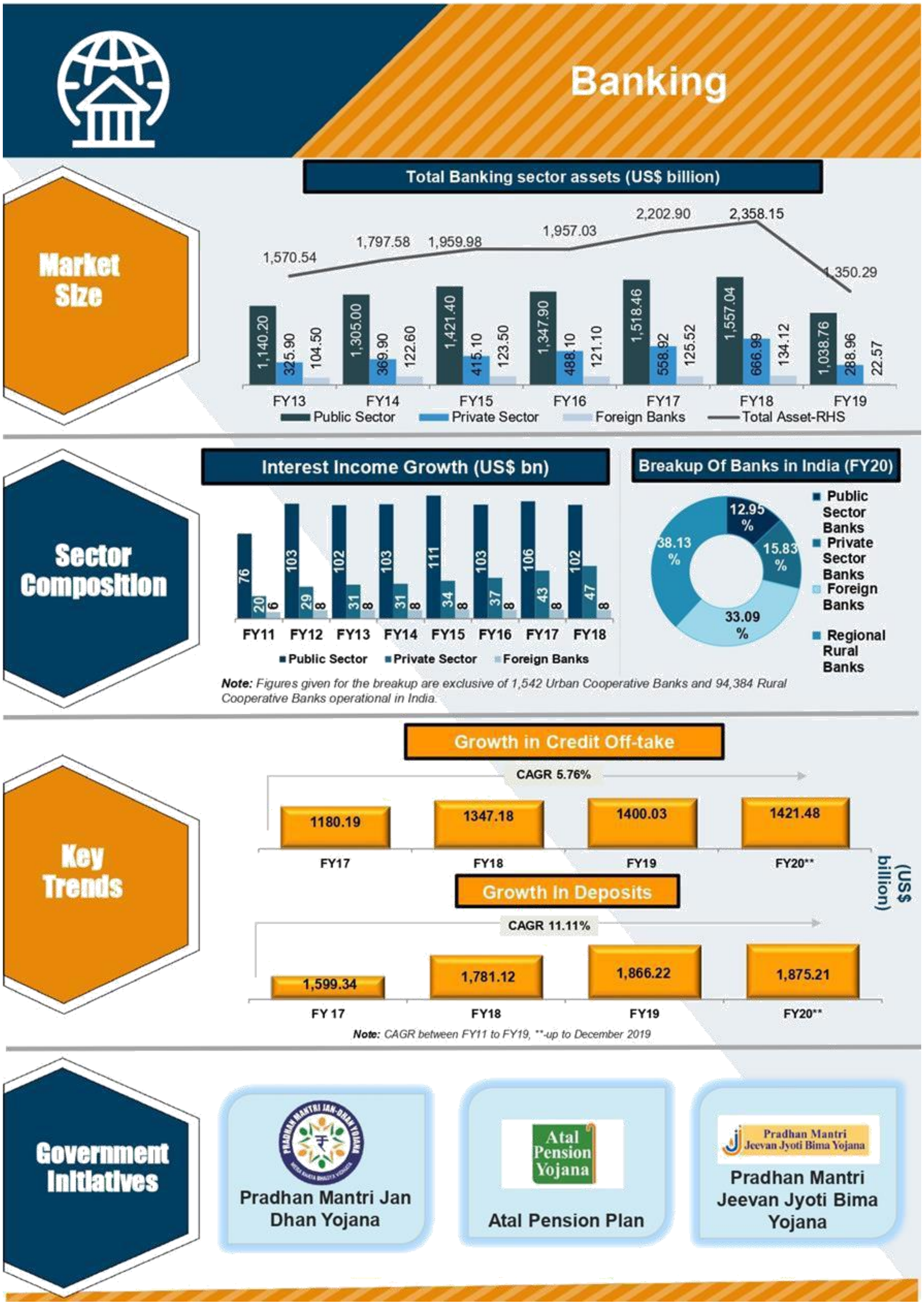
In 2018-19, total capital financing from the microfinance sector grew at a 42-year rate out of a total of Rs. 14,206 (US $ 2.03 billion).

Deposits under PradhanMantri Jan DhanYojana (PMJDY) increased toRs 1.06 million ($ 15.17 billion) were deposited and Rs 37.34 million were opened in India. The Indian government granted loans worth Rs 6 trillion, in May 2018 to 120million beneficiaries under the Mudra regime. In November 2019, under Atal Pension Yojna the total numbers of subscribers were 19 million.

It is expected to increase the need for banking services in rural areas with an increase in incomes and thus stimulate growth in the sector. Starting in September 2018, the Department of Financial Services (DFS), the Ministry of Finance and the National Center for Informatics (NIC) launched Jan DhanDarshak as part of the financial inclusion initiative. It is a type of mobile application which helps people to locate financial services in India.

The revolution of digital payments will bring about huge changes in the form credit is dispensed in India. Debit cards have thoroughly replaced credit cards as the preferred payment method in India after demonetization. Debit cards earned 87.14 percent of total card spending. Exchanges through the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) added up to 1.2 billion in November 2019 for an estimation of Rs 1.89 lakh crore ($ 27.08 billion).

Figure 1 Banking info graphic- December 2019



1.2 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study conducted is the analysis of the performance of selected public and private sectors bank namely- State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, ICICI, AXIS and HDFC.

The study was conducted with the following objectives;

1. To make comparison of the profit earning of the selected public sector banks and private sector bank on the basis of 6 years, from 2014 to 2019.

2. To make comparison of the financial performance of selected Banks in India through ratio analysis.

3. Investigation of the factors that are affecting the profit earning of the selected banks during the given time period.

1.3 Scope of Study

The scope of the project will be 3 public sector banks and 3 private sector banks mentioned as below:

Public Banks: State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda

Private Banks: ICICI Bank, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank

The data will be collected from mentioned banks. The analysis will be conducted for the following:

1. To evaluate financial health, profitability, liquidity and operational efficiency of the banks.

2. To help investors in taking investment decisions.

3. To assess the capacity of the firm to meet its short-term and long-term commitments to its creditors and also to establish a reasonable return toowners and secure optimum utilization of the firm’s assets.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researchers conducted numerous studies on the performance of the Indian commercial banking system. Studies focused on relationship analysis, CAMEL rankings, liquidity and profitability, etc. Studies have been commenced which shows that there has been a significant variation in the performance of public and private sector banks. Other studies have shown that non-productive assets have increased in recent years. Banking services in the retail sector have also improved in recent years. Banks were not analyzed on the basis of economic cycles. The impact of the recession on Indian banks has been analyzed in this document. The analysis of the main component is applied to the financial parameters of the banks.

Svetlana Tatuskar (2010), her research work, “took the sample of 5 commercial banks (SBI,ICICI, AXIS, HDFC, BOI) in India to analyze the financial performance of banks through the Camels methodology for 2006-2010”(Tatuskar). Comparison has also been made in the document on the performance of these banks with the previous year 2008-09 and it classifies each bank based on the results obtained from the interpretations of the CAMEL methodology. The study showed that banks' performance for the year ending in 2010 was much better than the previous year's performance ending in 2009. The Indian bank sector had showed extraordinary financial performance, with the effect of the subsidy crisis on the global banking sector even in the midst of the financial crisis.

M. Dhanabhakyam, M. Kavitha (2012) in their study on "Financial performance of selectedpublic sector banks in India"(Dhanabhakyam) explained that banks must reorient their strategies in light of their strengths and the type of market in the IS likely to work. The banking sector must trace a perfect path for development itself, in the perspective of this national and international development.

Faisal Abbas, Muhammad Tahir, Mutee-ur-Rahman (2012) in their article on "A comparisonof financial performance in the banking sector: some evidence from Pakistani commercial banks"(Faisal Abbas) concluded that the ranking of the top five Pakistani commercial banks according to the total average assets, total fixed assets, average equity total and return of the respective variable.

CheenuGoel and CB Rekhi (2013) analyzed the performance of three large public sector banks(SBI, PNB, BOB) and three private sector banks (ICICI, HDFC, AXIS) from 2009 to 2012. “To analyze data reports and correlation techniques of the coefficients were used.”(Goel) Previous analyzes for SBI had acknowledged that overall profitability is not as huge because the NPM is lower there and must increase the NPM. The return on capital for PNB has been very high related toother banks and also has a good combination with deposits. The bank does not have a good association with deposits, in the case of BOB so the CDR is also much lower and the NPM must also grow. For the ICICI bank has a good association with CAR and the deposits in the banks are very high and the NPM is lower, which must be increased, which will affect profitability. HDFC has a very high CDR, which is an excellent sign to increase profitability and in this case the NPM and deposits are high, which has drastically affected the NP. For AXIS, ROA is quite high compared toother banks and is negatively associated with CAR. Profitability is positive associated with NIM and CDR.

Chandani, M. Mehta, B Neeraja (2014),in their research paper on "Managing Directors andFinancial Performance of Banks: An Empirical Survey on Indian Private Sector Banks" (Mehta)attempted to measure and analyze the influence of two women successful (ChandaKochhar and Shikha Sharma) at their performance. They took the sample from ICICI Bank and Axis Bank. In their study from both banks they used secondary data, also the CAMEL classification system was used for performance analysis. The t test was also used to measure the impact of female leadership on banks 'net profit, and it was showed that there was a significant difference between the two leaders, i.e., when women took on the leadership role in banks, the banks' net profit improved.

JeevanJayantNagarkar (2015), his study on "Analysis of the financial performance of banksin India"(Nagarkar) wanted to know the effect of the 2008 recession on the banking sector. He took a sample of 15 banks for study purposes in this study and classified it into three categories: public, private and foreign banks, 3 banks in each category. He attempted to find out in his article about how banks have achieved results on monetary parameters over the past 5 years compared to the strong growth year. The financial performance of the banks is distributed into two periods before and after the 2008 recession. It compared the financial performance of the banks. Years of strong growth from 2004-08 with years of low growth from 2009-2013. He found in his study that banks are better off on deposit rather than money lent to make advances. He found that large national banks can resist business cycles better than regional banks.

K. V. Bhanumurthy (2015) People have misconception or the myth that the main bankingbusiness is accepting deposits and lending loans. Because of high level of non-performing assets the profitability of banks is reducing. The reality is however, that the banks are aggressively involving in off balance sheet business, the foreign banks particularly, that can at any time threaten and destroy the stability of banks. “Dharmendra S. Mistry, Vijay Savani (2015) has tried to analyze the financial performance of privet sector banks on the basis of Return on Assets and Interest Income Size.”(Mistry) For testing hypothesis, they used Correlations and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). The study found that Return on Assets and Interest Income size have negative correlation with operational efficiency, whereas have positive correlation with Assets Utilization and Assets size. From the study it is also revealed that there exists an impact of operational efficiency, assets management and bank size on financial performance of the Indian Private Sector Banks.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH MEDHODOLOGY

The purpose of this research is to commit towards the extremely important aspects of the performance of the banking sector. Its components with the profitability of different banks will be made for a period of 6 years, from 2014 to 2019.

We will also be discussing the variables and firms constituted in the research study, the distribution patterns of data and the other statistical techniques in investigating the bank’s profitability.

Research Design:

The descriptive search procedure is employed to explain the organization's recent situations and analytical research to analyze results using research tools.

Descriptive search:

Descriptive research is also known as statistical research and it typically describes the data and characteristics of the population or phenomenon being studied. Descriptive research answers the questions who, what, where, when and how...

Although the outline of the information is objective, accurate and systematic, the investigation cannot describe what caused a particular situation. Hence, descriptive search can’t be exercised to create a causal relationship, in which one variable affects another. It can be said in other words, that descriptive research features a low internal validity requirement.

Sources of Data:-

There are two types for collecting data

- Primary data
- Secondary data

Primary information:

Primary data is information possessed by a researcher explicitly for a research task. In other words, primary data is information that a corporation must gather because noother one has assembled and published the information in a publicly accessible forum. The nature of the primary data is original and it is related directly to the problem or current data. The main types of data are the data that the researcher gathers through various methods such as interviews, surveys, questionnaires, etc.

Secondary information:

Secondary data is that information that has already been gathered by someone else and has already gone through the statistical process. Secondary data consists of available reality digest and compiled statistical declarations. Secondary data consists not only of published records and reports, but alsoof unpublished records. Here we ran the analysis on the secondary database, which included:

- Balance sheet of company
- Profit and loss A/C

Sample design:-

Sampling unit	: Any single bank operating in India.
Sampling size	: Financial statement of three years of the selected banks.
Tools used for calculation	: MS Excel, Correlation Analysis

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

RETURN ON ASSET

The asset performance index, often called the return on total assets, is a “performance index that measures the net income created by total assets over a period by contrasting net income with average total assets. In other words, Returnon assets, or ROA, measures the efficiency with which anorganization can manage its activities todeliver profits over a period.” (Investopedia)

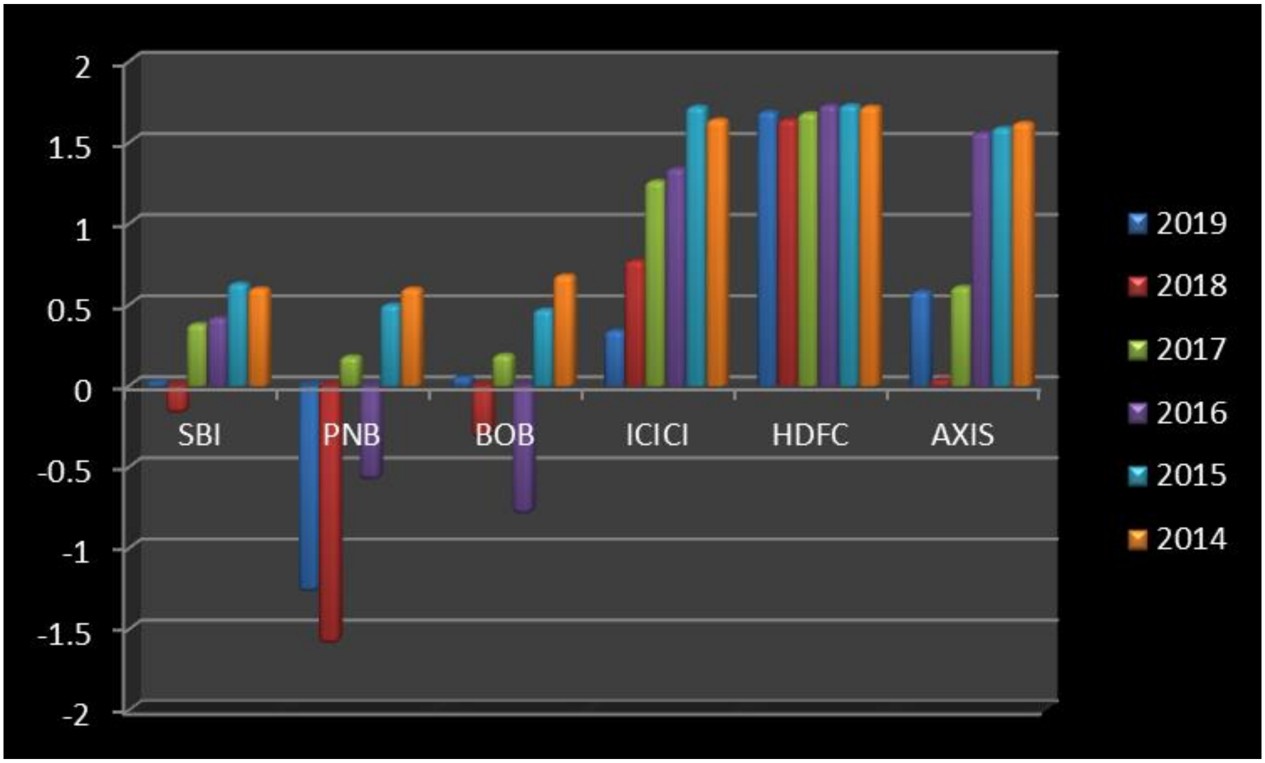
Since the sole motivationof the organization’s activities is to generate revenue and generate profits, this report helps both administration and financial specialists to see how much the organization can transform its investments into assets into profits. You can see ROA as a return on investment for the company, as capital assets are frequently the greatest investment for most organizations.

Return on Asset = Net Income/ Average Total Asset

Table 1.1 ROA

ROA	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	0.02	-1.28	0.05	0.34	1.69	0.58
2018	-0.18	-1.6	-0.33	0.77	1.64	0.03
2017	0.38	0.18	0.19	1.26	1.68	0.61
2016	0.42	-0.59	-0.8	1.34	1.73	1.56
2015	0.63	0.5	0.47	1.72	1.73	1.59
2014	0.6	0.6	0.68	1.64	1.72	1.62
MEAN	0.311667	-0.365	0.043333	1.178333	1.698333	0.998333
SD	0.324864	0.936969	0.540284	0.530826	0.035449	0.680512
CV	104.2345	-256.704	1246.809	45.04892	2.087311	68.16481

Figure 1.1 ROA



Interpretation:-

The ROA for all the banks in 2018 is comparatively less with respect to the previous year, while in the year 2019 it has increased for all the banks except for ICICI. HDFC bank has the highest ROA which is 1.69. It indicates how well a company use its asset, where ROA lays out how profitable a company is relative to its total asset. ROA is used to compare companies in the same industry, as different industry use different assets. It only makes sense that a higher ratio is more favorable to investors because it shows that the company is more effectively managing its assets to produce greater amount of net income. Overall, the banks performances have reduced from previous years.

RETURN ON EQUITY

Return on equity (ROE) is a "measure of financial performance which can be calculated by dividing net profit by equity. Since equity equals a company's assets minus its debt, ROE could be considered to be the return on net assets." (Investopedia)

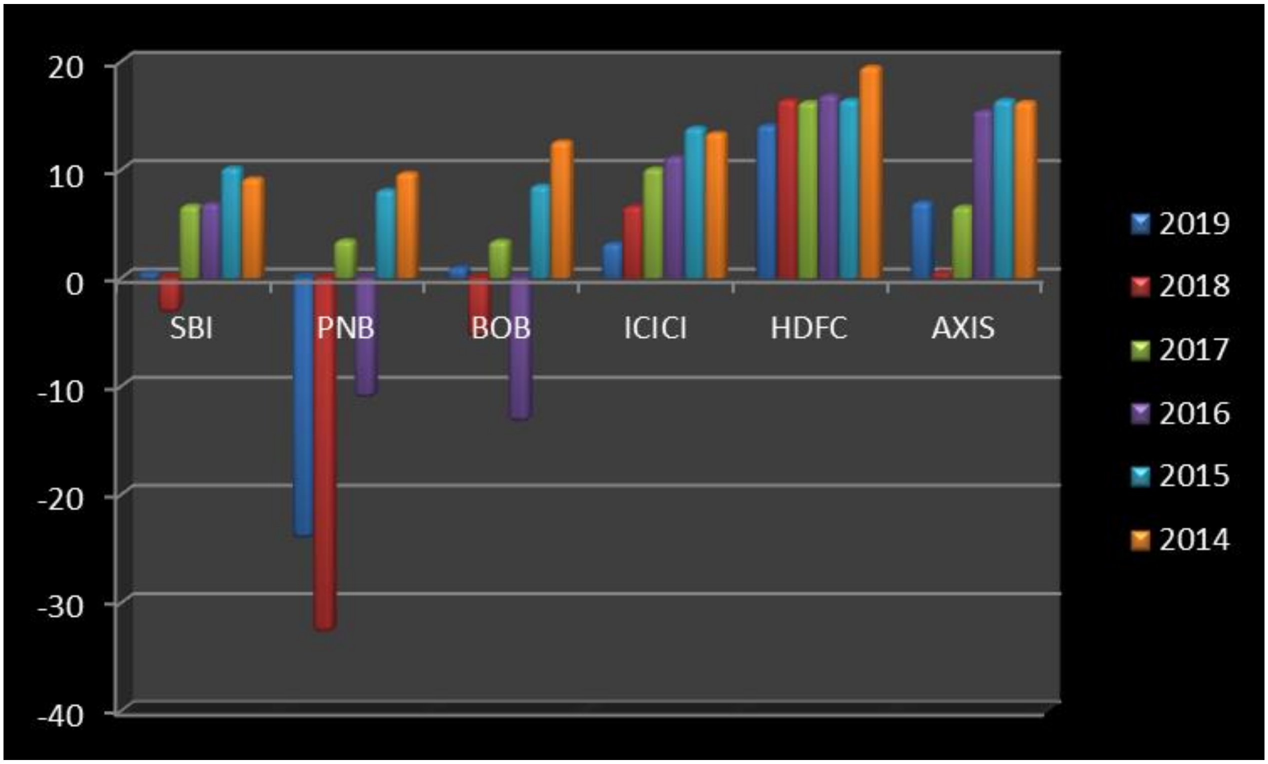
ROE is considered a measure of the efficiency with which management uses a company's assets to generate profit. ROE is expressed as a percentage and can be calculated for any corporation if net profit and equity are positive numbers Net income is calculated after dividends to preferred shareholders and interest to lenders and before dividends paid to common shareholders.

Return on Equity = Net Income/ Average Shareholder's Equity

Table 1.2 ROE

ROE	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	0.39	-24.2	0.94	3.19	14.12	7.01
2018	-3.37	-32.85	-5.6	6.63	16.45	0.43
2017	6.69	3.47	3.43	10.11	16.26	6.59
2016	6.89	-11.2	-13.42	11.19	16.91	15.46
2015	10.2	8.12	8.53	13.89	16.47	16.46
2014	9.2	9.69	12.61	13.39	19.5	16.26
MEAN	5	-7.82833	1.081667	9.733333	16.61833	10.36833
SD	5.336988	17.85708	9.474786	4.131797	1.721016	6.664381
CV	106.7398	-228.108	875.9433	42.44997	10.35613	64.2763

Figure 1.2 ROE



Interpretation:-

As shown in the table, in the year 2018 the ROE for the pubic banks is showing negative trend whereas private bank shows positive growth in which HDFC is able to convert their shareholders fund into net income. Whereas in the year 2019 the public sector banks shows growth and the ROE of private banks has decreased apart from AXIS bank. Return on equity measures how efficiently a firm can use the money from shareholders to generate profit and grow the company. No bank shows a continuous increase from 2017 to 2019. PNB shows a negative ratio in 2019. Since every company has different level of investors and income, ROE can’t be used to compare companies outside of their industries very effectively. Overall, the banks performances have reduced from previous years.

RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED

Return on Capital Employed or ROCE is a "profitability ratio that measures the efficiency with which a company can generate profits from its capital employed by comparing the net operating profit with the capital employed. In other words, the return on capital employed shows investors how many dollars in profit each dollar of capital employed generates." (Investopedia)

ROCE is a long-term profitability index because it shows the effectiveness of asset performance and takes into account long-term loans. This is why ROCE is a more useful ratio than the return on capital when assessing the longevity of a company.

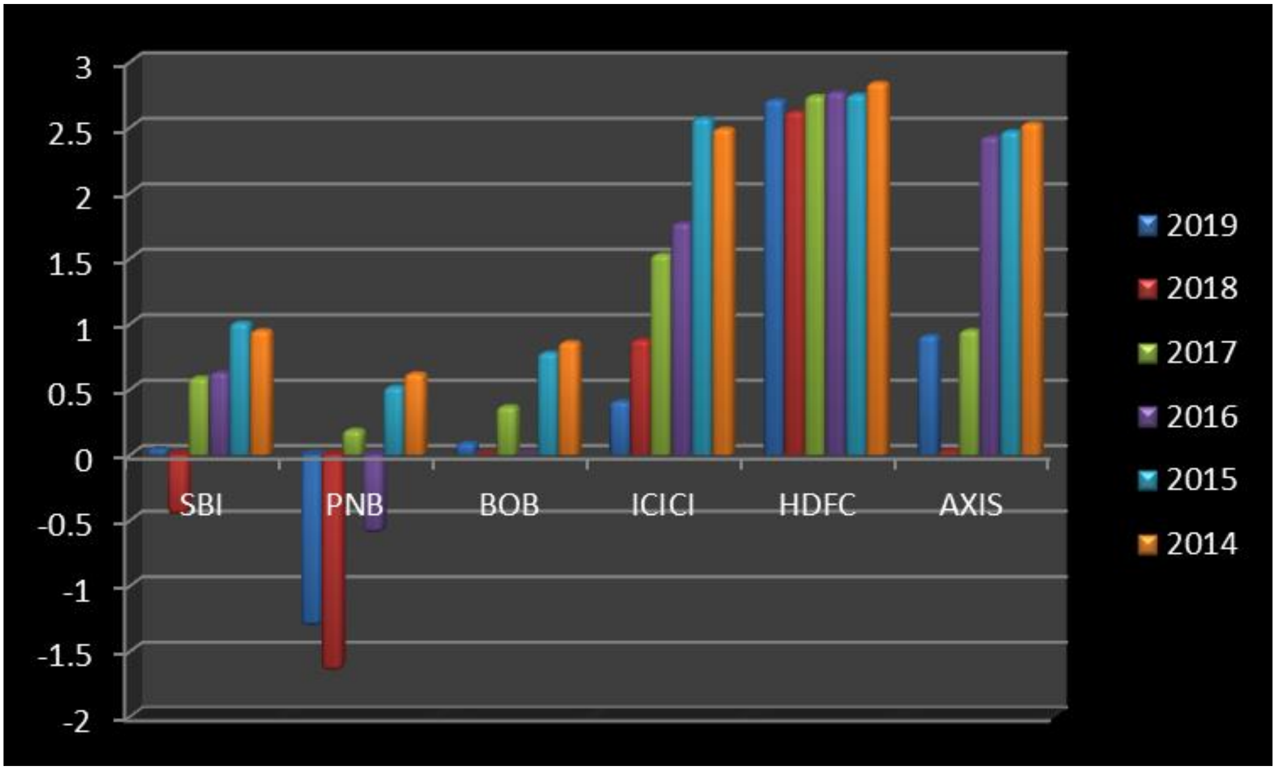
Return on Capital employed = EBIT/ Capital Employed

(where Capital employed= Total assets- Current liabilities)

Table 1.3 ROCE

ROCE	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	0.04	-1.32	0.09	0.41	2.71	0.91
2018	-0.47	-1.66	0	0.88	2.62	0.02
2017	0.59	0.19	0.37	1.53	2.74	0.95
2016	0.63	-0.61	0	1.77	2.77	2.43
2015	1.01	0.52	0.78	2.57	2.75	2.47
2014	0.95	0.62	0.86	2.49	2.84	2.53
MEAN	0.458333	-0.37667	0.35	1.608333	2.738333	1.551667
SD	0.570909	0.970539	0.389358	0.860335	0.072503	1.066929
CV	124.5619	-257.665	111.2453	53.49234	2.647701	68.76017

Figure 1.3 ROCE



Interpretation:-

ROCE measure the operating income over capital employed. In the above table, PNB has the minimum Return on capital employed which shows a negative trend of -1.32. in the year 2018, the public bank shows the negative trends where as private bank shows a positive trend in which HDFC has the best return on capital employed. In 2019 also, HDFC has the highest ROCE while public sector banks shows recovery from previous year. ROCE is especially useful while comparing the performance of corporates in capital-intensive sectors. ROCE considers debt and other liabilities as well. In general, companies with stable and rising ROCE numbers are preferred more by investors over companies where ROCE is volatile and bounces around from one year to the next. The overall banks performances have reduced from past years.

LOAN TO DEPOSIT RATIO

The loan / deposit ratio (LDR) is used to evaluate a bank's liquidity by comparing a bank's total loans with its total deposits over the same period. The LDR is expressed as a percentage. If the index is too high, it means that the bank may not have enough liquidity to cover the unexpected fund requirements. Conversely, if the ratio is too low, the bank may not earn as much as possible.

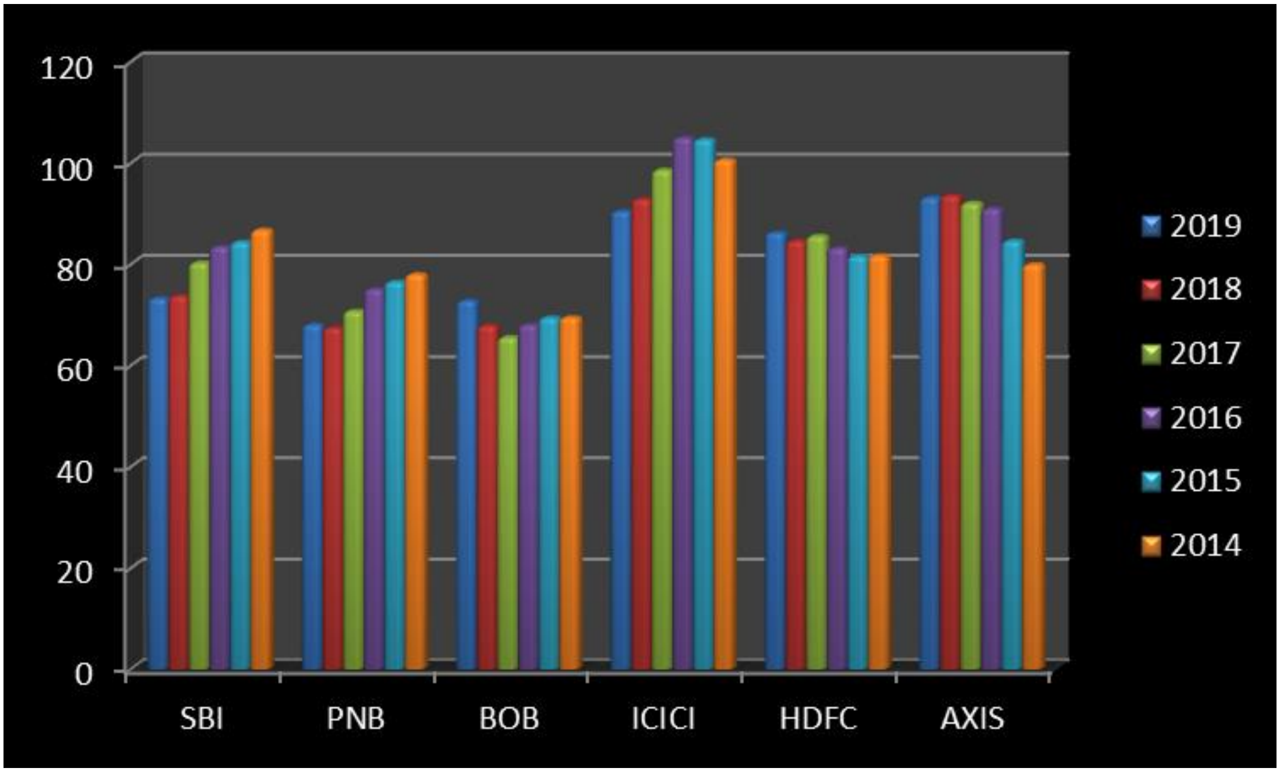
“The ideal loan / deposit ratio is between 80% and 90%. A 100% loan / deposit ratio indicates that a bank has lent customers one dollar for every dollar received on deposits received. It also means that a bank will have no significant reserves available for contingencies or contingencies.” (Investopedia)

Loan-to-Deposit Ratio = Total Loan / Total Deposit

Table 1.4 LDR

LDR	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	73.35	68.14	72.87	90.54	86.32	93.25
2018	73.79	67.51	67.95	92.92	84.68	93.63
2017	80.38	70.81	65.64	98.69	85.64	92.17
2016	83.56	75.19	68.13	105.08	83.24	91.1
2015	84.47	76.6	69.54	104.72	81.71	84.71
2014	86.84	78.06	69.54	100.71	81.79	80.03
MEAN	80.39833	72.71833	68.945	98.77667	83.89667	89.14833
SD	5.681885	4.504209	2.395452	6.015708	1.958373	5.526143
CV	7.067168	6.194048	3.474439	6.090212	2.334269	6.198818

Figure 1.4 LDR



Interpretation:-

The loan to deposit ratioof 80% to 90% is considered ideal. A loan-to-deposit ratioof 100% means a bank loaned one dollar to customers for every dollar received in deposits. It also depicts a bank will not have significant reserves available for expected or unexpected contingencies. Here the LDR in public sector banks is less as compared to private sector banks. The loan to deposit ratioof ICICI bank is much higher than others which shows that they have given more advances than other banks. There is a continuous decrease in the ratio in public sector banks like SBI and PNB whereas Axis bank shows a continuous increase. Overall performance of public sector has reduced from previous years, except for BOB and private sector has increased except for ICICI.

NET PROFIT MARGIN

“Net profit margin equals the amount of net income or profit generated as a percentage of income. Net profit margin is the ratioof the net profit to the income of a company or business segment.”(Investopedia)Net profit margin is generally expressed as a percentage, but it can also be represented in decimal form. Net profit margin illustrates the amount of every dollar of revenue generated by a company that translates into profit.

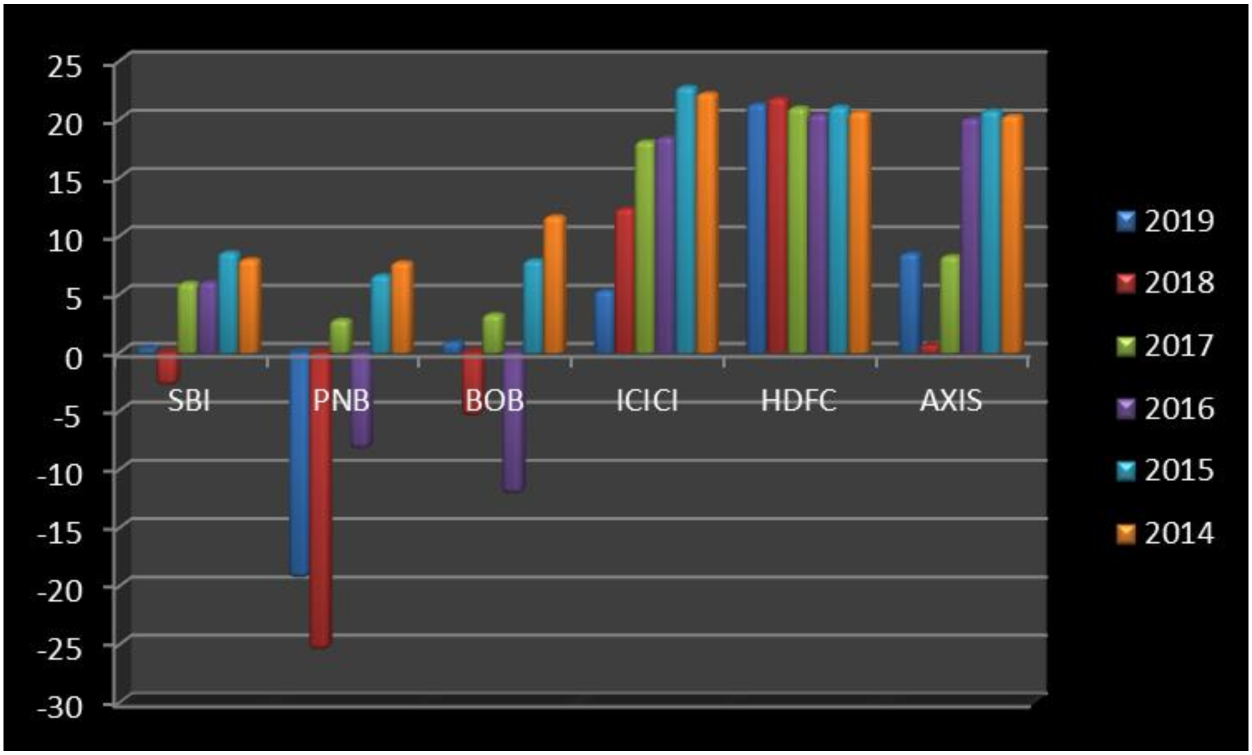
Net income is also called a company's bottom line or net profit. Net profit margin is also called net margin. The term net profit is equivalent to net income in the income statement and the terms can be used interchangeably.

Net profit Margin Ratio = Net Profit/ Revenues

Table 1.5 NPR

NPR	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	0.35	-19.44	0.86	5.3	21.29	8.5
2018	-2.96	-25.59	-5.57	12.33	21.79	0.6
2017	5.97	2.8	3.27	18.09	20.99	8.26
2016	6.06	-8.38	-12.24	18.44	20.41	20.06
2015	8.59	6.61	7.91	22.76	21.07	20.73
2014	7.98	7.73	11.66	22.2	20.61	20.29
MEAN	4.331667	-6.045	0.981667	16.52	21.02667	13.07333
SD	4.607322	14.10687	8.775155	6.645236	0.491759	8.475682
CV	106.3637	-233.364	893.9037	40.2254	2.338738	64.83184

Figure 1.5 NPR



Interpretation:-

Net profit margin is typically used by a bank or investment firm that invests depositors' money, allowing for an interest margin between what is made from the borrower of the funds and what is paid to the bank's client. In the year 2018 Net Profit Margin of the selected public banks is negative but in case of private banks it shows a positive growth. While in 2019, the NPM of public banks shows a positive trend and ICICI and HDFC shows reduction in NPM. But HDFC has the highest NPM ratio which is 21.29 compared to all banks in the year 2019. A positive net profit margin indicates that how a firm has efficiently invested its funds while a negative return implies that the bank or the investment firm has not invested efficiently. Overall efficiency has reduced except for HDFC, which is constant over period of time.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO

“The capital adequacy ratio (CAR) is a measure of a bank's available capital expressed as a percentage of a bank's risk weighted credit exposures.” (Investopedia) The Capital Adequacy Index, also known as the Risk Weighted Asset Capital Index (CRAR), is used to protect depositors and promote the stability and efficiency of financial systems worldwide.

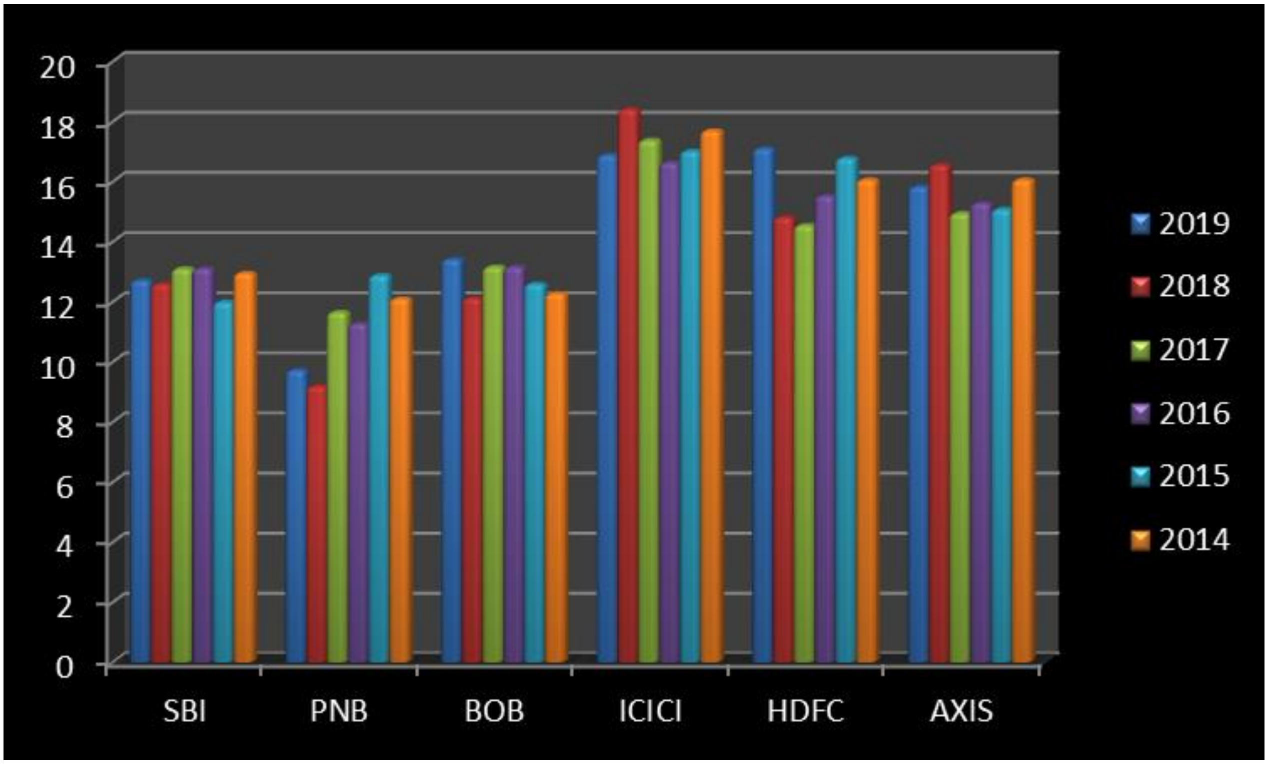
Two types of capital are measured: Tier 1 capital, which can absorb losses without a bank having to stop operating, and Tier 2 capital, which can absorb losses in the event of liquidation and therefore provides a level of protection lower for depositors.

$$\textbf{Capital Adequacy Ratio} = \frac{\textbf{Tier 1 Capital + Tier 2 Capital}}{\textbf{Risk-weighted Exposures}}$$

Table 1.6CAR

CAR	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	12.72	9.73	13.42	16.89	17.11	15.84
2018	12.6	9.2	12.13	18.42	14.82	16.57
2017	13.11	11.66	13.17	17.39	14.55	14.95
2016	13.12	11.28	13.17	16.64	15.53	15.29
2015	12	12.89	12.6	17.02	16.79	15.09
2014	12.96	12.11	12.28	17.7	16.07	16.07
MEAN	12.75167	11.145	12.795	17.34333	15.81167	15.635
SD	0.423434	1.417388	0.532419	0.647045	1.035769	0.630991
CV	3.32062	12.71771	4.161149	3.730797	6.550661	4.035761

Figure 1.6 CAR



Interpretation:-

CAR shows the capacity of the banks to meet the time liabilities and other risks such as credit risk, operational risks. In the above table the CAR ratio shows a declining trend from 2017 to 2019 except for ICICI bank. ICICI bank has the best CAR ratio which means they have the best position between the selected banks. PNB has the lowest ratio which is 9.2. Minimum capital adequacy ratios are critical in making sure that banks have enough cushions to absorb a reasonable amount of losses before they become insolvent and thereupon loose depositors' funds. CAR of SBI hasn't changed much over years.

DEBT-TO-EQUITY RATIO

“The debt / equity ratio (D / E) is calculated by dividing a company's total liabilities by the capital of its shareholders.” (Investopedia) These numbers are available in the balance sheet of a company's balance sheet.

The report is used to evaluate a company's leverage. The D to E ratio is an important metric used in corporate finance. It measures the extent to which a company is financing its operations through debt compared to fully owned funds. More specifically, it reflects the ability of the share capital to cover all outstanding debts in the event of a commercial downturn.

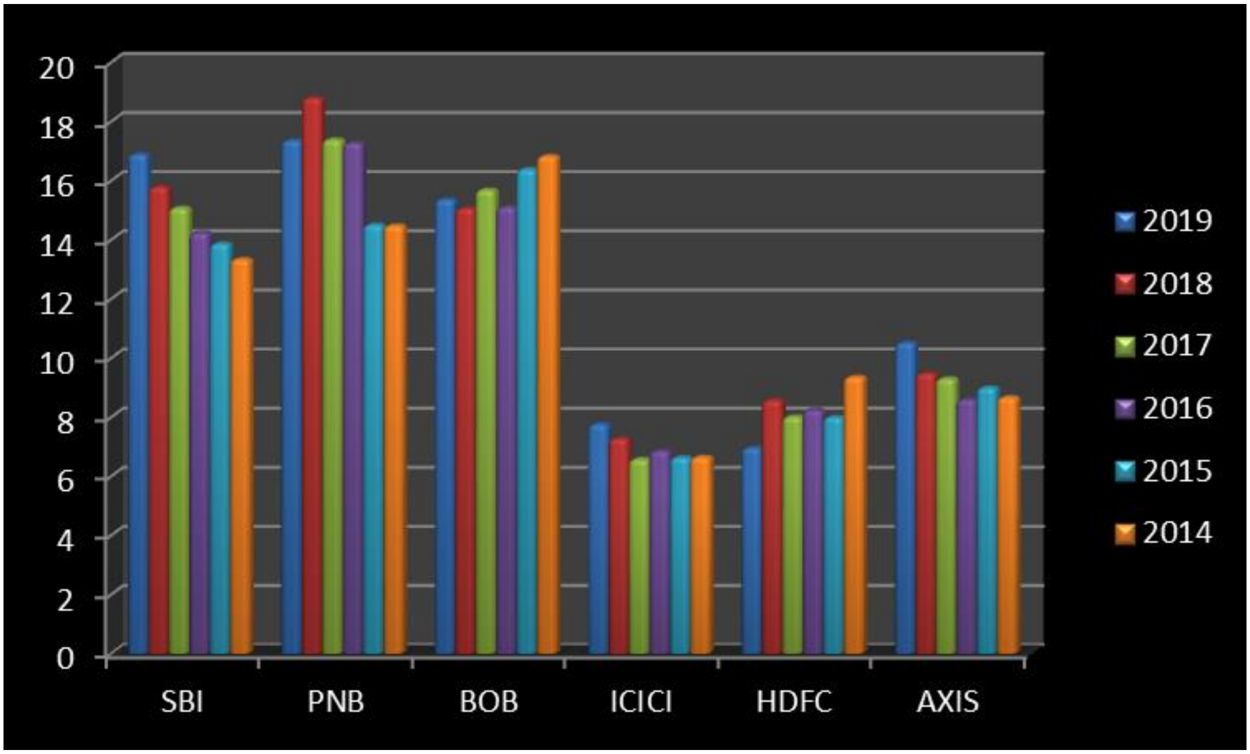
The formula for D/ E Ratio is:

Debt/Equity = Total Debt / Total Shareholder’s Equity

Table 1.7 DER

DER	SBI	PNB	BOB	ICICI	HDFC	AXIS
2019	16.89	17.36	15.37	7.77	6.97	10.52
2018	15.79	18.8	15.07	7.28	8.58	9.48
2017	15.08	17.39	15.69	6.58	8.02	9.31
2016	14.24	17.28	15.11	6.86	8.25	8.6
2015	13.87	14.51	16.39	6.64	8	9
2014	13.34	14.48	16.83	6.65	9.36	8.67
MEAN	14.86833	16.63667	15.74333	6.963333	8.196667	9.263333
SD	1.319749	1.752629	0.720518	0.471452	0.784568	0.705653
CV	8.876238	10.53473	4.576657	6.770488	9.571791	7.617705

Figure 1.7 DER



Interpretation:-

Debt-to-equity ratio measures a company's debt relative to its net assets, it is most often used to benchmark the extent to which a company is taking on debt as a mean of leveraging its assets. In the above table, public sector bank shows a high debt/equity ratio as compared to private banks which often associated with high risk; it means that the banks have been aggressive in financing its growth with debt. PNB has the highest debt/equity ratio which shows high risk whereas HDFC bank shows low risk. Investors can use the ratio to evaluate the amount of leverage a company is using.

CORRELATION

Correlation Co-efficient Matrix: SBI Bank

Table 1.8

	ROA	*ROE*	*ROCE*	*LDR*	*CAR*	*NPM*	*DER*
ROA	1						
ROE	0.999798	1					
ROCE	1	0.999792	1				
LDR	-0.62227	-0.62821	-0.62225	1			
CAR	-0.54813	-0.55517	-0.54809	0.994152	1		
NPM	0.999837	0.999998	0.999832	-0.62758	-0.55443	1	
DER	-0.44093	-0.44939	-0.44086	0.962825	0.985997	-0.4485	1

Interpretation

The table shows that return on equity and net profit margin has a high degree of positive association (0.999), and return on asset, return on equity, return on capital employed are positively related with net profit margin. Return on capital employed and return on asset have very high positive association. Debt-to-Equity ratio and return-on-Equity are negatively associated with each other. Loan to deposit ratio is negatively associated with Net profit Margin and return-on-equity.

Correlation Co-efficient Matrix: PNB Bank

Table 1.9

	ROA	*ROE*	*ROCE*	*LDR*	*CAR*	*NPM*	*DER*
ROA	1						
ROE	0.908854	1					
ROCE	1	0.909136	1				
LDR	0.606868	0.307651	0.606502	1			
CAR	-0.36625	-0.61723	-0.36668	0.507274	1		
NPM	0.943996	0.99557	0.944219	0.380086	-0.56978	1	
DER	0.491092	0.152071	0.490644	0.985614	0.616191	0.230989	1

Interpretation

This table shows that capital adequacy ratio is highly associated with return-on-asset (0.908) and net profit margin is highly positively associated with return on equity. Further net profit is also positively related with return on asset and return on capital employed. Capital adequacy ratio is negatively associated with return on asset, return on equity and return on capital employed.

Correlation Co-efficient Matrix: BOB Bank

Table 1.10

	ROA	*ROE*	*ROCE*	*LDR*	*CAR*	*NPM*	*DER*
ROA	1						
ROE	0.999975	1					
ROCE	-1	-0.99995	1				
LDR	0.62615	0.623162	-0.62656	1			
CAR	0.427677	0.423924	-0.4282	0.968981	1		
NPM	0.999964	0.999999	-0.99994	0.622541	0.423151	1	
DER	0.388609	0.384948	-0.38904	0.9568	0.998365	0.38419	1

Interpretation

This table shows that net-profit-margin is highly positively associated with return-on-equity (0.999) and loan to deposit ratio is positively associated with capital adequacy ratio. Return on capital employed is negatively associated with loan-to-deposit ratio (-0.62) and with capital adequacy ratio (-0.42). Also net profit margin is negatively associated with return on capital employed (-0.999).

Correlation Co-efficient Matrix: ICICI Bank

Table 1.11

	ROA	*ROE*	*ROCE*	*LDR*	*CAR*	*NPM*	*DER*
ROA	1						
ROE	0.992777	1					
ROCE	0.999997	0.993056	1				
LDR	-0.62468	-0.56341	-0.62393	1			
CAR	-0.48149	-0.43127	-0.48103	0.972829	1		
NPM	0.970545	0.992378	0.971102	-0.498	-0.3806	1	
DER	0.348194	0.388644	0.348508	0.490005	0.651813	0.416648	1

Interpretation

This table shows that net profit margin is highly positively related with return on equity (0.992) and the return on equity is negatively associated with loan to deposit ratio (-0.563). Loan to deposit ratio is positively associated with capital adequacy ratio (0.972). Net profit margin ratio is positively associated with return on asset and return on capital employed.

Correlation Co-efficient Matrix: HDFC Bank

Table 1.12

	ROA	*ROE*	*ROCE*	*LDR*	*CAR*	*NPM*	*DER*
ROA	1						
ROE	0.887546	1					
ROCE	0.996096	0.922123	1				
LDR	0.67409	0.921516	0.734763	1			
CAR	0.766548	0.962023	0.819618	0.989012	1		
NPM	0.705268	0.93715	0.763126	0.999015	0.99349	1	
DER	0.915675	0.682167	0.880735	0.354969	0.472698	0.395892	1

Interpretation

This table shows that Net profit margin ratio is positively associated with return on equity (0.937)) and loan to deposit ratio is positively associated with capital adequacy ratio (0.989).Net-profit-margin and loan to deposit ratio is highly positively associated at (0.966).

Correlation Co-efficient Matrix: AXIS Bank

Table 1.13

	ROA	*ROE*	*ROCE*	*LDR*	*CAR*	*NPM*	*DER*
ROA	1						
ROE	0.997451	1					
ROCE	0.999994	0.997689	1				
LDR	-0.63104	-0.61953	-0.63086	1			
CAR	-0.44214	-0.42587	-0.44177	0.972953	1		
NPM	0.995824	0.999796	0.996131	-0.61499	-0.42019	1	
DER	-0.13642	-0.12055	-0.13608	0.851426	0.948129	-0.11529	1

Interpretation

This table shows that loan to deposit ratio is negatively associated with return on capital employed and debt-to-equity ratio is positively associated with loan to deposit ratio (0.851) and capital adequacy ratio (0.948129). Return-on-equity is positively associated with net profit margin (0.999).

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS

&

SUGGESSTIONS

FINDINGS

- The return on asset of the public banks shows negative trend whereas the private banks are doing comparatively good which shows a positive trend. Private sector enjoyed a privileged position in case of utilization of assets.
- Return on equity ratio shows that HDFC bank has the best outcomes which is 14.12 whereas SBI, PNB, BOB have comparatively less values.
- PNB has the minimum return on capital employed which is a negative trend -1.32. HDFC bank has the best return on capital employed which is 2.17.
- The ideal loan to deposit ratio is 80% to 90%. LDR in public bank is less as compare to private banks. The loan to deposit ratio of AXIS bank is much higher than others which is 93.63% and PNB has the lowest LDR.
- Net profit margin is used for bank that invests depositors' money. HDFC has the highest NPM ratio which is 21.29 which has increased from 2014 to 2019. A positive net interest margin shows that the bank has invest its fund efficiently. PNB has a negative NPM among all.
- The Capital Adequacy Ratio shows a declining trend from 2017 to 2019 for all banks except ICICI and AXIS bank. ICICI bank has the best position between all the banks. PNB has the lowest ratio which is 9.73.
- Debt-to-equity often associated with high risk. PNB has the highest debt/equity ratio which shows high risk (17.36) also HDFC has the lowest debt/equity ratio. Investor can use D/E ratio to evaluate how much leverage a company is using.
- Correlation co-efficient Matrix shows the relationship between the various components such as Net Profit Margin, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Return on Asset and Return on Equity.
- There exists a good variability of net profits between public sector and private banks.
- The efficiency of both public sector and private sector banks has reduced over the years in terms of ROA, ROE, ROCE and NPM.

SUGGESTIONS

- Public banks must enhance their performance by implementing professionalized management scenario and better customer service.
- To improve the Return on Assets the banks should keep the asset cost down by monitoring the assets monthly.
- Banks can improve the Return on equity by increasing the amount of debt capital relative to its equity capital.
- SBI Debt equity ratio is good but in order to increase the profitability the capital adequacy ratio should also be looked into.
- PNB can improve its Return on capital employed by reducing cost, increasing sales, and paying off debts or restructuring financing.
- For BOB bank its NPM is less so they need to gear up the interest income by granting more loans or reducing interest so that more volume can be created. NP in this case is directly associated with ROA.
- For ICICI bank it has good association with CAR and NPM is less which needs to be increased which will impact the profitability.
- Loan to deposit ratio for all the bank is mostly in good condition but private banks are lending more money to borrowers as compare to public.
- Minimum capital adequacy ratio is critical ensuring that banks have cushion to absorb a reasonable amount of losses before they become insolvent.
- NPM can be improved by lowering the cost of the services provided by banks. Improving the net margin by increasing revenue is generally the most feasible option. Net profit must be considered seriously reviewed by public sector banks.
- A high degree of debt-equity ratio commonly indicates an aggressive growth strategy because it has taken on debt. A relatively high D/E ratio is commonplace in the banking and financial service sector.
- Corporate social responsibility must be given due weightage.
- Branch wise, product wise and employee wise targets must be fixed by public banks so as to ensure adequate performance. Likewise targets must be fixed by private sector banks and RBI must ensure that private banks strict adherence to these.

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ANNEXURE

STATE BANK OF INDIA

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------ in Rs. Cr. -------------------					
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Capital and Liabilities:						
Total Share Capital	892.46	892.46	797.35	776.28	746.57	746.57
Equity Share Capital	892.46	892.46	797.35	776.28	746.57	746.57
Reserves	195,367.42	193,388.12	155,903.06	143,498.16	127,691.65	117,535.68
Net Worth	**196,259.88**	**194,280.58**	**156,700.41**	**144,274.44**	**128,438.22**	**118,282.25**
Deposits	2,911,386.01	2,706,343.29	2,044,751.39	1,730,722.44	1,576,793.25	1,394,408.50
Borrowings	403,017.12	362,142.07	317,693.66	323,344.59	205,150.29	183,130.88
Total Debt	**3,314,403.13**	**3,068,485.36**	**2,362,445.05**	**2,054,067.03**	**1,781,943.54**	**1,577,539.38**
Other Liabilities & Provisions	145,597.30	167,138.08	155,235.19	159,276.08	137,698.04	96,926.65
Total Liabilities	**3,656,260.31**	**3,429,904.02**	**2,674,380.65**	**2,357,617.55**	**2,048,079.80**	**1,792,748.28**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Assets						
Cash & Balances with RBI	176,932.42	150,397.18	127,997.62	129,629.33	115,883.84	84,955.66
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	45,557.69	41,501.46	43,974.03	37,838.33	38,871.94	47,593.97
Advances	**2,185,876.92**	**1,934,880.19**	**1,571,078.38**	**1,463,700.42**	**1,300,026.39**	**1,209,828.72**
Investments	**967,021.95**	**1,060,986.72**	**765,989.63**	**575,651.78**	**481,758.75**	**398,799.57**
Gross Block	38,508.94	39,200.71	42,344.99	9,819.16	9,041.80	7,716.46
Revaluation Reserves	24,653.94	24,847.99	31,585.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net Block	**13,855.00**	**14,352.72**	**10,759.34**	**9,819.16**	**9,041.80**	**7,716.46**
Capital Work In Progress	688.63	791.54	573.93	570.12	287.37	285.70
Other Assets	266,327.70	226,994.20	154,007.72	140,408.41	102,209.71	43,568.21
Total Assets	**3,656,260.31**	**3,429,904.01**	**2,674,380.65**	**2,357,617.55**	**2,048,079.80**	**1,792,748.29**
Contingent Liabilities	1,113,678.05	1,168,579.33	1,040,929.24	1,088,296.20	981,951.28	1,019,819.13
Book Value (Rs)	219.91	217.69	196.53	185.85	172.04	158.43

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------					
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Capital and Liabilities:						
Total Share Capital	920.81	552.11	425.59	392.72	370.91	362.07
Equity Share Capital	920.81	552.11	425.59	392.72	370.91	362.07
Reserves	40,284.09	36,838.37	37,670.86	35,072.64	37,321.06	34,125.07
Net Worth	**41,204.90**	**37,390.48**	**38,096.45**	**35,465.36**	**37,691.97**	**34,487.14**
Deposits	676,030.14	642,226.19	621,704.02	553,051.13	501,378.64	451,396.75
Borrowings	39,325.91	60,850.75	40,763.34	59,755.24	45,670.55	48,034.41
Total Debt	**715,356.05**	**703,076.94**	**662,467.36**	**612,806.37**	**547,049.19**	**499,431.16**
Other Liabilities & Provisions	14,806.28	21,678.86	16,016.21	16,273.94	17,204.89	15,093.44
Total Liabilities	**771,367.23**	**762,146.28**	**716,580.02**	**664,545.67**	**601,946.05**	**549,011.74**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Assets						
Cash & Balances with RBI	32,129.13	28,789.03	25,210.00	26,479.07	24,224.94	22,245.58
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	43,158.91	66,672.97	63,121.65	47,144.02	31,709.23	22,972.87
Advances	**464,474.05**	**433,734.72**	**419,493.15**	**412,325.80**	**380,534.40**	**349,269.13**
Investments	**202,128.22**	**200,305.98**	**186,725.44**	**157,845.89**	**151,282.36**	**143,785.50**
Gross Block	0.00	6,349.33	6,273.25	5,222.73	3,551.48	3,419.74
Revaluation Reserves	3,582.23	3,683.82	3,750.53	2,844.78	1,387.55	1,408.18
Net Block	**-3,582.23**	**2,665.51**	**2,522.72**	**2,377.95**	**2,163.93**	**2,011.56**
Other Assets	33,059.15	29,978.07	19,507.06	18,372.94	12,031.19	8,727.10
Total Assets	**771,367.23**	**762,146.28**	**716,580.02**	**664,545.67**	**601,946.05**	**549,011.74**
Contingent Liabilities	332,736.03	331,986.31	358,610.46	359,017.11	293,586.00	238,008.93
Book Value (Rs)	89.50	135.44	179.03	180.61	203.24	952.50

BANK OF BARODA

Standalone Balance Sheet	**------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------**					
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Capital and Liabilities:						
Total Share Capital	530.36	530.36	462.09	462.09	443.56	430.68
Equity Share Capital	530.36	530.36	462.09	462.09	443.56	430.68
Reserves	45,410.73	42,864.41	39,841.16	39,736.89	39,391.79	35,555.00
Net Worth	**50,983.09**	**43,394.77**	**40,303.25**	**40,198.98**	**39,835.35**	**35,985.68**
Deposits	638,689.72	591,314.82	601,675.17	574,037.87	617,559.52	568,894.39
Borrowings	67,201.30	62,571.97	30,611.44	33,471.70	35,264.28	36,812.97
Total Debt	**705,891.02**	**653,886.79**	**632,286.61**	**607,509.57**	**652,823.80**	**605,707.36**
Other Liabilities & Provisions	24,113.29	22,718.21	22,285.56	23,667.92	22,329.40	17,811.50
Total Liabilities	**780,987.40**	**719,999.77**	**694,875.42**	**671,376.47**	**714,988.55**	**659,504.54**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Assets						
Cash & Balances with RBI	26,661.73	22,699.64	22,780.21	21,672.42	22,488.60	18,629.09
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	62,567.89	70,197.74	127,689.70	112,227.93	125,864.55	112,248.82
Advances	**468,818.74**	**427,431.83**	**383,259.22**	**383,770.18**	**428,065.14**	**397,005.81**
Investments	**182,298.08**	**163,184.53**	**129,630.54**	**120,450.52**	**122,319.72**	**116,112.66**
Gross Block	6,990.30	5,367.39	5,758.37	6,253.78	2,874.85	2,734.12
Net Block	**6,990.30**	**5,367.39**	**5,758.37**	**6,253.78**	**2,874.85**	**2,734.12**
Other Assets	33,650.68	31,118.64	25,757.37	27,001.65	13,375.69	12,774.03
Total Assets	**780,987.42**	**719,999.77**	**694,875.41**	**671,376.48**	**714,988.55**	**659,504.53**
Contingent Liabilities	429,372.92	344,006.35	290,118.38	261,320.91	283,992.78	291,777.69
Book Value (Rs)	173.66	163.64	174.92	174.46	180.13	838.02

ICICI BANK

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------					
	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Capital and Liabilities:						
Total Share Capital	1,289.46	1,285.81	1,165.11	1,163.17	1,159.66	1,155.04
Equity Share Capital	1,289.46	1,285.81	1,165.11	1,163.17	1,159.66	1,155.04
Reserves	104,029.40	100,864.37	95,737.57	85,748.24	79,262.26	72,051.71
Net Worth	**105,323.54**	**102,155.75**	**96,908.94**	**86,918.11**	**80,429.36**	**73,213.32**
Deposits	652,919.67	560,975.21	490,039.06	421,425.71	361,562.73	331,913.66
Borrowings	165,319.97	182,858.62	147,556.15	174,807.38	172,417.35	154,759.05
Total Debt	**818,239.64**	**743,833.83**	**637,595.21**	**596,233.09**	**533,980.08**	**486,672.71**
Other Liabilities & Provisions	37,851.46	30,196.40	34,245.16	34,726.44	31,719.86	34,755.55
Total Liabilities	**961,414.64**	**876,185.98**	**768,749.31**	**717,877.64**	**646,129.30**	**594,641.58**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Assets						
Cash & Balances with RBI	37,858.01	33,102.38	31,702.41	27,106.09	25,652.91	21,821.83
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	42,438.27	51,067.00	44,010.66	32,762.65	16,651.71	19,707.77
Advances	**586,646.58**	**512,395.29**	**464,232.08**	**435,263.94**	**387,522.07**	**338,702.65**
Investments	**207,732.68**	**202,994.18**	**161,506.55**	**160,411.80**	**186,580.03**	**177,021.82**
Gross Block	7,931.43	7,903.51	7,805.21	7,576.92	4,725.52	4,678.14
Revaluation Reserves	3,044.51	3,003.19	3,042.14	2,817.47	0.00	0.00
Net Block	**4,886.92**	**4,900.32**	**4,763.07**	**4,759.45**	**4,725.52**	**4,678.14**
Other Assets	81,852.17	71,726.80	62,534.55	57,573.70	24,997.05	32,709.39
Total Assets	**961,414.63**	**876,185.97**	**768,749.32**	**717,877.63**	**646,129.29**	**594,641.60**
Contingent Liabilities	1,971,430.27	865,409.07	606,063.80	922,453.51	868,190.58	794,965.35
Book Value (Rs)	163.38	158.91	166.37	149.47	138.72	634.60

HDFC BANK

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------					
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Capital and Liabilities:						
Total Share Capital	544.66	519.02	512.51	505.64	501.30	479.81
Equity Share Capital	544.66	519.02	512.51	505.64	501.30	479.81
Reserves	148,661.69	105,775.98	88,949.84	72,172.13	61,508.12	42,998.82
Net Worth	**149,206.35**	**106,295.00**	**89,462.35**	**72,677.77**	**62,009.42**	**43,478.63**
Deposits	923,140.93	788,770.64	643,639.66	546,424.19	450,795.64	367,337.48
Borrowings	117,085.12	123,104.97	74,028.87	53,018.47	45,213.56	39,438.99
Total Debt	**1,040,226.05**	**911,875.61**	**717,668.53**	**599,442.66**	**496,009.20**	**406,776.47**
Other Liabilities & Provisions	55,108.29	45,763.72	56,709.32	36,725.13	32,484.46	41,344.40
Total Liabilities	**1,244,540.69**	**1,063,934.33**	**863,840.20**	**708,845.56**	**590,503.08**	**491,599.50**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Assets						
Cash & Balances with RBI	46,763.62	104,670.47	37,896.88	30,058.31	27,510.45	25,345.63
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	34,584.02	18,244.61	11,055.22	8,860.53	8,821.00	14,238.01
Advances	**819,401.22**	**658,333.09**	**554,568.20**	**464,593.96**	**365,495.03**	**303,000.27**
Investments	**290,587.88**	**242,200.24**	**214,463.34**	**163,885.77**	**166,459.95**	**120,951.07**
Gross Block	4,030.00	3,607.20	3,626.74	3,343.16	3,121.73	2,939.92
Net Block	**4,030.00**	**3,607.20**	**3,626.74**	**3,343.16**	**3,121.73**	**2,939.92**
Other Assets	49,173.95	36,878.70	42,229.82	38,103.84	19,094.91	25,124.60
Total Assets	**1,244,540.69**	**1,063,934.31**	**863,840.20**	**708,845.57**	**590,503.07**	**491,599.50**
Contingent Liabilities	1,074,667.92	483,718.75	378,692.15	876,808.11	997,538.88	744,097.98
Book Value (Rs)	547.89	409.60	349.12	287.47	247.39	181.23

AXIS BANK

Consolidated Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------					
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Capital and Liabilities:						
Total Share Capital	514.33	513.31	479.01	476.57	474.10	469.84
Equity Share Capital	514.33	513.31	479.01	476.57	474.10	469.84
Reserves	66,161.97	62,931.95	55,283.53	52,688.34	44,202.41	37,750.64
Net Worth	**66,676.30**	**63,445.26**	**55,762.54**	**53,164.91**	**44,676.51**	**38,220.48**
Deposits	548,471.34	453,622.72	414,378.79	357,967.56	322,441.94	280,944.56
Borrowings	152,775.78	148,016.14	105,030.87	99,226.38	79,758.27	50,290.94
Total Debt	**701,247.12**	**601,638.86**	**519,409.66**	**457,193.94**	**402,200.21**	**331,235.50**
Other Liabilities & Provisions	33,073.12	26,245.45	26,295.47	15,108.77	15,055.67	13,788.89
Total Liabilities	**800,996.54**	**691,329.57**	**601,467.67**	**525,467.62**	**461,932.39**	**383,244.87**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**	**12 mths**
Assets						
Cash & Balances with RBI	35,099.03	35,481.06	30,857.94	22,361.15	19,818.84	17,041.32
Balance with Banks, Money at Call	32,105.60	7,973.83	19,398.24	10,964.29	16,280.19	11,197.38
Advances	**494,797.97**	**439,650.30**	**373,069.35**	**338,773.72**	**281,083.03**	**230,066.76**
Investments	**174,969.28**	**153,876.08**	**128,793.37**	**122,006.20**	**132,342.83**	**113,548.43**
Gross Block	3,763.94	3,625.59	3,465.93	3,316.20	2,413.05	2,310.54
Net Block	**3,763.94**	**3,625.59**	**3,465.93**	**3,316.20**	**2,413.05**	**2,310.54**
Capital Work In Progress	272.69	346.09	280.96	206.97	101.26	99.67
Other Assets	59,988.01	50,376.62	45,601.87	27,839.08	9,893.19	8,980.79
Total Assets	**800,996.52**	**691,329.57**	**601,467.66**	**525,467.61**	**461,932.39**	**383,244.89**
Contingent Liabilities	807,738.13	776,181.32	745,923.22	668,725.82	640,183.59	611,446.37
Book Value (Rs)	259.27	247.20	232.83	223.12	188.47	813.47