

A

Project Report

On

An Analysis of Financial statement of Axis Bank

Submitted to

G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur

Affiliated to

Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur

In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

Bachelor of Business Administration

Submitted by

Anand Khemsingh Sahu

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Afsar Sheikh

G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur

Academic Year 2022 – 23



G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur

Academic Year 2022 – 23



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Anand Khemsingh Sahu has submitted the project report titled An Analysis of Financial statements of Axis Bank towards partial fulfillment of BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION degree examination. This has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form part of any other course undergone by the candidate.

It is further certified that he/she has ingeniously completed his/her project as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.

Name of Project Guide

Dr. Afsar Sheikh

Name of Coordinator

Dr. Afsar Sheikh

Place:-Nagpur

Date:-



DECLARATION

I here-by declare that the project with title An Analysis of Financial statements of Axis Bank has been completed by me in partial fulfillment of BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION degree examination as prescribed by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur and this has not been submitted for any other examination and does not form the part of any other course undertaken by me.

Anand K. Sahu

Place:-Nagpur

Date:-

G.S. College Of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur

Academic Year 2022 – 23



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With immense pride and sense of gratitude, I take this golden opportunity to express my sincere regards to Dr. Swati S. Kathaley Principal, G.S. College of Commerce & Economics Nagpur.

I am extremely thankful to my project guide Dr. Afsar Sheikh for his/her guideline thought out the project. I tender sincere regards to co-ordinator, Dr. Afsar Sheikh for giving me outstanding guidance enthusiastic suggestions and evaluable encouragement which helped me in the completion of the project.

I will fail in my duty if I do not thank the non-teaching staff of the college for their co-operation. I would like to thank all those who helped me in making this project complete and successful.

Anand Khemsingh Sahu

Place: Nagpur

Date:-

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter no.	Title	Page no.
	LIST OF GRAPH	6
1	INTRODUCTION	7-8
2	Company profile	9-10
3	Product profile	11-12
4	SWOT Analysis	13
5	Financial statements	14-17
6	CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW	18-22
7	RESEARCH DESIGN	23
	7.1 Problem statement	24
	7.2 Need of study	25
	7.3 Objective of study	26
	7.4 Hypothesis	27
	7.5 scope of study	28
	7.6 Research methodology	28
	7.7 Limitations of study	29
8	ANALYSIS OF INTERPRETATION	30-54
9	FINDING SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION	55-58
10	BIBLIOGRAPHY	59

LIST OF GRAPH

No. Of chart	Title
4.1	Relationship between and advertising revenue
4.2	Bank's current ratio
4.3	Bank's Quick ratio
4.4	Bank's cash position ratio
4.5	Bank's Net profit margin ratio
4.6	Bank's Return on asset ratio
4.7	Bank's current asset turnover ratio
4.8	Bank's fixed asset turnover ratio
4.9	Bank's Total asset turnover ratio
4.10	Bank's debts ratio

CHAPTER -1

Introduction

1. INTRODUCTION



Axis Bank third largest private bank in India and one of the most prepared loan provider with a network of over 2400 branches and over 12900 ATMs across India. The bank began its operation in 1994 Was promoted by top insurance company in century. The bank a host of retail and corporate banking, lending, investments, advisory and treasury services. It also undertake lending to SMEs, agriculture loan and micro Financing services.

Modern banking in India originated in the mid of 18th century. Among the first bank were the bank of Hindustan, which was establish in 1770 ABD liquidated 1829-32;and the general bank of India , establish in 1786 but failed in 1791.The history of banking began with the first prototype bank which were the merchant of the world, who gave grain loan to farmers and trader who carried good between cities. This was around 2000 BC in Assyria, India and Sumeria

Industry Profile:

The finance department is the savior of any frontier economy. It is one of the key monetary related pillars of the monetary component, and it bears the basic work in economic operations. For a country's monetary improvement, it is vital that its exchange, industrial and agricultural financing needs are subject to higher obligations and obligations. Therefore, the improvement of a country is bound to be related to the development of the banking industry. In the frontier economy, banks shouldn't be seen as cash merchants, but should be seen as pioneers of progress.

2. Company profile

Axis Bank is the third largest private sector bank in India. The Bank offers the entire spectrum of financial services to customer segments covering Large and Mid- Corporates, MSME, Agriculture and Retail Businesses.

The Bank has a large footprint of 4,758 domestic branches (including extension counters) with 10,990 ATMs & 5,972 cash recyclers spread across the country as of 31st March 2022. The Bank has 6 Axis Virtual Centers with over 1,500 Virtual Relationship Managers as of 31st March 2022. The Overseas operations of the Bank are spread over eight international offices with branches in Singapore, Dubai (at DIFC), and Gift City-IBU; representative offices in Dhaka, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and an overseas subsidiary in London, UK. The international offices focus on Corporate Lending, Trade Finance, Syndication, Investment Banking, Liability Businesses, and Private Banking/Wealth Management offerings.

Axis Bank is one of the first new generation private sector banks to have begun operations in 1994. The Bank was promoted in 1993, jointly by Specified Undertaking of Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) (then known as 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., and United India Insurance Company Ltd.

The shareholding of Unit Trust of India was subsequently transferred to SUUTI, an entity established in 2003.

With a balance sheet size of Rs. 11,75,178 crores as on 31st March 2022, Axis Bank has achieved consistent growth and with a 5-year CAGR (2016-17 to 2021-22) of 14% each in Total Assets & Advances and 15% in Deposit .

2.1 PROMOTERS

Sl.no.	Person	<u>Designation</u>
<u>1</u>	Sanjiv misra	Chairman
<u>2</u>	Amitabh Chaudhary	Managing director & CEO
<u>3</u>	V.R. Kaundinya	Director
<u>4</u>	Prasad R. Mcnon	Director
<u>5</u>	Samir k. Barau	Director
<u>6</u>	Som mital	Director
7	Rohit bhagwat	Director
8	Usha sangwan	Director
9	S. Vishvanath	Director
10	Rakesh makhija	Director
11	Ketaki bhagwati	Director
12	B. Babu Rao	Director
13	V. Srinivasan	Deputy managing director
14	Rajiv Anand	Executive director (Retail banking)
15	Rajesh Dahiya	Executive director (corporate center)

3. PRODUCT/SERVICE PROFILE AND AREA OF OPERATION

Axis Bank is the third biggest exclusive monetary establishments in India. It offers a wide scope of budgetary items and administrations to singular clients, huge and mid-corporates, MSME, Farming and Trade Businesses. It has in excess of 3,510 local offices and more than 13,940 ATMs the nation over. Bank likewise has abroad branch in Singapore, Hong Kong, Dubai (at the DFIC), Shanghai and Colombo; delegate workplaces at Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Dhaka and Sharjah.

The item and administrations palette of it incorporates individual advance, Master cards, training credit, vehicle advance, business advance, fixed store and that's only the tip of the iceberg. Other items are:

- Occupational Credit
- Car Advance
- Credit Card
- Debit Card
- Educational Loan
- Gold Loan
- Home-based Loan
- Personal Loan
- Fixed Deposits
- Savings Deposits

Administrations presented via bank:

- Personal Lending
- Corporate Funding
- NRI Investment
- Priority Banking
- VBV - Cyber buys utilizing Advance Card
- VBV/MSC - Virtual buys utilizing Debit Card

3.1 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Having sponsored a portion of India's most renowned Infrastructure extends in divisions, for example, control, streets, airplane terminals and ports; Axis Bank has taken its aptitude in Infrastructure Financing to the following dimension with the dispatch of the Axis Infra Index report, a compact and shrewd manual for circumstances over the foundation area. The Axis Infrastructure Index is intended to catch advancing essentials of Indian Infrastructure condensing the speculation atmosphere in infra fragments. The Axis Infrastructure is the first of its sort in India, proposed to encourage elucidation of capex, money related, strategy, administrative.

4. SWOT ANALYSIS

The next is the Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (S.W.O.T) Analysis of Axis Bank:

STRENGTHS

- It has a decent picture among urban populace.
- It is enlisting a decent development in the Indian financial area.
- An immense arrangement of item and administrations offered by the Bank.
- Decent entrance in the country zones has supported the business.
- One of a biggest PVT. Area fund in India for Crop Growing advances alongside RetailSector and Corporate Motives.
- Excellent online administrations offered by Axis Bank like net banking, versatileapplications and so on.
- Good publicizing and brand practice have helped the brand develop.

WEAKNESSES

- Lesser no. of branches contrasted with its rivals.
- Axis Bank has restricted piece of the overall industry inferable from huge challenge in the financial fragment.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Expansion in rustic regions can enable Axis To bank develop.
- Going to outside business sectors and investigating the new economies.
- It can tap the on-screen development in the Indian financial division advancing their applications.

THREATS

- New banking licenses allotted by the Reserve Bank of India.

- Foreign bank entering to India can lessen nearness of it.
- Opponent banks expanding their exercises in India.

5. Financial statement of Axis Bank Ltd.

Axis Bank Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ending 31st March (in Rs.)

1	INCOME	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
	Interest earned	1515480580	2199464740	2718257440	3064115540	3547859770
	other income	463213380	542021630	655110630	740522470	836504580
	Total income	1978693960	2741486370	3373368070	3804638010	4384364350
2	Expenditure					
	Interest expended	859182300	1397690240	1751631110	186895220	2125445950
	Operating expenses	477942810	600709950	691423750	790077390	920374560
	Provisions and contingencies	302719790	318865640	412369920	523841760	602761610
	Total exp	1639844900	2317265830	2855424780	3182871350	3648582120
3	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (1-2)					
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward from previous year	342743370	496977070	732944760	1002926240	1350144610
4	AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION					
		681592430	921197610	1250888050	1624692900	2085926840
5	APPROPRIATIONS					
	Transfer to Statutory Reserve	84712270	106055130	129485830	155441670	183945550
	Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve	-1493720	0	5345710	5002890	2548850

	Transfer to Capital Reserve	476300	5190470	14145790	3886640	6314210
	Transfer to General Reserve	33884910	0	260840	104650	-126640
	Proposed dividend (includes tax on dividend)	67035600	77007250	98723640	110112440	13,089730
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward	496977070	732944760	1002926240	1350144610	1762349140
	TOTAL	681592430	921197610	1250888050	1624692900	2085926840
6	EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE	82.93	102.89	119.76	132.65	141.82

Axis Bank Balance sheet as on 31st March (in Rs.)

Particulars	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES					
Capital	4,741,0440	4,698,4460	4,679,5450	4,132,0390	4,105,4580
Reserves & Surplus	442,024,1060	377,506,4190	326,399,0540	223,953,3840	185,882,7970
Total Capital	446,765,1500	382,204,8650	331,078,5990	228,085,4230	189,988,2550
Employees' Stock Options Outstanding (Net)	0	0	0	0	0

Deposits	3,224,419,369 0	2,809,445,649 0	2,526,135,881 0	2,201,043,033 0	1,892,378,010 0
Other Liabilities and Provisions	150,556,7340	137,888,9430	108,881,1200	86,432,7570	82,088,6270
total Current Liabilities	3,374,976,103 0	2,947,334,592 0	2,635,017,001 0	2,287,475,790 0	1,974,466,637 0
Borrowings	797,582,6890	502,909,4250	439,510,9840	340,716,7210	262,678,8240
total Debt	4,172,558,792 0	3,450,244,017 0	3,074,527,985 0	2,628,192,511 0	2,237,145,461 0
TOTAL debt and capital	4,619,323,942 0	3,832,448,882 0	3,405,606,584 0	2,856,277,934 0	2,427,133,716 0

ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	198,188,3970	170,413,1960	147,920,8830	107,029,2140	138,861,6300
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	162,801,9210	111,973,7500	56,428,7160	32,309,9430	75,224,9290
total cash on hand	360,990,3180	282,386,9460	204,349,5990	139,339,1570	214,086,5590
Advances	2,810,830,297 0	2,300,667,584 0	1,969,659,574 0	1,697,595,386 0	1,424,078,286 0
Other Assets	98,931,9050	89,807,9020	70,665,6210	64,829,2820	46,321,2070
TOTAL	3,270,752,520	2,672,862,432	2,244,674,794	1,901,763,825	1,684,486,052
Current Asset	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed Assets	25,143,1050	24,102,1060	23,556,4200	22,593,2500	22,731,4560
Investments	1,323,428,317 0	1,135,484,344 0	1,137,375,370 0	931,920,8590	719,916,2080
total Fixed Assets	1,348,571,422 0	1,159,586,450 0	1,160,931,790 0	954,514,1090	742,647,6640
TOTAL ASSETS	4,619,323,942 0	3,832,448,882 0	3,405,606,584 0	2,856,277,934 0	2,427,133,716 0

CHAPTER-II

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The money-related component is one of the most important tools for national improvement, including a fascinating location on the national economy. Through the soundness of the monetary system, the country's currency-related progress is clear. Relaxing regulation of the budget market, propaganda campaigns, and fiscal changes have seen fundamental changes in the banking industry triggering incredibly powerful and imaginative improvements that incite another period of banking. From now on to the foreseeable future, every bank is striving to keep its budget strong, operational and applicable. Bank of India is India's leading financial intermediary and has added an extraordinary foundation during global budget catastrophe; this is apparent from the annual credit improvements and profits. Improvements can be made in two different ways, either characteristic or inorganic. Common advances have also been suggested as internal improvements, when the association uses one year of resources to create from its own special business activities to expand the association in the next year.

This improvement is a constant method that spans two or three years, but companies need to get quicker. Inorganic advancement is implied as an external improvement and is considered a faster strategy to create the most supported inorganic improvements that occur when the association is created by merging or acquiring another business. The core goal behind the merger is to get a pleasant energy, even if there is more than two, this thinking strategy will surprise the merger association in the extraordinary event Mergers and acquisitions help the association gain increasingly significant advantages and cost benefits. In order to expand the exercise and cut costs, banks are using M&A as a strategy to achieve greater scale, broader business, faster improvements, and the vitality of the logic center through economies of scale. Today, people with a lot of cash-independent training need to know the budget implementation of the banks they own. They can be used as budget agencies, executives, laborers, owners, credit experts, clients, governments and open to free to move around.

Records and reports in any affiliation will not be publicly executed. It must be inferred by using the currency reporting review framework. The assurance and use of technology faces the risk of customer choice. Part of the target and most of the usage system is: proportional check, cross-checking near clarification check, time game plan check, normal size check What is Financial

Analysis?

Money related examination includes utilizing monetary information to survey an organization's act and influence suggestions about how it to can improve going ahead. Monetary Analysts principally complete their effort in Excel, utilizing a database to examine authentic information and make forecasts of how they figure the organization will achieve later on. This project will cover the most widely recognized sorts of money related examination performed by experts.

Types of Financial Analysis

The most familiar sorts of financial analysis are:

- Leverage
- Growth
- Profitability
- Liquidity
- Efficiency
- Cash Flow

LITERATURE REVIEW

Priyankajha ((2018) that analyzing financial performance of public sector banks and private sector banks in India. Her objective was to assess and compare the financial performance of both the bank. The present study concluded that ICICI bank has performed sounder as compare to PNB bank.

Pawan and Gorav (2016) this study is related to a comparative study on financial health ICICI Bank and Axis Bank. Their objective was to measure and compare financial performance and health of ICICI Bank and Axis Bank. The study concluded that Axis Bank performed well on earning per share, assets turnover and debt-equity parameters. Overall performance of Axis Bank is good to compare ICICI bank.

Qasim and Ramiz (2017) After considering the monetary commitments compared to that period, it shows how financing can provide accessible funds for the near future. Storage opportunities, including associations, should not have the ability to pay instalments to banks because of the degree of adjustment of long-distance credit and short-term credit and the lack of association with the debt structure of the association

Sashwata Chaterjee (2016) Focus on the important of fixed and current resources in the productive operations of any association. It has a direct impact on interests & stores. There are surprising facts in the business that most organizations increase their advantage because of their interests and misfortunes, because this demonstration reflects the working capital of the transaction. However, if an organization needs to upsurge or expand its reserves, it needs to establish its working capital.

Islam et al. (2009) Guide the exploration of the currency conclusions of the Bangladesh Budget Foundation: a similar report on the International Communication Development Plan, the International Chemical Safety Committee and the International Chamber of Commerce, and through a proportional review, they measure the currency-related robustness of monetary

organizations and infer currency correlation Enterprises undertake key work in the financial improvement of the national capital market

Hassan and Habib (2016) Use a money-related ratio to lead a review of the behavioral assessment of Bangladeshi pharmaceutical organizations. They found that Beximco Pharmaceuticals Ltd.'s currency execution was superior to Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Salauddin (2001) Checked the productivity of Bangladeshi pharmaceutical organizations. Through a proportional survey, mean, standard deviation, and symbiosis efficiency of the variety, he got to know that the benefits of the pharmaceutical segment were very tasty in relations of ordinary rate of return criteria.

Rahman and Mohamed (2007) The effects of normal accumulation period, stock turnover rate, normal installment period, currency exchange period and current ratio on the net worth income of Pakistani companies are considered. They came to know that as the currency transition cycle is established, it will drive down the company's productivity, and directors can provide positive incentives for investors by reducing the currency exchange cycle to the smallest dimension imaginable.

CHAPTER – III
RESEARCH DESIGN

Problem statement

Generally banking system is the backbone of every country's economy. It is generally agreed that a strong and healthy banking system is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth the banking system of india is featured by a large network of bank, serving many kinds of financial needs of the people. The axis Bank popularity is one of the lending banks in India with number of branches and variety of products. The investigation in this study is the financial performance of the bank. The study will mainly explore the financial tools to measure and interpret a performance. The main objective of any company is the creation of wealth for its stakeholders although this mostly applied market fact this means progress needs to be measured to show the bank return in total by highlighting the major strengths and opportunities of the bank and on the other hand, weakness and threats facing the bank. Also an analysis indicates the level of efficiency, liquidity,. No research is completed until it has formulated a specific problem. The problem of the study is on analyze the financial status of Axis Bank.

NEED OF THE STUDY

This requires free market competition between open banks and private banks. Step by step, the competitiveness from the finance department still exists. By expanding poor resources and reducing benefits and benefits, these will affect the applicability of commercial banks.

Business banks have assumed a fundamental job in provide guidance to monetary improvement by cooking the money related necessity of exchange and National industry. By giving general population savings, commercial banks have ensured capital arrangements. Banks allocate network investment funds to the classification area and then allocate them according to the needs of experts arranged nationwide, which can be distributed among unique currency activities.

“Banks are not just the protected store vaults of these reserve funds, they accept the general financial framework anyway, and they also open stores during their lending activities. In any case, the necessary capabilities of the broker are favorable device arrange men ban.

Objective of study

- 1- To analyze the financial progress of axis Bank in 2018 to 2022.

- 2- To identify the financial of SWOT analysis of the axis bank.

- 3- To analyze the growth of axis Bank.

- 4- To analyses the profitability liquidity and solvency position of axis bank.

HYPOTHESIS:-

H-0; there is no significant relationship between a firm profitability an financial statements analysis and interpretation based on management decisions.

H-1; there is a significant relationship between a firm profitability an financial statements analysis and interpretation based on management decisions.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The current study choose one private sector bank to evaluate the financial performance the main scope of the study was to put into practical the aspects of the study into real life work experience. The study applies ratio analysis based on last 5 year Annual financial report of the axis bank in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present enlightening investigation is utilized. An endeavor has been made to gauge, evaluate and think about the fiscal implementation of the Bank. The investigation apportioned two side part of partners. the investors riches and other outside partners. The inspection rests on elective data that has been collected from year on year reports of the bank site, magazines, diaries, archives and other distributed data. It covers the time of years from year 2018 to 2022. Proportion Analysis was linked to break down and think about the outlines in banking business and money related accomplishment.

STATISTICAL TOOLS

The Researcher has utilized the accompanying apparatuses to present examination information.

Data presentation

- Financial Statement
- Ratio Analysis

PERIOD OF THE STUDY

This investigation of Financial Analysis of AXIS Bank money related examination is constrained to five years from 2017 up to 2021. the bookkeeping year begins from 1st April to 31th March.

LIMITATIONS

Due to constant of time and resources, the study is likely to suffer from certain limitations. Some of these are mentioned here under so that finding of the study may be understood in a proper perspective. The limitations of the study are:

- . The study is based on the secondary data and the limitations of using secondary data may affect the results.
- . The secondary data was taken from the five years annual report of the axis Bank. It may be possible that the data shown in the annual report may be limited period of time which does not effectively show the actual fluctuations of the bank profitability .

Much of the money-related surveys look at the bank's development, productivity, and currency robustness by detecting the data confined in the monetary summary. A currency ratio survey is conducted by appropriately establishing a link between the five-year balance sheet and the P&L account to distinguish the bank's currency-related quality and shortcomings. By examining the financial summaries of the different tools and assessing the linkages between the different components of the financial report, it helps to better understand the bank's budget, development and execution.

CHAPTER-IV
ANALYSIS OF INTERPRETATION

LEVERAGE ANALYSIS

Influence proportions are a standout amongst the most widely recognized strategies examiners use to assess organization execution. A solitary money related measurement, similar to add up to obligation, may not be that canny all alone so it's useful to contrast it with an organization's all out value to acquire a complete image of the investment structure. The outcome is the obligation/value proportion.

Usual illustrations of ratios comprise:

- Debt/equity
- Debt/EBITDA
- EBIT/interest (interest coverage)

GROWTH RATES

Evaluating the historic growth rate and foreseeing upcoming ones are a vast portion of any financial analyst's job. Familiar instances of scrutinizing growth include:

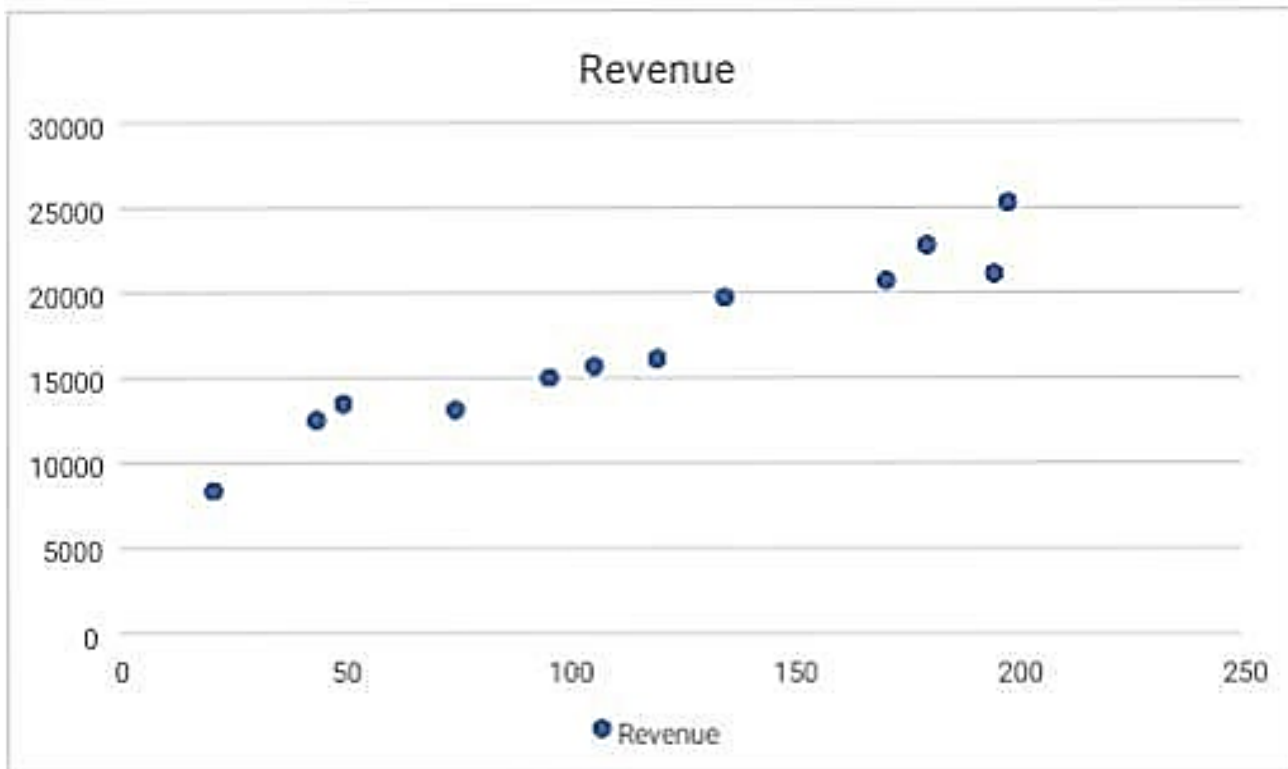
- Year-over-year (YoY)
- Regression analysis
- Bottom-up analysis (opening through individual handlers of proceeds in the professional setup.
- Top-down analysis (preliminary with market extent and market stak

Table 4.5 shows the historic growth rate for the year.

SI. NO	MONTH	RATIO	REVENUE
1	JANUARY	21	8,350.0
2	FEBRURY	180	22,755.0
3	MARCH	50	13,455.0
4	APRIL	195	21,100.0
5	MAY	96	15,000.0
6	JUNE	44	12,500.0
7	JULY	171	20,700.0
8	AUGUST	135	19,722.0
9	SEPTEMBER	120	16,115.0
10	OCTOBER	75	13,100.0
11	NOVEMBER	106	15,670.0
12	DECEMBER	198	25300.0
	TOTAL	1391	2,03,767.0
	AVERAGE	116	16,980.6

Graph no. 4.1 showing the relationship between advertisements and revenue.

Relationship between Ads and Revenue



LIQUIDITY ANALYSIS

This is a sort of money related examination that centers around the monetary record, especially, an organization's capacity to meet momentary commitments (those outstanding in under a year).

Basic instances of liquidity investigation contain:

Current Ratio

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Quick Ratio:

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Quick Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Quick Asset = current asset - (stock + prepaid expense)

Quick Liabilities = current liabilities - Bank Overdraft

Cash

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cash}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

Current liabilities

PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS

Productivity is a kind of pay proclamation examination where an expert survey how appealing the financial matters of a business are. Regular instances of productivity measures include:

Net Profit margin

Net profit

$$\text{Net Profit margin} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Sales}}$$

Net profits

Total Assets

Return on Total Assets = _____
 Total Assets

Efficiency Analysis

Proficiency proportions are a basic piece of any powerful money related investigation. These proportions see how well an organization deals with its benefits and uses them to create income and income.

Common efficiency ratios include: Current asset turnover ratio & Sales

Current asset turnover ratio = _____

Current asset

Fixed asset turnover

Sales

Fixed asset turnover = _____

Net fixed asset

Total asset turnover

Sales

Total asset turnover = _____

Total asset

Debt Ratio

Total liabilities

Debt Ratio = _____

Total assets

Data Analysis

In addition, in this segment, we consider the results of our information survey, and the inspection quickly checks the implementation of the bank's liquidity situation. The subsequent part is the wide-ranging income of the bank, the third part is the situation after the review of the resource management personnel. The position of the other discourse rights committee finally comments on the market estimation of the bank

Liquidity analysis

1 Current Ratio

Table 4.6 showing the Bank's Current Ratio

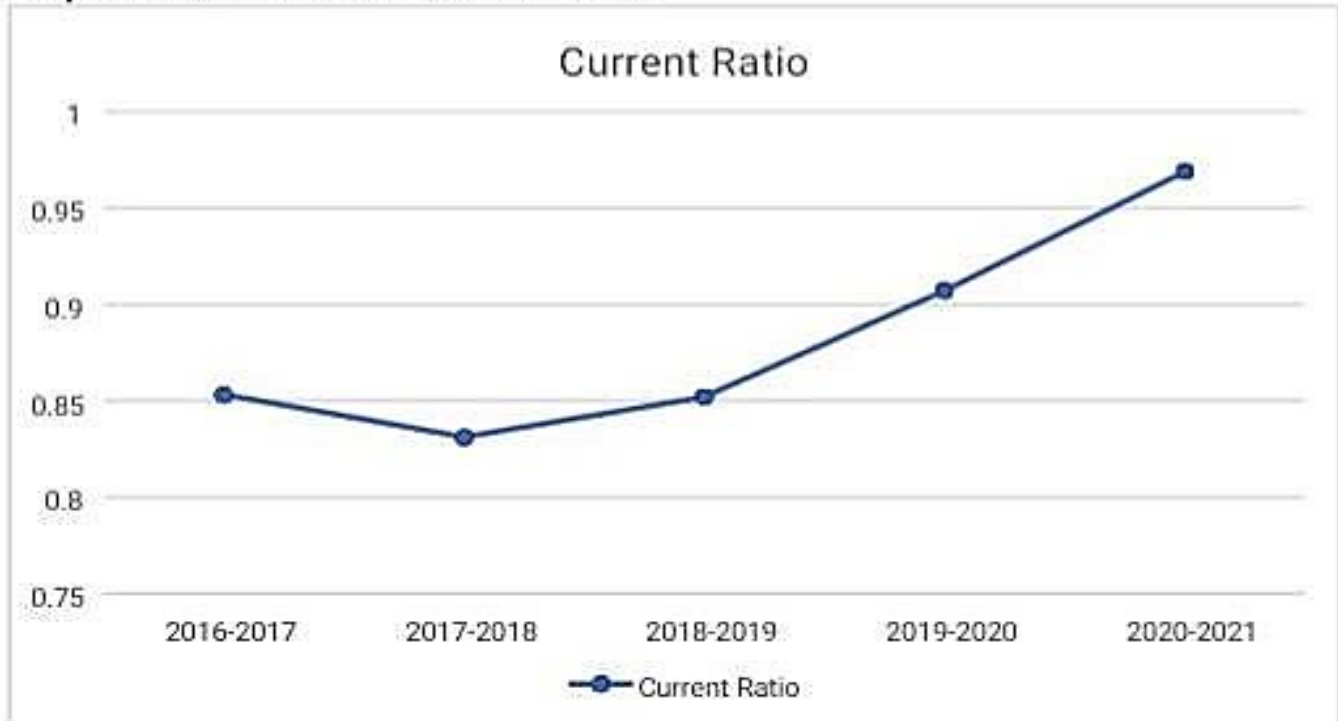
Year	Current Asset (A)	Current Liabilities (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	16,844,860,520	19,744,666,370	0.853
20217-2018	19,017,638,250	22,874,757,900	0.831
2018-2019	22,446,747,940	26,350,170,010	0.852
2019-2020	26,728,624,320	29,473,345,920	0.907
2020-2021	32,707,525,200	33,749,761,030	0.969

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INTERPRETATION:

Table 4.1. exhibits the recent proportion of five years from 20217 to 2021. By looking at this we can see that the ratio tend to increase from the preliminary year depicting that it is moving towards efficiency.

Graph No :4.2. The Bank's Current Ratio



2. Quick Ratio

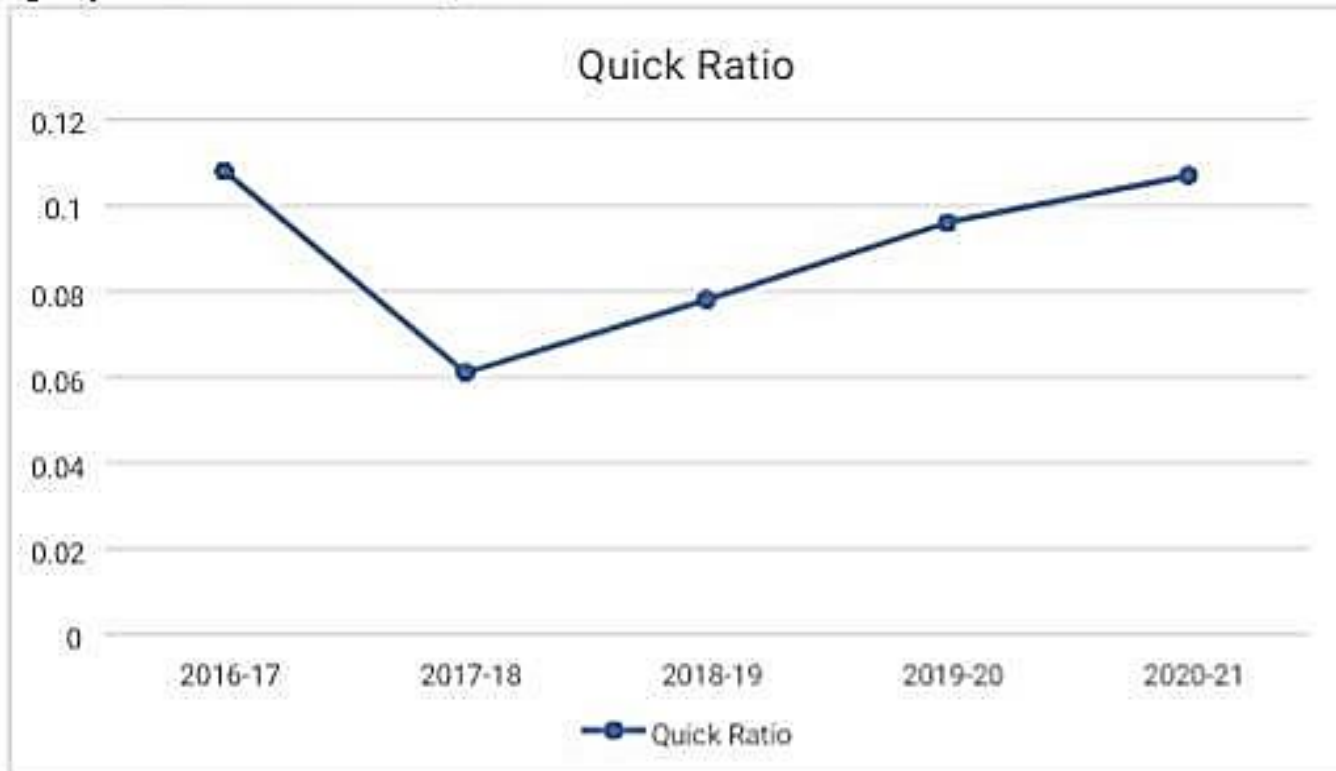
Table 4.7. Showing the Bank's Quick Ratio

Year	Quick Assets (A)	Current Liabilities (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	2,140,865,590	19,744,666,370	0.108
2017-2018	1,393,391,570	22,874,757,900	0.061
2018-2019	2,043,495,990	26,350,170,010	0.078
2019-2020	2,823,869,460	29,473,345,920	0.096
2020-2021	3,609,903,180	33,749,761,030	0.107

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows us that the ratio is not decreasing at once nor increasing. At last in the last year the ratio is constant and below 1 which shows that the company is not in a position to payback its debts.

Graph No.4.3. The Bank Quick Ratio

3. Cash position Ratio

Table 4.8. Showing The Bank's cash position Ratio

Year	Cash (A)	Current Liabilities (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	1,388,616,300	19,744,666,370	0.070
2017-2018	1,070,292,140	22,874,757,900	0.047
2018-2019	1,479,208,830	26,350,170,010	0.056
2019-2020	1,704,131,960	29,473,345,920	0.058
2020-2021	1,981,883,970	33,749,761,030	0.059

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INFERENCE:

The above analysis shows that the company had more cash reserves earlier in the starting year and now has descended which means that it they do not have sufficient cash in hand to pay off the short term debt.

Graph No.44. The Bank Cash Position Ratio

Profitability Analysis

1. Net profit margin ratio

Table 4.9. Showing The Bank's Net Profit Margin Ratio

Year	Net Profit (A)	Current Liabilities (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	33884906	1,974,466,637	0.171
2017-2018	42422054	2,287,475,790	0.155
2018-2019	51794329	2,635,017,001	0.154
2019-2020	62176666	2,947,334,592	0.163
2020-2021	73578223	3,374,976,103	0.168

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INTERPRETATION:

As known that profits of the company play a vital role and hence above table shows us that the company's profitability has increased then decreased and finally improved again meaning the company has gained revenues.

Graph No. 4.5. Bank's Net Profit Margin

2. Return on asset ratio

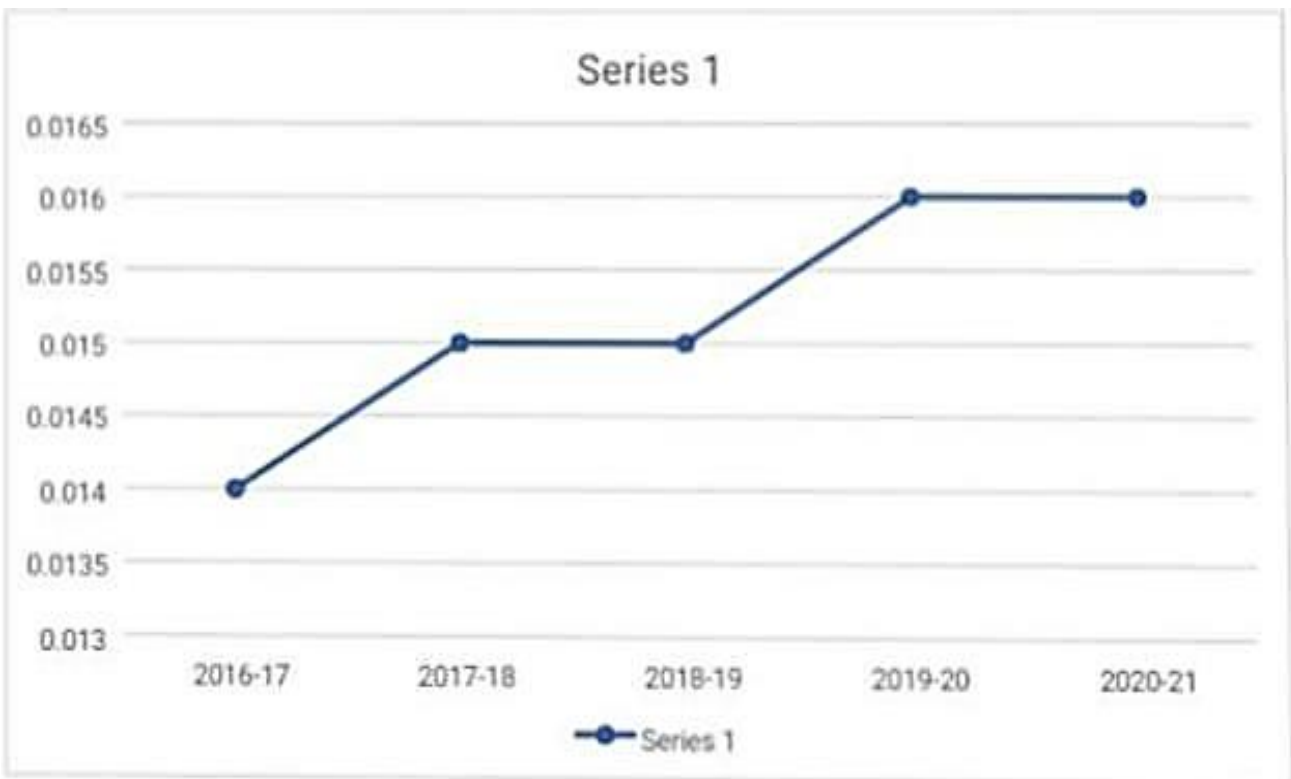
Table 4.11 Showing The Bank's Return on Asset Ratio

Year	Net Profit (A)	Total Assets (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	338,849,060	24,271,337,160	0.014
2017-2018	424,220,540	28,562,779,340	0.015
2018-2019	517,943,290	34,056,065,840	0.015
2019-2020	621,766,660	38,324,488,820	0.016
2020-2021	735,782,230	46,193,239,420	0.016

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INTERPRETATION:

As known that profits of the company play a vital role and hence above table shows us that the company's profitability has increased then decreased and finally



Graph no.4.6 Bank's Return on asset ratio

Efficiency Analysis

1. Current asset turnover ratio

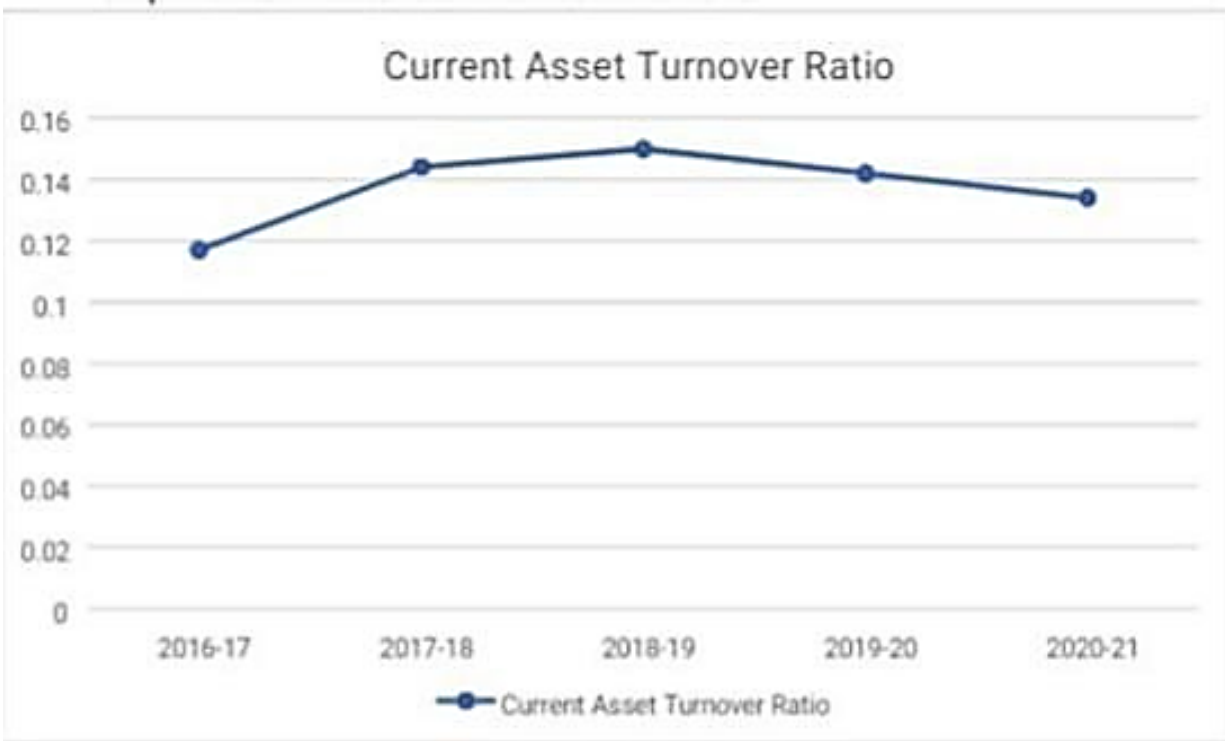
Table 4.12 Showing The Bank's Current Asset Turnover Ratio

Year	SALES (A)	Current Asset (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	1,978,693,960	16,844,860,520	0.117
2017-2018	2,741,486,370	19,017,638,250	0.144
2018-2019	3,373,368,070	22,446,747,940	0.150
2019-2020	3,804,638,010	26,728,624,320	0.142
2020-2021	4,384,364,350	32,707,525,200	0.134

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INTERPRETATION:

The ratios in the above table depicts that the company is not using its assets to generate profits and sales efficiently and effectively. It has decreased overtime from the past two years.

Graph no. 4.7 Bank's current asset turnover ratio

2. Fixed asset turnover ratio

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

Table 4.13 Showing the Bank's Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

Year	SALES (A)	Fixed Asset (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	1,978,693,960	7,426,476,640	0.266
2017-2018	2,741,486,370	9,545,141,090	0.287
2018-2019	3,373,368,070	11,609,317,900	0.291
2019-2020	3,804,638,010	11,595,864,500	0.328
2020-2021	4,384,364,350	13,485,714,220	0.325

INTERPRETATION:

In comparison to the investments done by the company, its generation from the net sales of fixed asset investments is starting to get effective which means that the company is earning revenue from the money invested.

Graph no.4.8 Bank's Fixed asset turnover ratio

3. Total asset turnover ratio

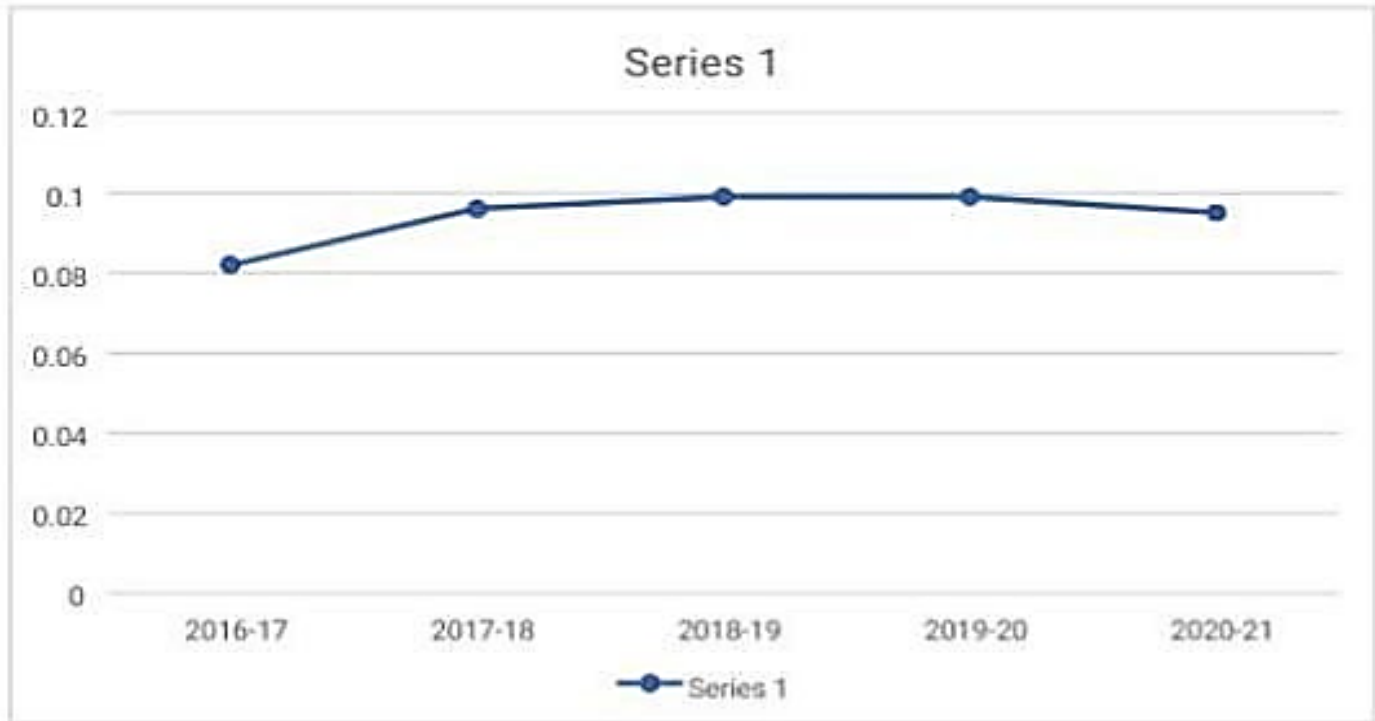
Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

Table 4.14. Showing the Bank's Total Asset Turnover Ratio

Year	SALES (A)	Total Asset (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	1,978,693,960	24,271,337,160	0.082
2017-2018	2,741,486,370	28,562,779,340	0.096
2018-2019	3,373,368,070	34,056,065,840	0.099
2019-2020	3,804,638,010	38,324,488,820	0.099
2020-2021	4,384,364,350	46,193,239,420	0.095

INTERPRETATION:

According to the table, the ratio states that the total amount of investment made in total assets should yield back profits and generate revenues for the benefit of company. Through the ratios we get to know that compared to the first year, the company generated sales in the coming year making the financial position strong in the market.

Graph no.4.9 Bank's Total asset turnover ratio

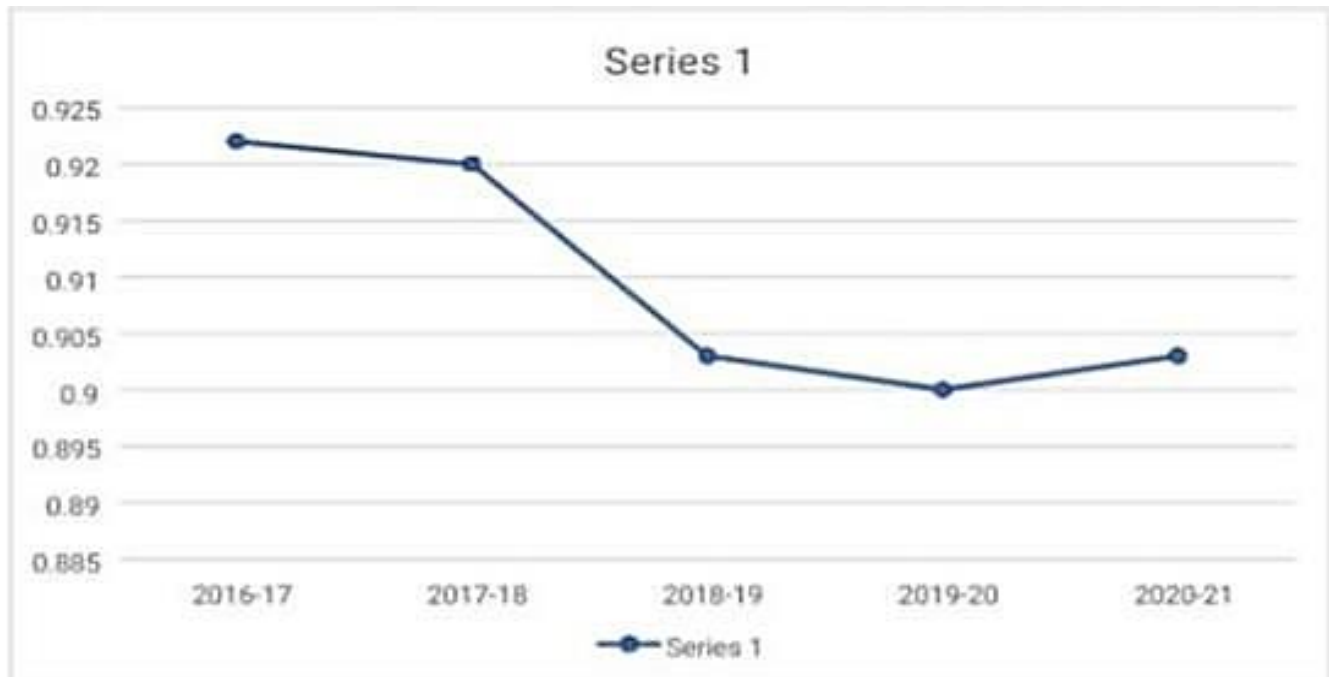
4. Debts ratio

Table 4.15. Showing the Bank's Debt Ratio

Year	Total Liabilities (A)	Total Asset (B)	Ratio (A/B)
2016-2017	22,371,454,610	24,271,337,160	0.922
2017-2018	26,281,925,110	28,562,779,340	0.920
2018-2019	30,745,279,850	34,056,065,840	0.903
2019-2020	30,450,240,170	38,324,488,820	0.900
2020-2021	41,725,587,920	46,193,239,420	0.903

Source: The data has been drawn from the statements of finance of Axis Bank

INTERPRETATION: The ratio lower than 1 indicates that the company's debt is not funded by the assets rather its funded by the equity of the company. Here it shows that the risk has been diminishing since the first year until now which proves to be a beneficial output for the company

Graph no.4.10 Bank's Debts ratio

CHAPTER -V
FINDING, SUGGESTIONS & CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

After examination of the fragments of current assets and current liabilities and the examples of working capital, it was found that:

- The liquidity position of the bank isn't incredible. The present extent is underneath 1 (current liabilities outers current assets)
- The liquidity of banks is not unbelievable. For the time allocation of the review, the current range is 1 (current liabilities exceed current assets) and the bank may be unable to pay the bills on time. In any case, low functionality does not reveal basic issues related to the organization. Form the current assets) to review the time allocation, and then the bank might have complications paying the bills on time. In any case, low features do not reveal basic issues related to the organization.
- The bank's commitment is very high because it demonstrates the level of commitment. The possibility of influence. In order to address this pressure, banks can study the degree of preference for affiliation in a similar manner, that is, the compensation of the work of the associations that are partially isolated by the commitment organization. High-paying wages can even allow companies that have committed to accumulate to perform their duties.
- The asset turnover range must be combined beside the bank's financing portfolio and its net income for major inspections. The lower turnover indicates that the bank is not using its point of interest in a perfect world. Hard and fast asset turnover is a key driver of respect, and this drive is stable.
- Depends on the extent of bank transfer. From 2016 to 2015, year after year shows that the bank's security forces are improving endlessly. This expanded earnings per share is a good sign of a prosperous budget situation and, therefore, is a strong corporate donation.

Suggestions

It is recommended that bank to use more ratios, especially those in the study which are so significant as improvement of their financial performance measures. axis bank should probably consider the use of the fund to invest other opportunities to get a profit, since they seem to be paying or expending more interest not only for the majority of participants, but for businesses in general.

It is also recommended that axis bank owners/ managers request more research study and financial analysis to their financial staff and also external examiner on bankruptcy prediction models at relevant institutions such as universities. The few models presented in this study may be used by axis bank as well, since they are simple and important to know financial health of the bank.

The axis bank should have increased its current assets than its current liabilities to make positive working capital. The bank should have decreased its current liabilities by paying through the profit which is being made.

The debt should been minimized to keep debt ratio and debt-equity ratio to a minimum value efficiency use of asset good as liquidity measures of Asset accounts such us total asset turnover of the bank are significant increase in positive account side but decreases some accounts the point is that there is no proper efficiency use of asset so axis bank executive have to consider best asset position use.

CONCLUSIONS

The end segment is explicitly connected with the reason. The examination will be dense all together fulfill the explanation behind the examination Since the start of the budgetary establishments in the cash related part were introduced in India, banking portion has encountered genuine change.

The goal of the exam is to recognize that cash-related booms make the structure of the currency-related dynamic and profitable. Since the 2008 world currency emergency and crisis, the banking industry may exchange and exit the market there. In the Indian budget structure, the proximity of global currency-related participants to a portion of Indian banks will complete all inclusive participants in the next few years.

The best way to succeed under strong conditions is to expand production inspections, separating the proficiency of private sector banks (rotating banks) selected in India during 2017-16 The reason for this survey is that, in any case, the central point of bank cash-related benefits has greatly improved compared to other improvements. This check relies on three basic research objectives. In any case, our test of liquidity estimates shows that the current level is the bed state of the bank. Favorable and asset trials have found that the past situation and cash range comparison position assessment banks are improved than in preceding years. So, we see that considering the 2017 and 2018, the liquidity of banks is better.

Second, the strengths of the exams show varying degrees. Bank review is the net income, return on assets (ROA), and self-esteem return (ROE) dynamic earnings in recent years. Overall, the bank's net income increased, and the range of bank commitments declined . It was found that the net income of the bank increased more than the return on assets. However, the opposite promise is an orderly recession.

In these years, banks have also found value returns. On the other hand, consider ensuring that hub banks are more conducive to production. Third, consider checking all the capabilities of the Advantage account. Current asset turnover rate. Fixed asset turnover rate, maximum asset turnover rate. Banks are an indispensable addition to asset accounts and some measures are put in place and some measures are reduced. In any case, the extension point is so large and better, so the reduction is part.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS:-

1. Dr.Sudha, Mr. P.Rajendran (2019)
2. Deepti Tripathi, Kishore Meghani and Swati Mahajan (2014)
3. Deepak Kumar Adhana and Dr. Neelam Gulati(2020)

11. WEBSITES

1. www.moneycontrol.com
2. www.axisbank.com
3. www.wikipedia.com
4. www.bankingindustry.com
5. www.google.com