

Project Report

“A STUDY OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF AXIS BANK”

Submitted to:

DMSR

**G.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur
(An Autonomous Institution)**

In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of
Master of Business Administration

Submitted by:

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Academic Year 2022-2023

**Department of Management Sciences and Research,
G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur
NAAC Accredited "A" Grade Institution**



Academic Year 2022-2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Kirtiman Krishnakumar Shukla** has submitted the project report titled, **A STUDY OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF AXIS BANK** towards the partial fulfilment of **MASTER 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 has ingeniously completed his project as prescribed by **DMSR, G. S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur, (NAAC Reaccredited "A" Grade Autonomous Institution)** affiliated to **Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.**

Prof. Leena Kapse

Dr. Sonali Gadekar

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Place: Nagpur

Date:

**Department of Management Sciences and Research,
G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur
NAAC Accredited "A" Grade Institution**



Academic Year 2022-2023

DECLARATION

I here-by declare that the project with title "**A STUDY OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF AXIS BANK**" has been completed by me in partial fulfilment of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** degree examination as prescribed by **DMSR, G.S. College of Commerce and Economics, Nagpur, (NAAC Reaccredited "A" Grade Autonomous Institution)** affiliated to 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 under taken by me.

Kirtiman Shukla

Place: Nagpur

Date:

**Department of Management Sciences and Research,
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I would like to thank all those who helped me in making this project complete and successful.

Kirtiman Shukla

Place: Nagpur

Date:

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CHAPTER I

Introduction:

The project provides how theoretical knowledge should apply on the practical work field. So, it helps to earn the work experience on chosen topic. Project is a good platform to understand the practical experience in our life and it is one of the boosts in our CV on work experience and also benefits to understanding the organizational culture. It provides the good scope for understanding the practical work experience. It offers the practical knowledge to gain the work experience.

The project helps to get knowledge about the company thoroughly and various process involved in the company. Project helps to know the in-depth information about the different verticals of the company and also to inculcate working related skills. This project work was undertaken for a period of 6 weeks

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 should not be seen as cash merchants, but should be seen as pioneers of progress. They hold important positions in the assembly of stores and the payment of credit to different economic sectors. The financial framework reflects the country's monetary stability. The quality of the economy depends on the quality and effectiveness of the monetary framework, so the monetary framework relies on a sound and solvable financial framework. A good financial framework can effectively pool a favorable portion of the reserve fund and a solvable financial framework to ensure that the bank can fulfill its commitment to investors.

In India, banks are firmly grasping the country's financial progress after autonomy. The finance department is dominant in India because it represents the benefits of the budget department. The rapid changes that Indian banks have achieved through partial changes in the budget have gone through an impressive phase, and these changes are gradually being realized.

The current process of change should be seen as an opportunity to transform the Indian banking industry into a sound, robust and dynamic framework that enables it to work independently and effectively without putting any pressure on the government. After the development of the Indian economy, the government announced various changes based on the proposal of the Nala Xinhua Committee to make the financial sector financially viable and motivated. 2 The current global emergency has hit each nation and elevated diverse concerns with respect to the productivity also solvability of the banking framework before approaching the creators.

At present, the emergency situation has been basically completed, and the Government of India (GOI) and the Reserve bank of India (RBI) have been directed towards few exercises. The Reserve Bank of India is advancing important improvements in its approach to ensuring economic value. The main goal of these developments is to build the capacity of a general banking framework, just like individual organizations. In this way, it is crucial to measure the proficiency of Indian banks, with the goal of taking remedial measures to improve the robustness of the banking framework.

CHAPTER 2

Company Profile:

UTI Bank opened an office in the company office in Ahmedabad and Mumbai in December 1993. On April 2, 1994, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister of India, opened a major branch office in Ahmedabad. After the Indian government launched a new private bank, UTI Bank began its mission in 1993. The Institution was established in 1993 through the Indian Unit trust (UTI-I), Indian Life Insurance Company (LIC.), General Insurance Company, National Insurance Company, New India Insurance Company, Oriental Insurance Company and United India Insurance Company.

- In the year 2001, UTI Bank obeyed and headed for consolidation with the Global Trust Bank, but the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) retained support, which went in vain. In 2004, Reserve Bank of India incorporated the Global Trust into the bank and regulated its merger with the Eastern Commercial Bank.
- During 2003 UTI Bank transformed into the main Indian Bank to dispatch the movement cash

Nearly in 2005, UTI bank got recorded in London Stock Exchange.

- UTI Bank opened its initial overseas division in Singapore in 2006. Around the similar time, it launched an agent workplace in Shanghai, China. UTI Bank started an office in Dubai International Financial Center in 2007. About that time, it started its outlet exercises in Hong Kong. In 2008, it opened an agency in UAE. [13] By way since July 30, 2007, UTI Bank reformed its name to Axis Bank.
- Axis Bank set up a subdivision in Colombo in October 2017 as an accredited commercial bank managed by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka. Furthermore, in 2017, Axis Bank opened a representative workplace in Abu Dhabi. In 2017, It opened its brand-new corporate work station, Axis House, in Worli, Mumbai.
- During 2016, Axis Bank's auxiliary, BANK UK initiated banking project. Hub Bank UK has a branch in London.
- Deepika Padukone, a well-known actress around the world from Bollywood is the brand ambassador of it.

VISION

To be the favored budgetary administrations provider outshining customer administration transfer through insight, empowered personnel and clever usage of technology.

MISSION

- Client services & products revolution tuned to varied personal needs and corporate patrons.
- Continuous Expertise upgradation while upholding human values.
- Progressive globalization and attaining worldwide standard.
- Competence and Usefulness built on moral practices.
- Shopper satisfaction through providing eminence service effectually and efficiently.

CORE VALUES

The core values that echo across the guiding principle and conclusion of the Bank consist of:

- User Centered
- Conscience
- Unambiguousness
- Solidarity
- Proprietorship

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

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, charge and other related advancements which impact financial specialist certainty.

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 have supported the business.
- One of a biggest PVT. area fund in India for Crop Growing advances alongside Retail Sector and Corporate Motives.
- Excellent online administrations offered by Axis Bank like net banking, versatile applications 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.

FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPECTS

Under the UTI Act of 1963, India's past unit trust fund established a body corporate to support funding and venture capital. In the month of Dec 2002, the UTI Act of 1963 was revoked by the Parliament of the 2002 Indian Unit Trust (Transfer Commitment and Abolition) Act, which was prepared to divide UTI into two elements, namely UTI-I and UTI-II, under which the commitment was determined.

The commitment to UTI I had been transferred to the Indian Unit Trust Designated Commitment Manager (SUUTI), which oversees 6.75% of US guaranteed recycling sites. 64 bonds, 6.60 % ARS bonds, unit capital exceeding Rs. INR 14167.69 billion. Bank has potentials in retail as well as in corporate banking and remains engrossed in taking on the finest venture reviews worldwide with the intention to pull off brilliance.

Under the UTI Act of 1963, India's past unit trust fund established a body corporate to support capital and venture capital. In December 2002, the Parliament withdrew the UTI Act of 1963, which was designed to divide UTI into two elements, UTI-I and UTI-II, where UTI-I and UTI-II are attributed to UTI-I and UTI-II, respectively. The promise was confirmed. The commitment to UTI I has been transferred to the Indian Unit Trust Designated Commitment Manager (SUUTI), which oversees 6.75% of US guaranteed recycling sites. 63 bonds, 6.61% ARS bonds, unit capital exceeds Rs. INR 1416, Rs 75.9 crore.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AXIS BANK LTD.

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

| 1 | INCOME | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 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) | 338849060 | 424220540 | 517943290 | 621766660 | 735782230 |
| | 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 | 33884910 | 0 | 260840 | 104650 | -126640 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Reserve | | | | | |
| | 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 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| CAPITAL AND LIABILITIE S | | | | | |
| 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 III

LITERATURE REVIEW

Fund Management and Financial Analysis can be analyzed along two essential measurements:

Monetary and Dynamic (Uyar, 2009). Money related examination is centered around conventional proportions (current and brisk proportions) in view of the information from the accounting report. These proportions survey to what degree current liabilities are secured by current resources. Dynamic examination depends on money surges and inflows and utilizations money transformation cycle (CCC) to quantify adequacy of an organization's capacity to create money. It involves both accounting report and pay proclamation information to make a measure with a period measurement (income inside the working cycle of the firm). To direct a far-reaching store investigation the two sorts of proportions are utilized. the fundamental part in the executives of working capital lies in keeping up reserve in everyday tasks is to guarantee uniform running of the expert and that it encounters its commitments

Deloof, 2003. Retaining the board of directors (which implies current resources and liabilities managers) plays a vital part in the effective managing of the business also validates future developments. The location of the company's reserves is about the extent to which it can arrange cash. Retaining the board is important to all organizations, whether small or medium or small. By the way, this is not a simple task, as directors must ensure that the company operates in a proficient and productive manner, and most of the time there are high potential consequences in this process that confuse current resources and current liabilities. If this happens and the head of the association ignores proper supervision, it will affect the development and productivity of the association, which will further motivate the final problem of the currency problem.

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.

Qazim and Ramiz (2017) Supporting senior executives is critical to every association, which pays for current business commitments, including current work and monetary costs. Reserves are especially important for investors, long-haul banks and leasing companies because they provide information about specific companies that have the advantage of the lender and its ability to repay the advance payment. The dimensions of stocks, credits, creditors' liabilities and funds that make up certain parts of a company's general income affect the company's storage.

Maness, 1994. By keeping up a suitable dimension of reserve a business ought to be in a situation to make due down turns and besides, it might almost certainly misuse beneficial open doors as they emerge.

Gitman, 1997. However, as Cooper stated, (1998), in addition to helping, IL fund will provide debt increases and, in the long run, liquidate as corporate liabilities outweigh their interests. Unreasonable obligations expose companies to foreseeable large premiums and possible liquidation risks. Investors, long-distance lenders and loan appraisers take on the magnitude of these risks and the risks they need to pay from a company's capital structure. The extent to which the lender provides the allowance to the specific meaning of the investor, because the proportion of the owner of the loan to the fund is measured in an earlier case, the ability of a firm to meet the promise of installment payment by comparing the tightness of money and money and installation commitment. In the absence of the previous possibility of including the former, it indicates that the company may face the challenge of its immediate currency-related commitment. Therefore, this can affect the business activities and interests of the organization. Funds and Profitability Principles: There is an exchange between reserves and productivity; adding more one usually means giving up another part.

CHAPTER IV

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, they also open stores during their lending activities. In any case, the necessary capabilities of the broker are favorable device arrangements,

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In general, the financial scheme is the foundation of each nation's economy. It is widely believed that a sound and reliable financial framework is essential for controllable monetary development. India's financial arrangements focus on a broad banking system and provide a variety of money-related requirements for the general population. Axis banks are generally one of them. India's major banks have multiple branches and a variety of projects. The review of this survey is the bank's currency execution.

The review will primarily investigate money-related equipment to quantify and decipher behavior. The main goal of any organization is to create wealth for its partners, although this usually applies to advertising certainty, which means that it should be estimated that the bank's return will be fully demonstrated by demonstrating the true quality and opportunity of the bank in advance. The shortcomings and dangers faced by banks. The exam demonstrates the dimensions of productivity, subsidies, executive obligations and satisfactory income. The check will not be completed until the specific problem is resolved in detail. The issue under review was to break the currency status of Axis Bank.

CHAPTER V

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To realize the store position and dissolvability.
- To think about the gainfulness of pivot bank.
- To find budgetary execution and productivity utilization of capital utilized.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The contemporary survey selects a exclusive branch banks to assess budget execution. The main scope of the review is part of the investigation of real work engagement. The review of the applicable ratio survey depends on the annual currency report of the Indian hub bank in recent years.

CHAPTER VI

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 2013-14 to year 2017-18. 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

- I. Financial Statements
- II. Common size Balance Sheets and P&L accounts.
- III. Ratio Analysis

PERIOD OF THE STUDY

This investigation of Financial Analysis of AXIS Bank money related examination is constrained to five years from 2014 up to 2018. the bookkeeping year begins from 1st April to 31th March.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Because of imperatives of time and assets, the investigation is probably going to experience the ill effects of specific restrictions. A portion of these are referenced here under with the goal that the discoveries of the examination might be comprehended in an appropriate viewpoint. The impediments of the examination are:

- The consider depends on the optional information and the restriction of utilizing auxiliary information may influence the outcomes.
- Auxiliary information comes from Axis Bank's three-year annual report. It is conceivable that the information presented in the annual report may be a limited time frame and cannot effectively prove the true difference in bank productivity.
- 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 VII

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

VERTICAL ANALYSIS

This kind of budgetary examination includes taking a gander at different segments of the pay explanation and isolating then by income to convey them as rate. For this activity to be best, the outcomes ought to be as the standard being set against different organizations in a similar industry to perceive how well the organization is carrying out the activities..

Table showing Income Statement of Axis Bank Ltd.

| Income Statement | |
|---|--------------------|
| Revenue | 1,49,53,224 |
| Total Revenue | 1,49,53,224 |
| Cost of Revenue, Total | 83,68,961 |
| Gross Profit | 65,84,263 |
| Selling/General/Administrative Expenses, Total | 18,49,000 |
| Research & Development | 9,64,842 |
| Depreciation / Amortization | 3,10,357 |
| Unusual Expenses (Income) | 1,63,800 |
| Other Operating Expenses, Total | 0 |
| Operating Income | 32,96,264 |
| Interest Expenses | 100 |
| Income before Tax | 32,96,164 |
| Income Tax – Total | 8,09,366 |
| Income After Tax | 24,86,798 |
| Total extraordinary items | 0 |
| Net Income | 24,86,798 |

HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS

Even examination includes taking quite a long while of money related information and contrasting them with one another to decide a development rate. This will enable an investigator to decide whether an organization is developing or declining and recognize essential patterns.

When building money related models, there will normally be finally three years of chronicled monetary data and five years of gauge data. This gives 8+ long stretches of information to play out a significant pattern investigation, which can be benchmarked against different organizations in a similar industry.

Table showing Income Statement with respect to 3 years of data from 2020-2022.

| Income Statement | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue | 60,09,395 | 1,10,65,186 | 1,49,53,224 |
| Total Revenue | 60,09,395 | 1,10,65,186 | 1,49,53,224 |
| Cost of Revenue, Total | 29,28,814 | 59,67,888 | 83,68,961 |
| Gross Profit | 30,80,581 | 50,97,298 | 65,84,263 |
| Selling/General/Administrative Expenses, Total | 8,80,964 | 14,95,195 | 18,49,000 |
| Research & Development | 3,59,828 | 6,84,702 | 9,64,842 |
| Depreciation / Amortization | 1,08,112 | 1,94,803 | 3,10,357 |
| Unusual Expenses (Income) | 0 | 0 | 1,63,800 |
| Other Operating Expenses, Total | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Operating Income | 17,31,677 | 27,22,598 | 32,96,264 |
| Interest Expenses | 518 | 502 | 100 |
| Income before Tax | 17,31,159 | 27,22,096 | 32,96,164 |
| Income Tax – Total | 5,16,653 | 9,07,747 | 8,09,366 |
| Income After Tax | 12,14,506 | 18,14,349 | 24,86,798 |
| Total extraordinary items | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Net Income | 12,14,506 | 18,14,349 | 24,86,798 |

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 stake)

Table 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 |

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.

1. CURRENT RATIO

Table showing the Bank's Current Ratio

| Year | Current Asset (A) | Current Liabilities (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2017-2018 | 16,844,860,520 | 19,744,666,370 | 0.853 |
| 2018-2019 | 19,017,638,250 | 22,874,757,900 | 0.831 |
| 2019-2020 | 22,446,747,940 | 26,350,170,010 | 0.852 |
| 2020-2021 | 26,728,624,320 | 29,473,345,920 | 0.907 |
| 2021-2022 | 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 2013 to 2017. By looking at this we can see that the ratio tend to increase from the preliminary year depicting that it is moving towards efficiency.

2. Quick Ratio

Table . Showing the Bank's Quick Ratio

| Year | Quick Assets (A) | Current Liabilities (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2017-2018 | 2,140,865,590 | 19,744,666,370 | 0.108 |
| 2018-2019 | 1,393,391,570 | 22,874,757,900 | 0.061 |
| 2019-2020 | 2,043,495,990 | 26,350,170,010 | 0.078 |
| 2020-2021 | 2,823,869,460 | 29,473,345,920 | 0.096 |
| 2021-2022 | 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.

3. Cash Ratio

Table . Showing The Bank's cash position Ratio

| Year | Cash (A) | Current Liabilities (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2017-2018 | 1,388,616,300 | 19,744,666,370 | 0.070 |
| 2018-2019 | 1,070,292,140 | 22,874,757,900 | 0.047 |
| 2019-2020 | 1,479,208,830 | 26,350,170,010 | 0.056 |
| 2020-2021 | 1,704,131,960 | 29,473,345,920 | 0.058 |
| 2021-2022 | 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.

PROFITABILITY ANALYSIS

1. Net Profit Margin Ratio

Table . Showing The Bank's Net Profit Margin Ratio

| Year | Net Profit (A) | Current Liabilities (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 33884906 | 1,974,466,637 | 0.171 |
| 2014-2015 | 42422054 | 2,287,475,790 | 0.155 |
| 2015-2016 | 51794329 | 2,635,017,001 | 0.154 |
| 2016-2017 | 62176666 | 2,947,334,592 | 0.163 |
| 2017-2018 | 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.

2. Return on Common Stock Equity

Table Showing The Bank's Return On Common Stock Equity

| Year | Net Profit (A) | Common stock equity (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 338,849,060 | 41,054,580 | 8.254 |
| 2014-2015 | 424,220,540 | 41,320,390 | 10.267 |
| 2015-2016 | 517,943,290 | 46,795,450 | 11.068 |
| 2016-2017 | 621,766,660 | 46,984,460 | 13.233 |
| 2017-2018 | 735,782,230 | 47,410,440 | 15.519 |

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

INTERPRETATION:

As the ratio has been increasing high it can be noted that higher return indicates strong financial position as well as higher profitability of the company. This ratio focuses on the common stockholders and how their investment is worthy for the company.

3. Return On Asset Ratio

Table Showing The Bank's Return on Asset Ratio

| Year | Net Profit (A) | Total Assets (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 338,849,060 | 24,271,337,160 | 0.014 |
| 2014-2015 | 424,220,540 | 28,562,779,340 | 0.015 |
| 2015-2016 | 517,943,290 | 34,056,065,840 | 0.015 |
| 2016-2017 | 621,766,660 | 38,324,488,820 | 0.016 |
| 2017-2018 | 735,782,230 | 46,193,239,420 | 0.016 |

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

INTERPRETATION:

This ratio tells how the company's investment in assets is utilized. According to the above table, conclusions can be drawn that the company is trying to get better at converting the amounts invested into profits in the coming years.

EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

1. Current Asset Turnover Ratio

Table Showing The Bank's Current Asset Turnover Ratio

| Year | SALES (A) | Current Asset (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 1,978,693,960 | 16,844,860,520 | 0.117 |
| 2014-2015 | 2,741,486,370 | 19,017,638,250 | 0.144 |
| 2015-2016 | 3,373,368,070 | 22,446,747,940 | 0.150 |
| 2016-2017 | 3,804,638,010 | 26,728,624,320 | 0.142 |
| 2017-2018 | 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.

2. Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

Table Showing the Bank's Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

| Year | SALES (A) | Fixed Asset (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 1,978,693,960 | 7,426,476,640 | 0.266 |
| 2014-2015 | 2,741,486,370 | 9,545,141,090 | 0.287 |
| 2015-2016 | 3,373,368,070 | 11,609,317,900 | 0.291 |
| 2016-2017 | 3,804,638,010 | 11,595,864,500 | 0.328 |
| 2017-2018 | 4,384,364,350 | 13,485,714,220 | 0.325 |

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

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.

3. Total Asset Turnover Ratio

Table Showing the Bank's Total Asset Turnover Ratio

| Year | SALES (A) | Total Asset (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 1,978,693,960 | 24,271,337,160 | 0.082 |
| 2014-2015 | 2,741,486,370 | 28,562,779,340 | 0.096 |
| 2015-2016 | 3,373,368,070 | 34,056,065,840 | 0.099 |
| 2016-2017 | 3,804,638,010 | 38,324,488,820 | 0.099 |
| 2017-2018 | 4,384,364,350 | 46,193,239,420 | 0.095 |

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

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.

4. Debt Ratio

Table Showing the Bank's Debt Ratio

| Year | Total Liabilities (A) | Total Asset (B) | Ratio (A/B) |
|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 2013-2014 | 22,371,454,610 | 24,271,337,160 | 0.922 |
| 2014-2015 | 26,281,925,110 | 28,562,779,340 | 0.920 |
| 2015-2016 | 30,745,279,850 | 34,056,065,840 | 0.903 |
| 2016-2017 | 30,450,240,170 | 38,324,488,820 | 0.900 |
| 2017-2018 | 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.

COMMON SIZE STATEMENT

Table Shows Axis Bank Profit and Loss Account for The Year Ending 31st March(Five Years Period)

| 1 | INCOME | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|---|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Interest earned | 76.58994 | 80.22891 | 80.57992 | 80.53632 | 80.92073 |
| | other income | 23.41006 | 19.77109 | 19.42008 | 19.46368 | 19.07927 |
| | Total income | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Expenditure | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Interest expended | 43.42169 | 50.98294 | 51.92529 | 49.12 | 48.47786 |
| | Operating expenses | 24.15446 | 21.91183 | 20.49654 | 20.76616 | 20.9922 |
| | Provisions and contingencies | 15.29897 | 11.63112 | 12.22428 | 13.7685 | 13.74798 |
| | Total exp | 82.87512 | 84.52589 | 84.64611 | 83.65767 | 83.21804 |
| 3 | NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (1-2) | 17.12488 | 15.47411 | 15.35389 | 16.34233 | 16.78196 |
| | Balance in Profit & Loss Account brought forward from previous year | 17.3217 | 18.12802 | 21.72739 | 26.36062 | 30.79453 |
| 4 | AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR APPROPRIATION | 34.44658 | 33.60212 | 37.08128 | 42.70296 | 47.57649 |
| 5 | APPROPRIATIONS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Transfer to Statutory Reserve | 4.281221 | 3.868527 | 3.838473 | 4.085584 | 4.19549 |
| | Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve | -0.07549 | 0 | 0.158468 | 0.131495 | 0.058135 |
| | Transfer to Capital Reserve | 0.024071 | 0.189331 | 0.419337 | 0.102155 | 0.144017 |
| | Transfer to General | 1.712489 | 0 | 0.007732 | 0.002751 | -0.00289 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Reserve | | | | | |
| | Proposed dividend (includes tax on dividend) | 3.387871 | 2.80896 | 2.92656 | 2.894163 | 0.298555 |
| | Balance in Profit & Loss Account carried forward | 25.11642 | 26.73531 | 29.73071 | 35.48681 | 40.19623 |
| | TOTAL | 34.44658 | 33.60212 | 37.08128 | 42.70296 | 47.57649 |

COMMON SIZE STATEMENT

Table Shows Axis Balance Sheet for the Year Ending 31 March (Five YearsPeriod)

| Particulars | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES | | | | | |
| Capital | 0.102635 | 0.122596 | 0.137407 | 0.144665 | 0.169148 |
| Reserves & Surplus | 9.569022 | 9.850266 | 9.584168 | 7.840742 | 7.658531 |
| Total Capital | 9.671657 | 9.972863 | 9.721575 | 7.985407 | 7.82768 |
| Employees' Stock Options Outstanding (Net) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deposits | 69.80284 | 73.3068 | 74.1758 | 77.05983 | 77.9676 |
| Other Liabilities and Provisions | 3.259281 | 3.597933 | 3.197114 | 3.026063 | 3.382122 |
| total Current Liabilities | 73.06212 | 76.90473 | 77.37291 | 80.0859 | 81.34973 |
| Borrowings | 17.26622 | 13.1224 | 12.90551 | 11.9287 | 10.82259 |
| total Debt | 90.32834 | 90.02714 | 90.27842 | 92.01459 | 92.17232 |
| TOTAL debt and capital | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ASSETS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank | 4.29042 | 4.446588 | 4.343452 | 3.747157 | 5.721219 |

| | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| of India | | | | | |
| Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice | 3.524367 | 2.921728 | 1.656936 | 1.13119 | 3.099332 |
| total cash on hand | 7.814787 | 7.368316 | 6.000388 | 4.878347 | 8.820551 |
| Advances | 60.84939 | 60.03127 | 57.83579 | 59.43383 | 58.67325 |
| Other Assets | 2.141697 | 2.343356 | 2.074979 | 2.269712 | 1.908474 |
| TOTAL Current Asset | 70.80587 | 69.74294 | 65.91116 | 66.58189 | 69.40228 |
| Fixed Assets | 0.544303 | 0.628896 | 0.691695 | 0.791003 | 0.936556 |
| Investments | 28.64983 | 29.62817 | 33.39715 | 32.62711 | 29.66117 |
| total Fixed Assets | 29.19413 | 30.25706 | 34.08884 | 33.41811 | 30.59772 |

CHAPTER VIII

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 advised that banks use more degrees, especially those that are basically the same as those for cash-related implementation measures. Rotating banks should take full account of the use of holdings to provide multiple opportunities to gain an advantage, as they seem to pay or devour more and more premiums for most individuals, considering everything in any case.

In the same way, it is recognized that the rotating bank owners/directors require more research considerations and financial review of their cash-related staff and external examiners of the debt desire model of large associations (such as universities). The few models proposed in this inspection can also be used by rotating banks because they are the direct and fundamental basis for understanding the quality of bank budgets.

Banks should extend existing assets to existing liabilities to earn positive working capital. Banks should reduce existing liabilities by paying profits. Commitments should be limited to maintaining the scope of commitment and commitment to respect, using the special benefits as a range of liquidity for profitability in the basic aspects of profitability, so that each of our asset turnover ratios is a basic increase in positive records but is reduced by one. The couple recorded the fact that there is no appropriate ability to use favorable positions so rotating bank officials need to consider the best asset location to use

CHAPTER IX

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.

This 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 2016-15. 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 2016 and 2017, 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 in 2013-2015. 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.

CHAPTER X

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