



A Research on HDFC Bank Analysis and Performance in India Five Years 2016 To 2020 Annual Report

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ABSTRACT

This investigation has been completed to evaluate the financial presentation of hdfc bank. Hdfc was amongst brief to get an 'on a basic level' endorsement from the reserve financial institution of india (rbi) to installation a financial institution inside the personal region. The financial institution at present has an advantageous company of extra than 4,805 branches unfold over city areas across india. All branches are linked on a web regular premise. Customers in greater than 500 regions are moreover adjusting through cellphone banking. The financial institution moreover has an business enterprise of about more than 12,860 arranged ATMS 2,657 across city areas and cities. Hdfc bank gives diverse gadgets and administrations inclusive of discount banking and retail banking, depository, automobile advances, motorcycle advances, person advances, advances towards assets, consumer strong advances, way of lifestyles develop, charge cards and the extraordinary computerized merchandise. The economic exhibition of previously mentioned bank has been assessed for as a long way back as 5 years i.e.2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The statistics examined by share examination like modern proportion, coins function percentage, constant resources percentage, obligation cost proportion and different share and offer translation to every percentage. To finish up this article the economic adequacy of the financial institution is appropriate at some stage in the research time body.

KEYWORDS : Ratio Analysis, HDFC Bank, Ltd, Monetary, Execution Ratios.

INTRODUCTON

Economic execution is the manner closer to estimating how viably an enterprise uses its resources from critical method of commercial enterprise to raise salaries it additionally gauges associations entire financial well-being at some stage in a particular timeframe. Financial execution of the affiliation manages the economic electricity and shortcomings of bank exactly setting up a connection among the asset report and pay clarification. This cycle used to manifestly comprehend the improvement of long time and present second of bank. There are a few special ways to break down statistics the professional utilized proportion investigation on this exploration. This exam likewise supportive comes to a decision the credit score value of the financial institution to evaluate the market function the various contenders.

HISTORY OF HDFC BANK

Hdfc bank restrained (housing development finance organization) was fused in august 1994 with its enlisted workplace in mumbai, india. Hdfc financial institution commenced responsibilities as a planned commercial enterprise bank in january 1995. HDFC was among short to get an 'on a essential level' endorsement from the reserve bank of india (rbi) to installation a bank inside the private vicinity. The financial institution at gift has an superb employer of more than four,805 branches unfold over urban areas across india. Customers in extra than 500 regions are likewise overhauling via telephone banking. The

financial institution likewise has an enterprise of about extra than 12,860 arranged atms 2,657 across urban groups and cities. Hdfc bank gives numerous objects and administrations which include bargain banking and retail banking, depository, automobile advances, bike advances, character advances, advances in opposition to property, customer tough advances, way of lifestyles boost, grasp playing cards and the distinct automated items.

REVIEW LITERATURE

Nagalekshmi v s, vineetha s das (2018), tracked down that the superb impact of consolidation kotakmahindra bank ltd with ing-vysya bank. It additionally tracked down that groundbreaking augmentation in different budgetary like operating gain, internet benefit, profit in step with proportion, premium acquired, return on assets, cost percentage capital, pay on undertaking and so forth,

Okay. Muradmohammadgalif al-kaseasbah and abdelkarimsalimissaalbkour (2020) of their paper entitled, monetary execution of indian banking region: a case observe of sbi and icici bank. To research the monetary presentation of sbiandicici financial institution. All through the investigation, it changed into tracked down that the sbi recorded fluctuating pattern however icici disregarded to cope with the increasing pattern.

Vinothkumar and bhawnamalhothra (2019), endeavored has been made investigate the exhibition &economic adequacy of chose personal region banks in india for the period 20072017 camel approach has been utilized. This research reasoned that the axis financial institution is placed first underneath the camel exam observed with the aid of icici financial institution. Kotakmahindra financial institution concerned the third function. The fourth position involved with the aid of hdfc bank and the remaining function is worried with the aid of induslndbank among every one of the chose banks.

Suruchisatsangiprem das sainsi (2018) investigated monetary execution of kotakmahindra financial institution consolidation with ingvysya financial institution. The discoveries of the examination confirmed the excessive improvement charge which is seen inside the financial execution of the kotakmahindra financial institution after the consolidations and acquisitions.

Priyankajha (2016) broke down financial execution of public area banks (punjab national financial institution) and private quarter banks (icici) in india. The analyst finishes up her exploration pnb has lower operational skillability almost than icici financial institution. If there have to be an occurrence of income pay-out proportion, duty cost proportion and top rate used to revenue procured, icici financial institution has carried out sounder as assessment with pnb.

Jaiswal and jain (2020) entitled a comparable research of financial execution sbi and icici bank in india. This examination appears at the financial presentation of indian banks with the help of camel version. This exam examine the monetary exhibition of sbi and icici from 2010-11 to 2014-15.

RESEARCH DESIGN

METHODOLOGY

This investigation is quantitative nature meaning it essentially manages budget summary of HDFC Bank for as long as five years. This examination depends on optional information which is taken from banks site and the yearly reports. The information is dissected by the proportion investigation and the presentation of the bank is unmistakably clarified for the examination time frame.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To assess the monetary presentation of HDFC Bank.
- ✓ To examine the liquidity and dissolvability position of the bank.
- ✓ To discover the progressions in the patterns of the bank utilizing pattern investigation.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- ✓ The study is confined just the five monetary years i.e. 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020.
- ✓ The concentrate totally dependent on auxiliary information and the precision of the investigation relies upon the information got.
- ✓ This study may not be sufficiently broad to cover every one of the proportions to be considered in assessing the monetary adequacy of the bank precisely.

DATA ANALYSIS

A portion of the significant proportions have been assessed and deciphered to comprehend the monetary exhibition of the bank.

SHORT-TERM SOLVENCY RATIOS

CURRENT RATIO

Current proportion builds up connection between current resources and current liabilities. Current liabilities are those liabilities are settled or reimburse inside a year.

Current Ratio = Current Assets/Current Liabilities.

The standard or dependable guideline for current proportion is 2:1. It implies that let the aggregate sum of current liabilities. At the point when a bank's present proportion is at least 2 it implies that its liquidity position is acceptable.

TABLE 1: CURRENT RATIO

Year	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016
CR	6.74	7.97	4.64	5.52	6.24

Source: Annual Report.

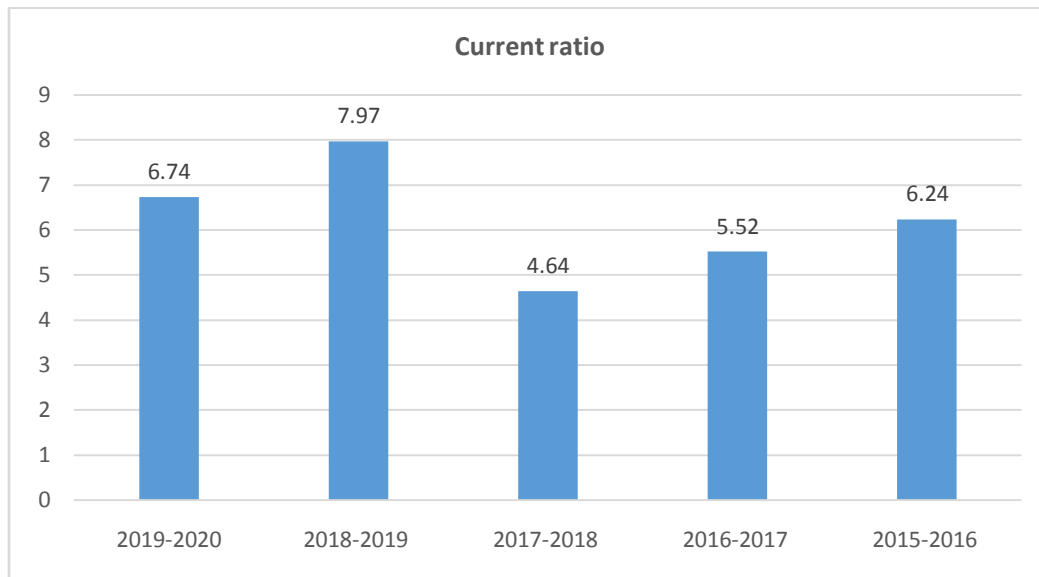


Table 1 shows that the current proportion was 6.24 in the year 2015-16 it was expanded to 5.52 and 4.64 in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18. In the year 2018-19 the proportion was expanded 7.97 besides in the year 2019-20. It demonstrates that banks liquidity and its reimbursement of obligations are sound during the time of study.

CASH POSITION RATIO

This is a variety of fast proportion. This proportion is determined when liquidity is profoundly limited regarding money and money counterparts. This proportion estimates liquidity as far as money and close to cash things and momentary current liabilities.

Money Position proportion = Cash and Bank Balances + Marketable Securities/Current Liabilities

An ideal money position proportion is 0.75 : 1. This proportion is a more thorough proportion of an organizations liquidity position.

TABLE 2: CASH POSITION RATIO

Year	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016
CPR	1.47	2.68	0.86	1.05	1.11

Source: Annual Report.

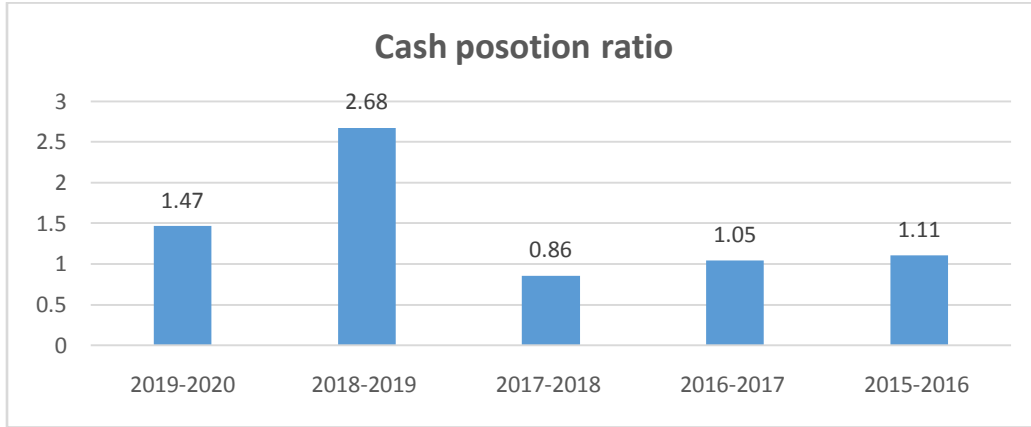


Table 2 discloses capacity of bank to meet its monetary commitments it gives better situation of the bank. Money Position Ratio in the year 2014-15 is 1.11 which had diminished by 1.05 and 0.86 in the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 separately. However, in the year 2018-19 it had expanded to 2.68. In the year 2019-20 it had diminished 1.47. During the examination time frame the bank liquidity position is acceptable.

LONG TERM SOLVENCY RATIOS

FIXED ASSETS RATIO

This proportion bargains the connection between fixed resources and long haul reserves. The essential witticism of this proportion is to discover the extent of long haul subsidizes put resources into fixed resources.

Fixed Assets Ratio = Fixed Assets/Long-Term Funds

An ideal fixed resources proportion is 0.67. The proportion should not be mutiple, if the proportion is under 1it demonstrates that a part of working capital had financed by long haul reserves.

TABLE 3: FIXED ASSETS RATIO

Year	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016
FAR	7.39	6.95	7.07	6.61	6.22

Source: Annual Report.

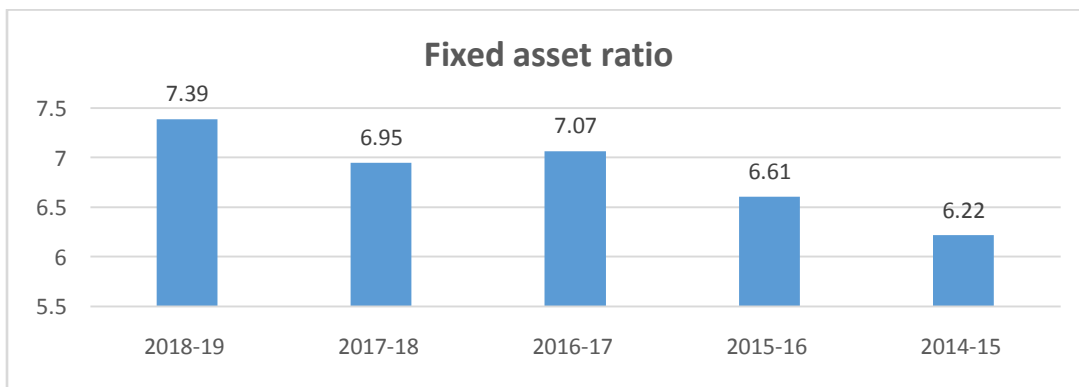


Table 3 uncovers that fixed resources and long haul assets of the bank. In the year 2014-15 fixed resources proportion is 6.22 which has expanded to 6.61 in the year 2015-16. During the year 2016-17 the proportion was 7.07 and in the year 2017-18 it had diminished by 6.95. 2018-19 the proportion was expanded to 7.39. These proportions are contrasted and standard of fixed resources proportion, it is exceptionally high. Thus a bit of working capital had financed by long haul assets during the investigation time frame.

DEBT-EQUITY RATIO

This proportion is generally called as "Outer Internal Equity Ratio". Chiefly it is determined to survey the monetary sufficiency of long haul approaches and to decide the general portions of outcasts and investors. It decides connection between the obligation and value.

Debt-Equity Ratio = Shareholders Funds / Total Long-Term Funds

A high obligation value proportion shows the most noteworthy cases of loan bosses over resources of the firm than those of investors. A high proportion uncovers a horrible situation of the organization. A low obligation value proportion demonstrates lesser case of leasers and a higher edge is alright for them. The standard of this proportion 2:1 is agreeable.

TABLE 4: DEBT-EQUITY RATIO

Year	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016
DER	1.27	0.86	1.20	1.37	1.37

Source: Annual Report.

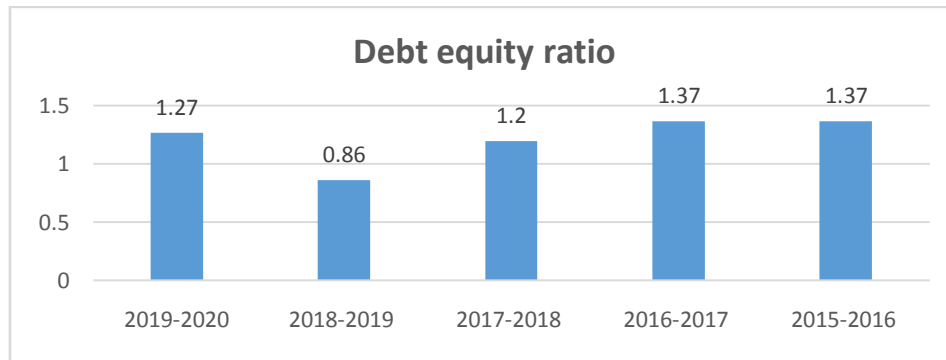


Table 4 clarifies obligation value relationship. In the year 2015-16 the proportion was 1.37 and it was same in the year 2016-17 followed by this it was diminished by 1.20 during the year 2017-18. In 2018-19 it was diminished by 0.86 But it was expanded in the year 2019-20 was 1.27. These proportions are not exactly the standard of 2:1. Henceforth, the leasers are protected during the investigation time frame.

PROPRIETARY RATIO

This proportion is called as proprietors store proportion or total assets proportion. This proportion calls attention to connection between the partner's assets and all out substantial resources.

Restrictive Ratio = Shareholders reserves/Total unmistakable resources

This proportion is extremely valuable to decide the drawn out dissolvability of the organization. It is essential to the loan bosses who can determine the extent of investors' assets in the all out resources utilized in the organization. Standard of this proportion 0.5, beneath this standard the lenders may need to misfortune intensely in case of ending up of the organization.

Table 5: Proprietary Ratio

Year	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016
Proprietary ratio	2.80	2.62	1.95	1.75	2.79

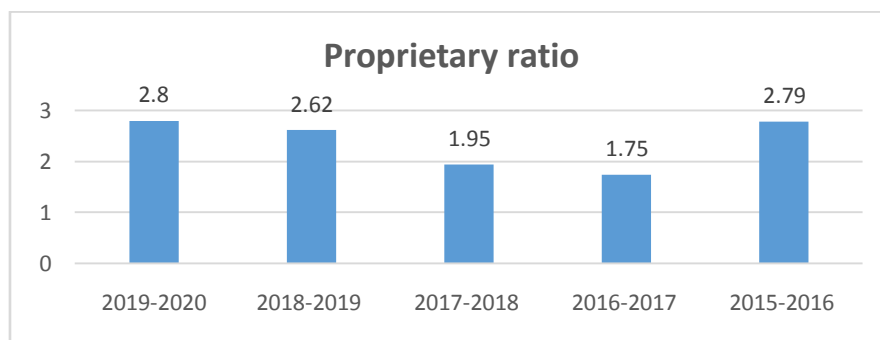


Table 5 obviously clarifies that drawn out dissolvability of the organization. In the year 2015-16 the proportion was 2.79 which have diminished by 1.75 in the year 2016-17. Yet, it was expanded to 1.95 during the year 2017-18. Followed by this in the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 it was expanded to 2.62 and 2.80 separately. These proportions are more than the standard of 0.5. It is obviously shows that the lenders are profoundly protected during the investigation time frame.

FINDINGS

1. Current proportion demonstrates that banks liquidity and its reimbursement of obligations are sound during the time of study.
2. Cash position proportion or Absolute Liquidity Ratio is shows during the investigation time frame the bank liquidity position is acceptable.
3. Fixed resources proportion clarifies bit of working capital had financed by long haul assets during the examination time frame.
4. Debt value proportion clarifies the loan bosses are protected during the examination time frame.
5. Proprietary proportion uncovers that the bank long haul dissolvability position is acceptable in the examination period.

CONCLUSION

The HDFC Bank is the biggest private area bank in India. The analyst track down the monetary execution for as long as five monetary years from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The information gathered from yearly reports of the bank and the site. The information broke down through different proportions. This examination article at long last reasoned that the HDFC bank financial execution is strong during the investigation time frame.

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