To study the Financial Performance of top five privatized Banks in India *With special reference to(HDFC, AXIS, ICICI, KMB, IndusInd Bank)*

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to assess the performance of the top-five private sector banks in India from 2016 to 2021. The goal is also to investigate the profitability of these selected banks during covid-19.
Approach/Methodology/Design: The study sample consisted of five private banks. The study used statistical tools such as the Minimum and Maximum Net Profit Ratio, Descriptive Statistics, and the One-Way ANOVA test to evaluate bank performance. The study spans the years 2016-17 to 2020-21 and it is entirely based on secondary data.
Findings: The study's findings demonstrate that the Net Profit of the selected banks differs significantly. Due to the significant profit earned and the efficient management that is applied, HDFC Bank's &Kotak Mahindra Bank financial performance is consistently good. Because to governance concerns, misleading guarantee to consumers, non-serious investors, no market-led resurgence in sight, outflow of liquidity, and non-disclosure practices, the results show that INDUSIND Bank's financial position is deteriorating. Axis Bank and INDUSIND Bank are gradually losing market share.
Practical Implications: In today's environment, most banks have a higher percentage of nonperforming assets. As a result of this situation, numerous banks are considering liquidation or mergers and acquisitions. This article aims to investigate the current state of selected private

sector banks in India, assisting in the presentation of statistical analysis that will be useful to both investors and bank management teams.

Originality/value: Banks are now one of the fastest expanding industries, with large sums of money being invested in them. The banking system is getting increasingly complicated, necessitating a greater requirement to assess bank performance.

Keywords:-*HDFC, AXIS, ICICI, KMB, IndusInd Bank, Financial Performance, nonperforming assets.*

Introduction

Banks are pivotal to the Indian economy since they handle all of the country's money, including cash and credit. The primary duty of banks is to take public deposits and to extend credit to those who demand funds for both short- and long-term needs. Even though many banks are merging and going bankrupt today, the Indian financial industry has progressed from a highly controlled environment to a deregulated market economy. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is India's top banking regulator. The RBI Act of 1934 was formed on April 1, 1935. Banking was previously handled by three private sector banks, which merged to form Imperial Bank on January 1, 1949. On August 30, 2019, 10 public sector banks in India amalgamated with four large public sector banks. There are only eleven public sector banks in India now. The number of private sector banks has also been cut to twenty-two.

The banking industry is critical to the country's economy's smooth operation (Pinto, 2018). It is critical to compare and evaluate the financial performance of financial organizations. Fast and continual changes in the global economic environment, on the other hand, necessitate more work and serious attention from relevant parties. The development of multiple approaches for measuring financial performance, as well as the usage of various metrics for evaluating bank performance, has accompanied the growth of the country's banking sector.

The profitability of a bank is crucial not just to the bank's management, but also to many other stakeholders (Balaji, C., & Kumar, G. P., 2016). Given this context, the purpose of this research is to look into the financial performance of the top five private banks in India. It gives up-to-date financial analysis on the performance of these selected Indian banks, enabling investors in making investment decisions.

Literature Review

Several research papers on various areas of India's banking system are available. However, there is still a paucity of the current analysis of bank financial performance. The most important studies connected to the topic of the current research article are summarized in this literature review.

Nathwani (2004) assessed the financial performance of all commercial banks in India for five years from 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 in his doctoral dissertation, "The Study of Financial Performance of Banking Sector of India." He attempted to determine the various types of

efficiency levels of all Indian commercial banks The study used ten financial ratios to evaluate bank financial performance in terms of profitability, credit efficiency, operational efficiency, and productivity. During the study period, the operational efficiency of all banking groups was significantly different, according to the findings. During the study period, there was a considerable disparity in performance in all groupings of banks in terms of total profitability in the Indian banking sector.

The performance and profitability of public and private sector banks were examined by KavitaChavali and Kishan R. (2012). Interest Income, Interest Expenditure, Spread, Netprofit/Loss, and Operating Profit/Loss were chosen as the six factors. Gross NPA as a proportion of total assets is used to assess a bank's performance and profitability. SD, Coefficient of Variation, and Trend Analysis were used to analyze the data. From 2001 to 2008, the research was conducted. The study's key findings suggest that public sector banks are more profitable. It was also discovered that high lending rates deter new and creditworthy borrowers from approaching banks for loans (Chavali&Kishan, 2012).

Financial Performance of Commercial Banks in India: Application of the CAMEL Model was researched by Sangmi, Mohi-ud-Din, and TabassumNazir (2010). Five banks were chosen for this study based on their biggest market capitalization, and the study took place from 2007 to 2010. The banks were graded using the CAMEL Model. According to the study's findings, HDFC is ranked first Financial Performance of Commercial Banks in India: Application of the CAMEL Model was researched by Sangmi, Mohi-ud-Din, and TabassumNazir (2010). Five banks were chosen for this study based on their biggest market capitalization, and the study took place from 2007 to 2010. The banks were graded using the CAMEL Model. According to the study's findings, HDFC is ranked first.

For the years 2001-2007, Goyal and Kaur (2008) examined the performance of seven new private sector banks. Various statistical methods were used, including SD, One Way ANOVA, and the t-test. In addition, several ratios were used to analyze the data. The study's findings show that Axis Bank, Kotak Bank, and Mahindra Bank have the highest average debt/equity ratios. For all of the banks studied, the ratio of advances to total assets has been increasing, indicating growth in lending operations.

Mittal and Pachauri (2013) compared public and private sector banks in terms of promotional materials and tactics used in retail banking. Customers' attitudes differ between public and private sector banks, according to their findings (Mittal &Pachauri, 2013). Malhotra N. (2015) also looked into the financial stability of the three banks: SBI, ICICI, and Standard Bank. In terms of asset growth, ICICI had greater rates, according to the report. In comparison to the other banks, SBI demonstrates an increase in advances and deposits, whereas Standard Charted Bank efficiently controls both expenditure and income. According to the survey, SBI needs to strengthen its financial position to compete with these two banks (Malhotra, 2015).

According to the findings of this review, numerous studies are seeking to examine the performance of Indian banks. The majority of the research included in this article, on the other hand, compared bank performance in terms of total assets and market capitalization. There has

been no investigation into the mean differences in performance among the private sector banks that have been chosen.

Methodologyand Procedures

The study uses an experimental and descriptive research design. The information gathered is based on secondary sources. It was compiled from bank annual reports and financial statements published between 2016 and 2021. In addition, books, journal papers, theses, and data from the banks' websites, as well as the Reserve Bank of India, were utilized in the study.

A sample of the top five private banks was chosen for the study. HDFC Bank, AXIS Bank, ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank, IndusInd Bank are among these banks. The banks were chosen using a simple random sampling process. The study used statistical tools such as the Minimum and Maximum Net Profit Ratio, Descriptive Statistics, and the One Way ANOVA test to evaluate bank performance. The study spans the years 2016-17 to 2020-21, and it is entirely based on secondary data.The following data was gathered by the researcher from the banks' annual reports.

The net profit ratios of all the banks under investigation are shown in Table No. 1.

| COMPANY NAME	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Min.	Max.	Mean
HDFC	20.99	21.79	21.29	22.86	25.74	20.99	25.74	22.534
AXIS	8.26	0.6	8.5	2.59	10.35	0.6	10.35	6.06
ICICI	18.09	12.33	5.3	10.6	20.46	5.3	20.46	13.356
KMB	19.27	26.68	20.32	22.08	25.94	19.27	26.68	22.858
INDUSIND BANK	19.9	20.86	14.82	15.34	9.78	9.78	20.86	16.14

(Sources: www.moneycontrol.com)

FIG. 1
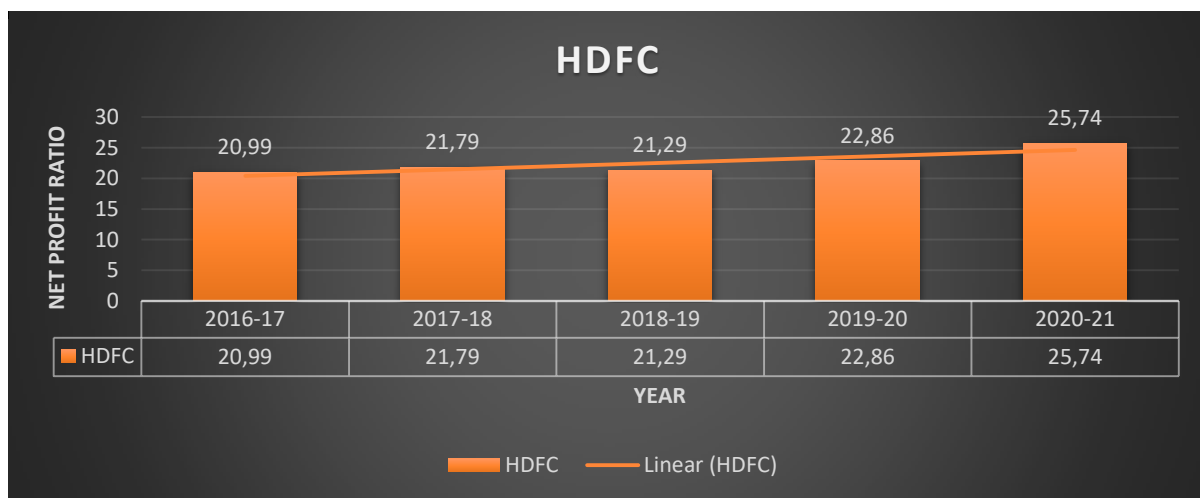
Sources:(annual report of the company)

In the fig1. HDFC bank continuously performing well . In 2016-17 net profit ratio is 20.99, 21.79 in 2017-18, 21.29 in 2018-19, 22.86 in 2019-20 and 2020-21 during covid also performed good at 25.74 percent .
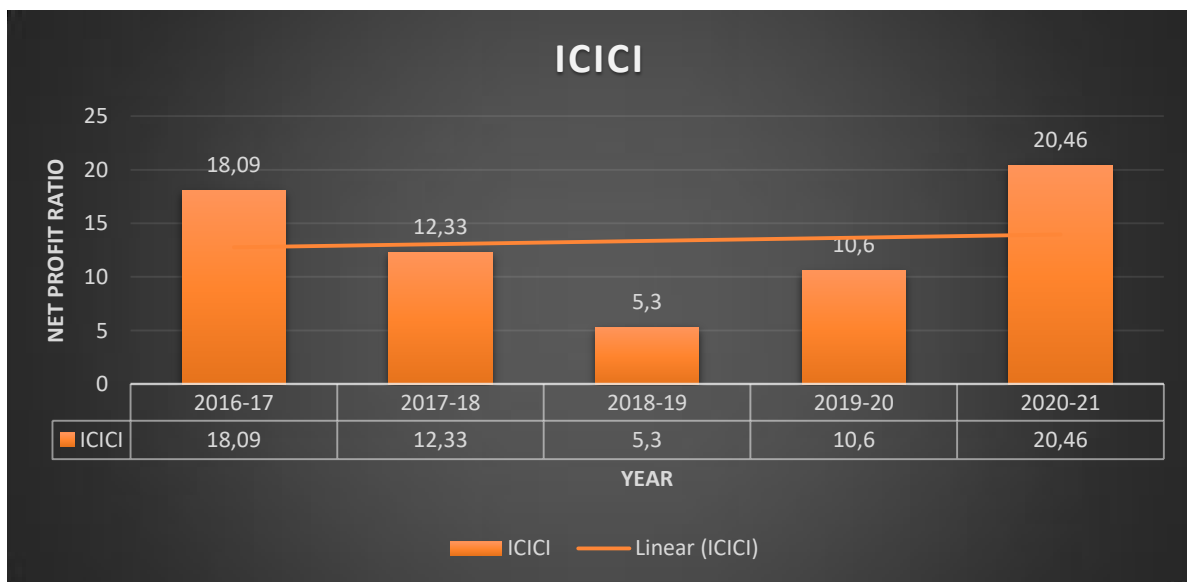
FIG. 2

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
AXIS	8,26	0,6	8,5	2,59	10,35
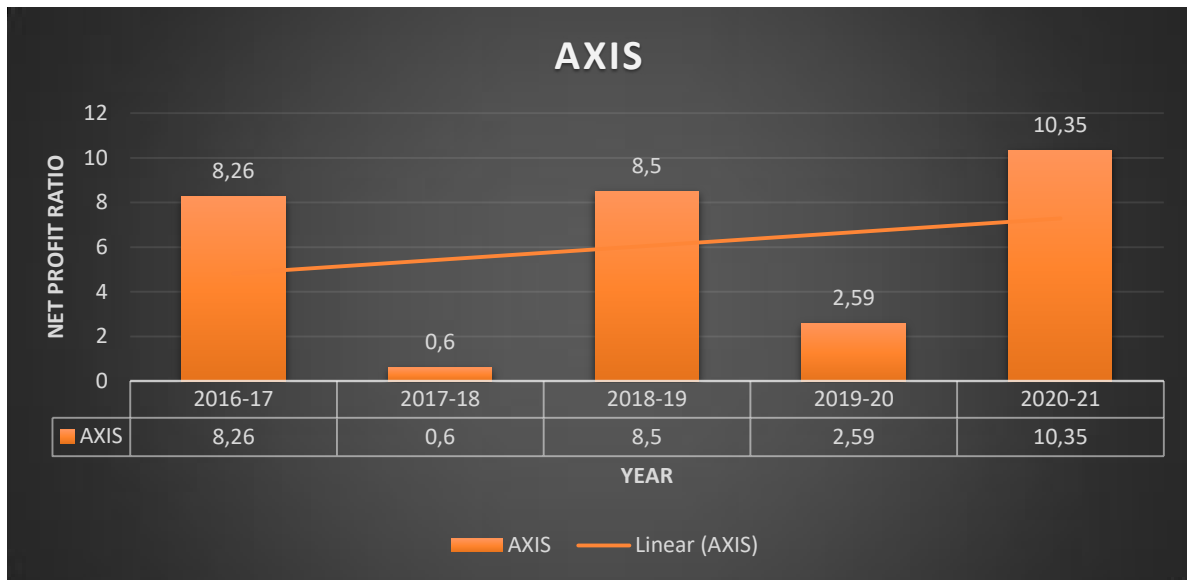
Sources: (annual report of the company)

In Fiq.2 Axis bank performance was not satisfied. Up and down Net profits ratios reveal the performance of the bank but during 2020-21 covid period Net profits ratio increased .
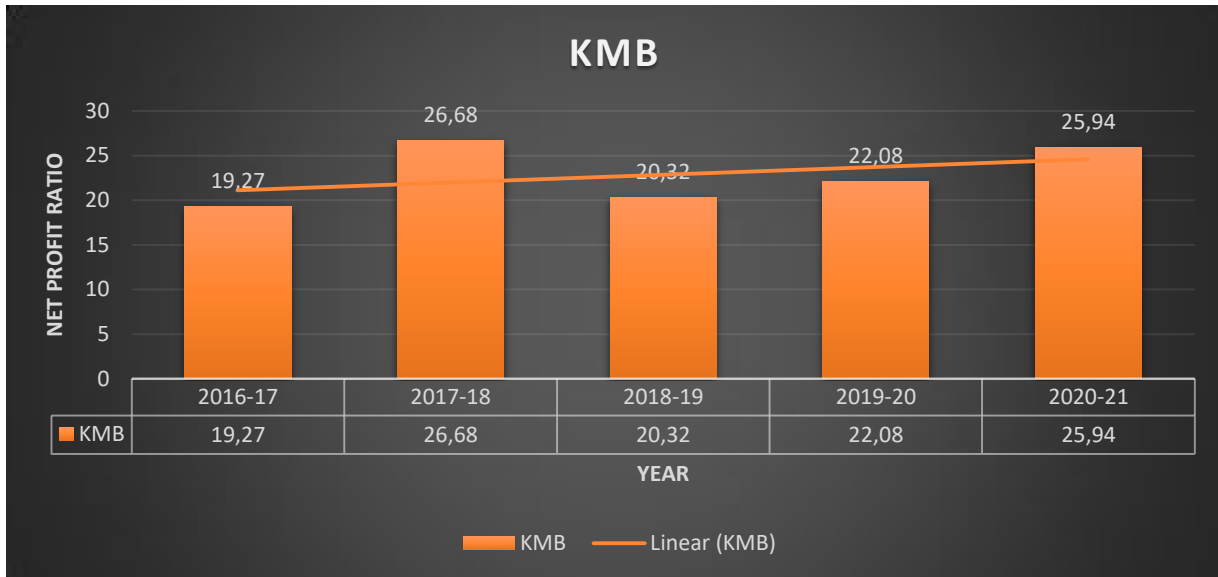
FIG. 3

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
ICICI	18,09	12,33	5,3	10,6	20,46

Sources:(annual report of the company)

In Fiq.3 Net profits ratio of ICICI Bank was in satisfied condition. In 2016-17 profit margin ratio was 18.09 after that a downfall can be seen in the fiq. But during(2020-2021) covid period it performed well and come back with 20.46 percent.
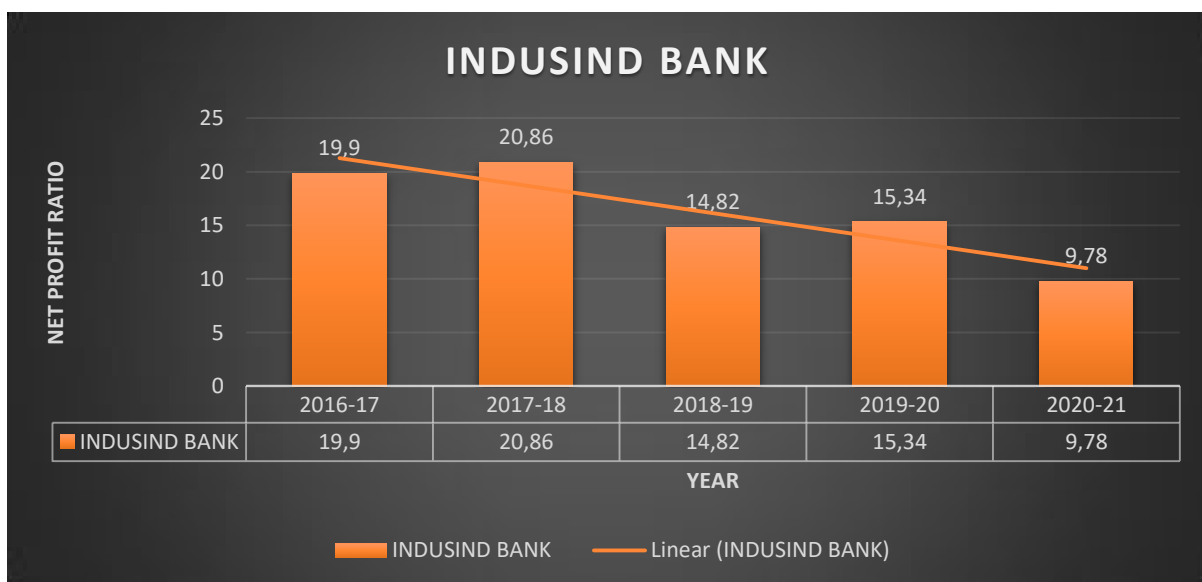
FIG. 4

Sources: (annual report of the company)

In Fiq.4 the most satisfied fiq. Can be analyzed with continousincresement in the profit margin ratio of the Kotak Mahindra Bank. An excellent performance can be analyzed duing (2020-2021) covid period with 25.94 percent.
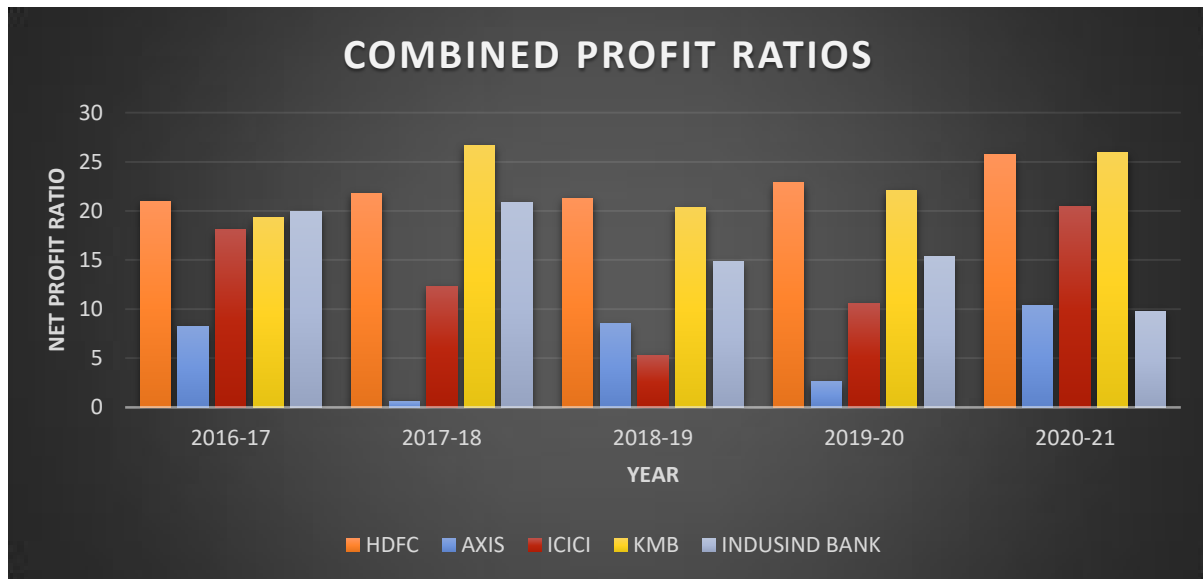
FIG. 5

Sources: (annual report of the company)

In Fiq. 5 , INDUSIND Bank's Net profit margin ratio showing poor performance with contionusly downfall in the ratios. It is showing the lack of management in the company.

FIG. 6**NET PROFITS RATIOS(%)**

(Sources : Annual report of the companies).

In Fiq.6 , it is showing the combined Net profit margin ratios of the top five Banks viz. HDFC , AXIS, ICICI, KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK, INDUSIND BANK. And comparative analysis between the Banks financial performance.

The net profit of the selected top five private banks in India is shown in Table 1. From 2016-17 to 2019-20, the above ratio was calculated. HDFC Bank's NP was lowest in 2016-17, at 20.99 percent, and highest in 2019-20, at 25.74 percent. Bank's net profit increasing with last five year. The profit of AXIS Bank was 2.59 percent in 2019-20, with the highest profit of the year being 10.35 percent. It indicates that AXIS's performance was satisfactory. The profit of INDUSIND is extremely low in the study's sample. In 2020-21, it was 9.78 percent. ICICI Bank was lowest in 2018- 19, at 5.30 percent and highest in 2020-21, at 20.46 percent.As shown in the table above, Kotak Mahindra Bank's profit NP was lowest in 2016-17, at 19.27 percent and highest in 2020-21, at 25.94 percent in the top five Banks.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics Result

								Std.	
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
HDFC	5	4.8000	20.9000	25.7000	112.3000	22.460000	.8721238	1.9501282	3.803
AXIS	5	9.7500	.6000	10.3500	30.3000	6.060000	1.8848103	4.2145640	17.763
ICICI	5	15.1600	5.3000	20.4600	66.7800	13.356000	2.7057801	6.0503083	36.606

KMB	5	7.4100	19.2700	26.6800	114.2900	22.858000	1.4836927	3.3176377	11.007
IB	5	11.0800	9.7800	20.8600	80.7000	16.140000	1.9905778	4.4510673	19.812
Valid N (listwise)	5								

Table 3: Calculation of ANOVA
Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY				
Groups	**Count**	**Sum**	**Average**	**Variance**
HDFC	5	112.67	22.534	3.71743
AXIS	5	30.3	6.06	17.76255
ICICI	5	66.78	13.356	36.60623
KMB	5	114.29	22.858	11.00672
IB	5	80.7	16.14	19.812

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	**SS**	**df**	**MS**	**F**	**P-value**	**F crit**
Between Groups	976.797576	4	244.199394	13.73373749	1.52811E-05	2.866081402
Within Groups	355.61972	20	17.780986			
Total	1332.417296	24				

According to the ANOVA table above, the significance value is greater than 0.05 percent. As a result, at a level of 5%, H0 (Null hypothesis) is accepted. The findings reveal a considerable disparity in net profit amongst the selected private Indian banks. According to the figures,INDUSIND& AXIS Bank, failed due to a deteriorating financial position, governance issues, false assurances to consumers, non-serious investors, a lack of market-led resuscitation insight, liquidity outflow, and non-disclosure practice.

Because of the large profit earned and the bank's effective administration, HDFC&KotakMahindra Bank's performance has been consistently good. AXIS Bank's net profit is relatively low and slow. The bank is growing at a snail's pace. As a result, it has had no impact on the market. Axis Bank and ICICI Bank are gradually losing market share. As a result, investors should avoid investing in these banks. According to the aforementioned analysis, each bank's net profit ratio differed during the study period. As a result, the Null hypothesis is

accepted in all circumstances. It may be inferred that during the study period, there was a considerable disparity in the earnings of the selected banks.

Conclusion and Suggestion

HDFC Bank, AXIS Bank, ICICI Bank, Kotak Mahindra Bank & INDUSIND Bank were the subjects of this research. The study's findings demonstrate that the Net Profit of the selected banks differs significantly. Due to profit and excellent management, HDFC &Kotak Mahindra Bank's financial performance has been consistently good. Because of governance issues, false assurances to customers, non-serious investors, no market-led resurgence insight, an outflow of liquidity, and non-disclosure practices, the results show that Axis Bank's financial position is deteriorating. AXIS Bank and INDUSIND Bank are gradually losing market share.

The data for this study comes from the banks' annual reports as well as secondary data from the RBI and the IBA Bulletin. As a result, the quality and reliability of the data presented in the annual reports of the selected banks determine the quality and reliability of this research study. The research is limited to only five years of data, from 2016-17 to 2020-21. There hasn't been a detailed investigation over a long period, which could yield slightly different results.

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Conflict of Interest
There is no conflict of interest to be declared

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