

AN ANALYSIS OF ICICI BANK AND HDFC BANK'S FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The financial sector, as an administration area and as a component of the monetary framework, plays a crucial role in the presentation of any economy. Banking institutions in our country have been entrusted with a crucial role in financing planned monetary development. Any economy's strength is determined by the effectiveness and severity of its banking framework. The Indian economy is no exception, and the banking system in India plays an important role in the country's monetary development and advancement. The purpose of the study is to assess ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank's financial performance. The investigation's main goals are to look into ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank's monetary displays. The study spans a five-year period, for example, from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Extent Analysis was used to analyses and consider designs in dealing with a record business and financial execution, such as the Credit Deposit Ratio, Interest Expenses to Total Expenses, Interest Income to Total Income, Other Income to Total Income, Net Profit Margin, Net Worth Ratio, Percentage Change through and through Income, Percentage Change by and large Expenditure, Percentage Change in Deposits, and Percentage Change in Advances. To investigate the examples in setting away cash business usefulness, mean, standard deviation (SD), standard error (SE), coefficient of variance (CV), and compound annual growth rate (CAGR) were utilized.

Key words: Advances, Bank, Expenses, Income, Net Profit.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The financial area of an economy is a major component of the monetary framework. Its role is significant in the presentation of any economy. The financial area is the life-saving component of any advanced economy. It is responsible for the sustenance of any advanced economy (Gopinath & Poornapriya, 2020). The comprehensiveness of the financial framework is evidenced by the fact that nations with an all-around created banking system tend to grow more rapidly than those with a more vulnerable one. A sound banking system helps in efficiently transferring and storing of reserve funds. It is also known as a dissolvable banking system (Kavitha & Gopinath, 2020).

1.1. Profile of ICICI Bank

ICICI Bank was founded in 1994 as an entirely owned subsidiary of ICICI Limited, an Indian financial institution. Through a public contribution of offers in India in fiscal 1998, a value offering as ADRs recorded on the NYSE in fiscal 2000, ICICI Bank's acquisition of Bank of Madura Limited in an all-stock combination in fiscal 2001, and auxiliary market deals by ICICI to institutional financial backers in fiscal 2001 and fiscal 2002, ICICI's shareholding in ICICI Bank was reduced to 46 percent (Jaya & Gopinath, 2020). ICICI was founded in 1955 on the initiative of the World Bank, the Government of India, and representatives from Indian industry. The primary goal was to establish a development financial foundation for providing medium-term and long-term project financing to Indian organisations.

ICICI transformed its business from an advancement financial organization offering just venture capital to an improved monetary administrations group offering a wide range of items and administrations, both directly and through various auxiliaries and offshoots, for example, ICICI Bank, amid the 1990s. In 1999, ICICI became the first Indian company and the first bank or financial institution from non-Japan Asia to be listed on the NYSE (Saminathan et al., 2020a).

After considering various corporate structuring alternatives in light of the escalating competitive situation in the Indian financial industry and the move toward all-inclusive banking, the administrations of ICICI and ICICI Bank came to the conclusion that the consolidation of ICICI with ICICI Bank would be the best key option for the two elements, as well as the best legal design for the ICICI gathering's general financial procedure. The consolidation would improve an incentive for ICICI investors by giving the combined element access to low-cost stores, more prominent options for acquiring charge-based pay, and the capacity to participate in the installments system and provide exchange banking administrations (Saminathan et al., 2020b). The consolidation would improve an incentive for ICICI Bank investors by providing a large capital base and task size, consistent access to ICICI's solid corporate connections developed over fifty years, segmentation into new business segments, a larger portion of the overall industry in various business sections, particularly charge based administrations, and access to the tremendous ability ICICI and its affiliates' pool.

The Boards of Directors of ICICI and ICICI Bank approved the consolidation of ICICI and two of its fully owned retail finance subsidiaries, ICICI Personal Financial Services Limited and ICICI Capital Services Limited, with ICICI Bank in October 2001 (Kavitha & Gopinath, 2020 a). The merger was approved by ICICI and ICICI Bank shareholders in January 2002, by the High Court of Gujarat in Ahmedabad in March 2002, and by the High Court of Judicature in Mumbai and the Reserve Bank of India in April 2002. As a result of the consolidation, the ICICI group's financing and banking activities, both discount and retail, have been consolidated into a single substance.

ICICI Bank is India's largest private sector bank, with total assets of Rs. 9,860.43 billion (US\$ 152.0 billion) as of March 31, 2017 and profit after tax of Rs. 98.01 billion (US\$ 1.5

billion) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017. ICICI Bank currently operates 4,850 branches and 13,882 ATMs across India.

1.2. Profile of HDFC Bank

As part of the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) liberalization of the Indian Banking Industry in 1994, the Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC) was among the first to receive 'in principle' approval to establish a bank in the private sector. The bank was established in August 1994 as 'HDFC Bank Limited,' with its registered office in Mumbai, India. In January 1995, HDFC Bank began operations as a Scheduled Commercial Bank.

HDFC is India's premier housing finance company, with a stellar track record in both domestic and international markets. Since its inception in 1977, the Corporation has maintained consistent and healthy growth in its operations in order to maintain its position as the mortgage market leader. Its impressive loan portfolio includes well over a million dwelling units. HDFC has significant expertise in retail mortgage loans to various market segments, as well as a large corporate client base for its housing-related credit facilities (Kavitha & Gopinath, 2020b). With its experience in the financial markets, strong market reputation, large shareholder base, and distinctive consumer franchise, HDFC was uniquely positioned to promote a bank in the Indian market.

The headquarters of HDFC Bank are in Mumbai. The Bank's distribution network consisted of 4,014 branches in 2,464 cities as of March 31, 2015. All branches are linked in real time online. Customers in India are also served through a variety of delivery channels, including phone banking, internet banking, mobile banking, and SMS-based banking. The Bank's expansion plans consider the need to have a presence in all major industrial and commercial centres where its corporate customers are located, as well as the need to build a strong retail customer base for both deposits and loan products. As a clearing and settlement bank for various leading stock exchanges, the bank has branches in areas where the NSE and BSE have a large and active member base.

The bank also operates a network of 11,766 ATMs throughout India. All domestic and international Visa / MasterCard, Visa Electron / Maestro, Plus / Cirrus, and American Express Credit / Charge cardholders have access to HDFC Bank's ATM network.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sumit K. Majumdar, and Pradeep Chhibber. (1999) investigated the relationship between the degrees of obligation in capital construction and execution using an Indian firm as an example. Existing hypotheses place a positive relationship; however, examination of the data reveals that the relationship for Indian firms is entirely negative. The design of capital business sectors in India, where both current and long haul lending establishments are government-owned, was theorised to represent the discovery of this relationship, and it confirmed that corporate administration components that work in the West will not work in the Indian setting unless the credit capital inventory is privatized.

Rasoul Rezvanian and Seyed Mehdian. (2002) examined the creation execution and cost construction of a Singaporean business bank using a parametric methodology in the system of a trans log cost work and a non - parametric methodology in the structure of straight programming. The parametric system results indicated that the normal expense bend of these banks is U shaped, and there were economies of scale for small and medium-sized banks. It demonstrated the value of economies of scale for all banks, regardless of size. The non-parametric results revealed that if all Singaporean banks had been generally effective, they could have cut costs by 43 percent. The sources of this expense failure appear to be caused by both allocate and specialized flaws.

Barr, R.S., Killgo, K.A., Siems, T.F. and Zimmel, S. (2002) evaluated the relative usefulness and execution of US business banks from 1984 to 1998. It depicted the CAMELS rating framework used by bank analysts and controllers, and discovered that funds with high proficiency scores also have strong CAMELS evaluations. It was discovered that the other relationship recognized and recommends the use of DEA to assist investigators and strategy creators comprehend associations in greater profundity, controllers and inspectors to foster observing devices, and banks to benchmark their cycles.

IhsanIsik,M. Kabir Hassan.(2003) examined the financial liberation and overall factor usefulness change in Turkish commercial banks. It discovered that all types of Turkish banks, albeit to varying degrees, have recorded critical usefulness gains driven primarily by efficiency enhancements rather than specialized advancement. Productivity increases, in any case, were mostly inferable from more developed asset the board rehearses rather than more developed scales. It also demonstrated that, in the new environment, private banks began to close the presentation gap with public banks.

Prashanta Kumar Banerjee (2003) evaluated the operational and financial performance of Indian Factoring Companies. Calculating is a multibillion-dollar global industry. It provides various advantages such as consistent income, lower organization costs, reduced credit risks, and more opportunities for centre exercises. Both domestic and global thinking are gaining popularity at a rapid pace in all parts of the world. In the year 1991, the calculated administrations made a passage in India. Since then, numerous figuring organisations, including SBI Factors and Commercial Services Ltd., Canbank Factors Ltd., Wipro Finance Ltd., Integrated Finance Company Ltd., and Foremost Factors Ltd., have been offering figuring administrations in India. It confirmed that India has been working on functional and monetary execution of the elements over time.

Chiang Kao and Shilang-Tai Liu (2004) forecasted the exhibitions of 24 Taiwanese commercial banks based on their financial projections. Estimates based on uncertain monetary data are addressed in ranges rather than as single qualities. To predict proficiency, a DEA model for span information is detailed. Forecasts for proficiency scores are also introduced as reaches. It was discovered that all of the proficiency scores determined from the information contained in the fiscal reports distributed a while later fall within the corresponding expected ranges of the proficiency scores which we had determined from the monetary hypotheses. It demonstrated that even the poor performances of the two banks taken over by the Financial Reorganization Fund of Taiwan could be predicted ahead of time using this research.

Barathi Kamath. G (2007) evaluated and investigated the Value Added Intellectual Coefficient (VAIC) for estimating the value-based execution of the Indian financial sector over a long period of time, from 2000 to 2004. It confirmed the presence of significant differences in the presentation of Indian banks in various sections, as well as an improvement in overall execution over the investigation time frame. There was a clear preference for presenting unfamiliar banks alongside homegrown banks.

3. NEED FOR THE STUDY

The ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank monetary exhibition has become an intriguing topic for debate, remark, and discussion. Experts are increasingly concerned about the financial framework's declining monetary execution as a result of unstable credits and advances (Gopinath et al., 2019). With changes in the social and financial target of ICICI business banks, particularly State Bank of India and its partners, the RBI puts pressure on banks to benefit and recommend various strategies to reduce the unstable advances significantly. It becomes very comprehensive and discovers medicinal measures to lessen the monetary presentation in the worth of new financial way of thinking. The methodology of strategy producers toward

monetary execution has shifted, resulting in low profits becoming an unavoidable reality. As a result, it is now time to focus on the monetary presentation of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To investigate the monetary performance of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank.
- To consider the monetary performance of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank.

5. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The investigation focused heavily on evaluating any changes that were visible and revealed in the monetary exhibitions of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank. Furthermore, the investigation attempted to distinguish regions in order to work on the financial performance of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank.

6. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Because of time and asset constraints, the investigation is likely to suffer the negative consequences of specific constraints. A portion of these are mentioned below in order for the investigation's findings to be perceived in a legitimate light. The investigation is dependent on auxiliary data, and the limitation of using optional data may have an impact on the results. The optional data is derived from the annual reports of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank. It is possible that the information presented in the annual reports is skewed and does not accurately reflect the banks' current situation.

Monetary investigation is done primarily to consider the development, productivity, and monetary sufficiency of individual banks by dissecting the data contained in budget summaries. Monetary investigation is carried out to distinguish the monetary qualities and shortcomings of the two banks by properly connecting the items of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. It aids in a better understanding of a bank's monetary position, development, and execution by breaking down fiscal summaries with various apparatuses and assessing the relationship between various components of budget reports.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the current investigation, an attempt has been made to gauge, assess, and consider the monetary performance of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank. The examination is based on auxiliary data gathered from yearly reports of individual banks, magazines, diaries, archives, and other distributed data. The examination spans a five-year period, for example, from 2015-16 to 2019-20. Credit Deposit Ratio, Interest Expenses to Total Expenses, Interest Income to Total Income, Other Income to Total Income, Net Profit Margin, Net Worth Ratio, Percentage Change in Total Income, Percentage Change in Total Expenditure, Percentage Change in Deposits, and Percentage Change in Advances were all used to investigate and analyse patterns in financial business and monetary execution. To investigate patterns in financial business benefit, the mean, standard deviation, standard error, coefficient of variation, and compound annual growth rate (CAGR) were used.

8. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

8.1. Credit Deposit Ratio

The credit-deposit ratio is the amount of advance resources made by a bank from the deposits received. Credits are large advances granted by the bank. At the end of the day, it is the amount loaned by the bank to an individual or an organization that is later recovered. The borrower is

charged interest. The store is the amount accepted by the bank from the savers, and the premium is paid to them.

Table 1 Credit Deposit Ratio (in %)

Year	ICICI Bank Credit (,000)	ICICI Bank Deposit (,000)	ICICI Bank	HDFC Bank Credit (,000)	HDFC Bank Deposit	HDFC Bank
2015-16	4645939589	5464241920	103.28	4645939589	5464241920	85.02
2016-17	5545682021	6436396563	94.73	5545682021	6436396563	86.16
2017-18	6583330908	7887706396	91.34	6583330908	7887706396	83.46
2018-19	8194012167	9231409284	89.85	8194012167	9231409284	88.76
2019-20	9937028781	11475022947	83.70	9937028781	11475022947	86.60
Mean			92.58			86.00
S D			7.2			1.96
S E			3.22			0.88
C V			7.78			2.28
CAGR			-5.11			0.46

Table 1 shows that the mean Credit Deposit Ratio in ICICI Bank was higher (103.28 percent) than in HDFC Bank over the course of five financial years of study (88.76percent). However, ICICI Bank's compound growth rate is -5.11 percent lower than HDFC Bank's (0.46percent). The credit deposit ratio at ICICI Bank was highest in 2015-16 (103.28 percent) and lowest in 2019-20. (83.70percent). However, the credit deposit ratio at HDFC Bank was highest in 2018-19 (88.76 percent) and lowest in 2017-18. (83.46). this demonstrates that ICICI Bank has generated more loan assets from its deposits than HDFC Bank.

8.2. Interest Expenses to Total Expenses

Interest Expenses to Total Expenses shows the interest expenses in relation to total expenses. Banks accept savers' deposits and pay interest on these accounts. This interest payment is referred to as interest expenses. Total expenses include staff expenses, interest expenses, overhead expenses, and other operating expenses, among other things.

Table 2 Interest Expenses to Total Expenses (in %)

Year	ICICI Interest Exp. (‘000)	ICICI Total Exp. (‘000)	ICICI Bank	HDFC Bank Interest Exp. (‘000)	HDFC Bank Total Exp. (‘000)	HDFC Bank
2015-16	315153949	583361991	54.02	326299330	586769553	55.61
2016-17	324189585	638596718	50.77	361667334	670528156	53.94
2017-18	319400463	656681019	48.64	401464913	779749309	51.49
2018-19	363863957	745500546	48.81	507288285	955197701	53.11
2019-20	415312517	833161262	49.85	586263979	1118161546	52.43
Mean			50.42			53.31
S D			2.19			1.57
S E			0.98			0.70
C V			4.34			2.94
CAGR			-1.98			-1.46

According to table 2, the ratio of interest expenses to total expenses at ICICI Bank was highly volatile, falling from 50.77 percent to 48.64 percent between 2016-17 and 2017-18. From 2016-17 to 2017-18, the ratio of interest expenses to total expenses at ICICI Bank was found to be increasing. The ratio of interest expenses to total expenses in HDFC Bank was also increased from 51.49 percent to 53.11 percent from 2017-18 to 2018-19, then decreased from 55.61 percent to 53.61 percent from 2015-16 to 2016-17, but then decreased to 52.43 percent

in 2019-20. It was discovered that the share of interest expenses in total expenses was higher in the case of ICICI Bank than HDFC Bank, indicating that people preferred to invest their savings in ICICI Bank rather than HDFC Bank.

8.3. Interest Income to Total Income

Interest Income to Total Income displays the interest income's proportionate contribution to total income. Banks lend money to borrowers in the form of loans and advances and receive interest on it. The receipt of interest is referred to as interest income. Interest income, non-interest income, and operating income are all included in total income.

Table 3 Interest Income to Total Income in ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in %)

Year	ICICI Interest Income ('000)	ICICI Total Income ('000)	ICICI Bank	HDFC Bank Interest Income ('000)	HDFC Bank Total Income ('000)	HDFC Bank
2015-16	527394348	680624864	344.18	602214451	709731684	84.85
2016-17	541562793	736607624	277.66	693059578	816024568	84.93
2017-18	549658922	723855248	315.54	802413550	954616592	84.06
2018-19	634011926	1313064993	106.87	989720505	1165979354	84.88
2019-20	747983166	1497861031	115.16	1148126509	1380734696	83.15
Mean			231.88			84.37
S D			112.87			0.77
S E			50.40			0.34
C V			48.68			0.91
CGR			-23.94			0.50

Table 3 the ratio of interest income to total income in ICICI Bank has been quite volatile over the years. However, the ratio of interest income to total income at HDFC Bank increased from 84.85 percent to 84.93 percent between 2015-16 and 2016-17. ICICI Bank's growth rate is -23.94 percent, while HDFC Bank's growth rate is 0.50 percent. Thus, the proportion of interest income to total income was lower in ICICI Bank than in HDFC Bank, indicating that people preferred HDFC Bank for loans and advances.

8.4. Other Income to Total Income

The proportionate share of other income in total income is revealed by other income to total income. Non-interest income and operating income are examples of other income. Interest income, non-interest income, and operating income are all included in total income.

Table 4 Other Income to Total Income in ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in %)

Year	ICICI Interest Income ('000)	ICICI Total Income ('000)	ICICI Bank	HDFC Bank Interest Income ('000)	HDFC Bank Total Income ('000)	HDFC Bank
2015-16	153230516	680624864	22.51	107517233	709731684	15.15
2016-17	195044831	736607624	26.48	122964990	816024568	15.07
2017-18	174196326	723855248	24.07	152203042	954616592	15.94
2018-19	593248453	1313064993	45.18	176258849	1165979354	15.12
2019-20	649503301	1497861031	43.36	232608187	1380734696	16.85
Mean			32.32			15.63
S D			11.02			0.77
S E			4.93			0.34
C V			34.10			4.93
CGR			17.80			2.69

Table 4 shows that in the case of ICICI Bank, the ratio of other income to total income increased from 22.51 percent in 2015-16 to 26.48 percent in 2016-17. However, HDFC Bank's share of other income in total income increased from 15.07 percent in 2016-17 to 15.94 percent in 2017-18. Following that, the share of other income in HDFC Bank's total income was increased 16.85 percent 2019-20. The table shows that during the study period, the ratio of other income to total income was higher in ICICI Bank (4.93 percent) than in HDFC Bank (0.34 percent).

8.5. Net Profit Margin

Net Profit Margin reveals the financial results of business activity as well as the operational efficiency of management. Table 5 shows the net profit margins of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Table 5 Shows the net profit margins of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in %)

Year	ICICI Net Profit ('000)	ICICI Total Income ('000)	ICICI Bank	HDFC Bank Net Profit('000)	HDFC Bank Total Income ('000)	HDFC Bank
2015-16	97262873	680624864	14.29	122962131	709731684	17.33
2016-17	98010906	736607624	13.31	145496412	816024568	17.83
2017-18	67774229	723855248	9.36	174867283	954616592	18.32
2018-19	56891606	1313064993	4.33	210781653	1165979354	18.08
2019-20	112254680	1497861031	7.49	262573150	1380734696	19.02
Mean			9.76			18.11
S D			4.12			0.62
S E			1.84			0.28
C V			42.23			3.42
CGR			-14.91			2.35

The table 5 shows that the ratio of net profits to total income of HDFC Bank was increased from 17.33 percent to 19.02 during the period of 2015-16 to 2019-20, whereas in case of ICICI Bank it is not stable because the ratio of net profits to total income of ICICI Bank was decreased to 14.29 percent from 4.33 percent during the period of 2015-16 to 2018-19. During the study period, however, HDFC Bank had a higher net profit margin (2.35 percent) than ICICI Bank (-14.91 percent). But it was continuously decreased from 2015-16 to 2018-19 in ICICI Bank. Thus, the ICICI Bank has shown comparatively lower operational efficiency than HDFC Bank.

8.6. Net Worth Ratio

The net worth ratio is used to assess a company's overall efficiency. This ratio establishes a link between net profit and the proprietor's funds.

Table 6 Net Worth Ratio (in %)

Year	ICICI Proprietor's Funds ('000)	ICICI Net Profit ('000)	ICICI Bank	HDFC Bank Proprietor's Funds ('000)	HDFC Bank Net Profit ('000)	HDFC Bank
2015-16	11631656	97262873	11.96	5056373	122962131	4.11
2016-17	11651071	98010906	11.89	5125091	145496412	3.52
2017-18	12858100	67774229	18.97	5190181	174867283	2.97
2018-19	12894598	56891606	22.67	5446613	210781653	2.58
2019-20	12947649	112254680	11.53	5483286	262573150	2.09
Mean			15.40			3.05
S D			5.02			0.79
S E			2.25			0.35
C V			32.59			25.86
CGR			0.91			-15.55

According to table 6, the net worth ratio of ICICI Bank decreased from 11.96 percent to 11.89 percent between 2015-16 and 2016-17, increased from 18.97 percent to 22.67 percent between 2017-18 and 2018-19, and decreased to 11.53 percent 2019-20. In HDFC Bank, the ratio fell from 4.11 percent to 2.09 percent from 2015-16 to 2019-20. The table showed that HDFC Bank's net worth ratio was lower (-15.55 percent) than ICICI Bank's (0.91 percent) during the study period, indicating that HDFC Bank used its resources more efficiently than ICICI Bank.

8.7. Total Income

The total income represents the rupee value of all income earned during a given period. The higher the total income value, the greater the efficiency and performance.

Table 7 Growth in Total Income of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in '000)

Year	ICICI Total Income (‘000)	% Change	HDFC Bank Total Income (‘000)	% Change
2015-16	680624864	0.00	709731684	0
2016-17	736607624	92.40	816024568	86.97
2017-18	723855248	94.03	954616592	74.35
2018-19	1313064993	51.83	1165979354	60.87
2019-20	1497861031	45.44	1380734696	51.40
Mean	990402752		1005417379	
S D	385047628.70		270427265.30	
S E	172198534.50		120938749.70	
C V	38.88		26.90	
CGR	-31.50		18.10	

Table 7 shows that during the study period, the mean value of total income was higher in HDFC Bank (Rs.10054173.79 crores) than in ICICI Bank (Rs.9904027.52 crores). During the study period, however, the rate of growth in total income was higher in HDFC Bank (18.10 percent) than in ICICI Bank (-31.50 percent).

8.8. Total Expenditure

The total expenditure reveals the proportionate share of total expenditure spent on staff development, interest paid, and other overheads. The higher the total value.

Table 8 Total Expenditure of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in '000)

Year	ICICI Total Expenditure (‘000)	% Change	HDFC Bank Total Expenditure (‘000)	% Change
2015-16	583361991	0.00	586769553	0
2016-17	638596718	91.35	670528156	87.51
2017-18	656681019	88.83	779749309	75.25
2018-19	745500546	78.25	955197701	61.43
2019-20	833161262	70.02	1118161546	52.48
Mean	691460307.20		822081253	
S D	98347485.88		215357528	
S E	43982332.78		96310814.44	
C V	14.22		26.20	
CGR	9.31		17.49	

Table 8 shows that the mean value of total expenditure was higher in HDFC Bank (Rs.822081253 in thousands) than in ICICI Bank (Rs.691460307.20 in thousands) during the

study period. As a result, HDFC Bank's expenditure growth rate was (17.49 percent) higher than ICICI Bank's (9.31 percent) during the same period. It is clear that HDFC Bank has been successful in reducing total expenditure when compared to ICICI Bank. The table also shows that the annual growth rate of expenditure at ICICI Bank was highest (91.35 percent) in 2016-17 and lowest (70.02 percent) in 2019-20. The annual growth rate of expenditure at HDFC Bank was highest (87.51 percent) in 2016-17 and lowest (52.48 percent) in 2019-20. Thus, it is clear that HDFC Bank is more efficient in terms of expenditure management than ICICI Bank.

8.9. Advances

Advances are credit facilities provided by the bank. In other words, it is the amount borrowed from a bank by a person. It is also known as "Credit," which is granted when money is disbursed and later recovered.

Table 9 Total Advances of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in '000)

Year	ICICI Total Advances (‘000)	% Change	HDFC Bank Total Advances (‘000)	% Change
2015-16	4352639419	0	4645939589	0
2016-17	4642320842	83.78	5545682021	93.76
2017-18	5123952856	70.57	6583330908	84.95
2018-19	5866465827	56.70	8194012167	74.20
2019-20	6452899697	46.75	9937028781	67.45
Mean	5287655728		6981198693	
S D	867514536.10		2114254597	
S E	387964294.9		945523400.30	
C V	16.41		30.28	
CGR	10.34		20.93	

Table 9 shows that the mean of HDFC Bank's advances was higher (6981198693) than the mean of ICICI Bank's advances (5287655728). HDFC Bank's growth rate was also higher (20.93 percent) than ICICI Bank's (10.34 percent). The table also shows the percentage change in advances over a five-year period. Over the study period, HDFC Bank advances were consistently increased (with a decreasing trend) while ICICI Bank advances decreased.

8.10. Deposits

Deposits are sums accepted by banks from savers in the form of current deposits, savings deposits, and fixed deposits, on which interest is paid.

Table 10 Total Deposits of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank (in '000)

Year	ICICI Total Deposits (‘000)	% Change	HDFC Bank Total Deposits (‘000)	% Change
2015-16	4214257086	0	5464241920	0
2016-17	4900390648	86.00	6436396563	84.90
2017-18	5609752085	75.12	7887706396	69.28
2018-19	6529196711	64.54	9231409284	59.19
2019-20	7709689946	54.66	11475022947	47.62
Mean	5792657295		8098955422	
S D	1372811513		2368054424	
S E	613939972.80		1059026134	
C V	23.70		29.24	
CGR	16.29		20.38	

Table 10 shows that the mean deposit of HDFC Bank was higher (8098955422) than the mean deposit of ICICI Bank (5792657295). During the study period, however, the rate of growth in HDFC Bank was higher (20.38 percent) than in ICICI Bank (16.29 percent). The table also shows the percentage change in deposits over a five-year period. Deposits at ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank increased steadily over the course of the study (Gopinath, 2017).

9. CONCLUSION

The current study and related discussions clearly show the financial performance of ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank. According to the study, HDFC Bank outperforms ICICI Bank in terms of financial performance. However, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank's financial performance is generally good.

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