



A STUDY ON EQUITY SHARE ANALYSIS OF BANKING STOCKS

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Abstract: This research provides a detailed performance analysis of banking stocks, focusing on their market behavior, financial stability, and investment appeal. Using quantitative methods such as financial ratio analysis, time-series analysis, and risk assessment models, we investigate the historical and current performance of selected banking stocks. Additionally, it evaluates the influence of macroeconomic factors and industry-specific elements on stock performance. Our results reveal notable variations in the risk-return profiles of various banking stocks, offering essential insights for investors aiming to enhance their investment strategies. This research offers a comprehensive view of the determinants impacting the performance of banking stocks, serving as a valuable resource for investors, financial analysts, and policymakers engaged in the financial markets.

Index Terms - Banking stocks, performance analysis, market behavior, financial stability, investment appeal, financial ratio analysis, time-series analysis, risk assessment models, macroeconomic factors, industry-specific elements, risk-return profiles, investment strategies, determinants impacting performance, financial markets, investors, financial analysts, policymakers, historical performance, current performance

I. INTRODUCTION

One way for a company to grow and bring new products to the market is that it must raise money. Two ways to raise money are first they can borrow it or, second, they can sell shares of ownership in the company. Many companies also do both. Companies can borrow money by taking out loans. The lenders then divide the loan into smaller pieces and sell the bonds or debt instruments in the secondary market. This allows each investor to be a creditor to the company. The company then takes the money raised and uses it as it sees fit. Companies also raise money by selling ownership in the company. Companies divide the ownership into shares or equity instruments and then sell them to investors. The company uses the proceeds from the sale of the shares as it sees fit. As an investor in either a debt or equity instrument, there are risks. With debt instruments, there is the major risk that the company will not be able to make the loan payments and will default on the loan.

EQUITY

Definition: Equity refers to ownership interest in a corporation in the form of common stock or preferred stock. It also refers to total assets minus total liabilities, in which case it is also referred to as shareholder's equity or net worth or book value. In real estate, it is the difference between what a property is worth and what the owner owes against that property (i.e. the difference between the house value and the remaining mortgage or loan payments on a house). In the context of a futures trading account, it is the value of the securities in the account, assuming that the account is liquidated at the going price. In the context of a brokerage account, it is the net value of the account, i.e. the value of securities in the account less any margin requirements.

II. NEED OF THE STUDY

Banking industry is very close to the general public than any other industry. It has become a part of everybody's life. Due to this reason, there is a need to know about banking activities. The need of the study is directed to find out the opportunities to get good returns by investing in quality banking stocks. The need is focused on the purpose of bringing awareness among the people who invest in banking stocks i.e., how much returns they can get & the scope of the risk. The need of this study mainly directed towards observing the movement of banking stocks get the better understanding of them. The study targets the concept of analysing the performance of banking stocks.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1 To understand the equity analysis of banking stocks.
- 2.To study analyse the Return & Risk of the Equity Stocks in order to give returns to their customers (investors).
3. To understand the Impact of the banking shares on the share market.
- 4.To know the differences in the stock prices of the private sector and public (Nationalized) sector banks and to find which Bank investor could get more returns.
5. To determine the performance of the banks.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Scope of this study is confined to BSE and NSE.

- The study is carried out on Equity Analysis of Banking Stocks at BSE.
- This study gives a brief idea about the banking stocks in Public (Nationalized) as well as Private Sector banks. Because in this study I have taken both the Public Sector (State Bank of India) as well as Private Sector (Axis bank, HDFC bank) banks.
- Indirectly this study gives a brief picture of overall banking industry stocks (Return & Risk).

V. RESEARCH DESIGN

The population of the selected banks is listed from NSE & BSE and it is a secondary data sample collection using a random sample study

RESEARCH DESIGN:

- The Research conducted is a descriptive & analytical Research. The Research is on "EQUITY SHARE ANALYSIS". In this study, banks Price & Return data have been used.

DATA SOURCES:

- Secondary data:
Sources that have been used for the collection of the data used in the research.
 1. Collecting data from BSE, NSE, SEBI & Investopedia websites etc.
- Sample Size:
5 years of data is collected.
- Sampling Technique:
Monthly data of Equity Stock Prices & Return.
- Statistical Tools & Techniques Used For Analysis:
Maximum, Minimum, Range, Mean and Variance

Range = Maximum Value–Minimum Value.

Mean: $\bar{x} = (\sum xi) / n$

\bar{x} just stands for the "sample mean"

Σ is summation notation, which means "add up"

xi "all of the x-values"

n means "the number of items in the sample"

Variance: $S^2 = \Sigma(Xi - \bar{X})^2 / N-1$

S^2 = sample variance

Xi = the value of the one observation

- \bar{X} = the mean value of all observation
 N = the number of observations

Descriptive analytics framework

- **Data Collection:**
Gathered historical and current data on the performance of banking stocks, including stock prices, trading volumes, and market indicators.
- **Descriptive Statistics:**
Calculate descriptive statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation, and to summarize the central tendency of the data distribution for each banking stock.
- **Visualization:**
The research utilized data visualization technique like as line charts to visually explore the trends, patterns, and relationships within the equity share data. This may include plotting stock price movements over time, comparing the performance of different banking stocks.
- **Time-Series Analysis:**
The research conducted time-series analysis to examine the temporal patterns and seasonality in the equity share data. This may involve techniques such as trend analysis and forecasting to identify recurring patterns and predict future stock price movements.
- **Interpretation and Insights:**
The research interprets the findings from the descriptive analytics framework to gain insights into the performance drivers, risk factors, and investment opportunities associated with banking stocks. This may involve identifying key performance indicators (KPIs), evaluating market sentiment, and assessing the impact of macroeconomic factors on stock performance.
- **Peer Group Comparison:**
The research compares the performance of banking stocks within the same peer group or industry sector to benchmark against competitors and identify relative strengths and weaknesses.

VI. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

1.PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF BANKING STOCKS IN NSE by JERON BESTY, MUHAMMED ALTHAF C M, NIKHIL T J

This study investigates the performance of banking stocks on the NSE, with a focus on prominent entities such as ICICI BANK and State Bank of India. It seeks to uncover historical patterns, evaluate risks, and compare banking stock performance against non-banking counterparts. Employing a descriptive research approach spanning from 2020 to 2023, data is collected from official bank websites and credible platforms. Objectives include understanding the correlation between Nifty Bank and banking stock returns, conducting comparative analyses, and calculating year-to-date returns. Methodologies incorporate both quantitative and qualitative analyses, with attention given to data limitations and external factors. Ultimately, the research aims to offer valuable insights for investors, stakeholders, and policymakers navigating the complexities of the banking sector.

2.Performance Analysis of Selected Stocks in India Banking Industry by George Joseph , Anjali Devi KR , Amrudha Romeo

This study assesses the performance of five major banks in India to gauge investment opportunities in the banking sector. With investing in financial securities being both profitable and risky, it's crucial for investors to protect their investments. The study aims to identify risks and returns, make informed investment decisions, determine if stocks are undervalued or overvalued, and evaluate the current financial performance of selected banks, aiding investors in timely decision-making.

3.RISK AND RETURN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED BANKING STOCKS IN INDIA by Dr.A.Jeyanthi, Dr.D.Divya

This paper examines the risk-return relationship in India's well-regulated and capitalized banking sector, known for its robust economic environment. It focuses on high-risk securities with potentially high returns and analyzes the risk and return profiles of the top six bank stocks in the NIFTY bank Index.

4. Comparative Risk Return Analysis of Bombay Stock Market with Selected Banking Stocks in India by Dr. Pramod Kumar Patjoshi

This study focuses on analyzing the risk and returns of four major banking stocks listed on the BSE 30 index (HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank, AXIS Bank, and SBI) over a fifteen-year period from January 1, 2001, to December 31, 2015, utilizing daily closing prices as the investors seek higher returns amidst the inherent uncertainties and risks of stock market investments. Indian stock markets, including the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and National Stock Exchange (NSE), have undergone significant transformations post-liberalization, attracting considerable foreign investment interest.

5. RISK AND RETURN ANALYSIS OF SELECTED NIFTY BANKING STOCKS by Dr. Meda Srinivasa Rao, Dr. Venkateswararao. Podile, Dr. Durgaprasad Navvula

This study examines the risk and return of banking stocks listed on the NSE Nifty during two periods, analyzing policy impacts and comparing public and private sector banks. Utilizing statistical techniques, it aims to guide investors in making informed decisions amidst market fluctuations. Banking stocks, constituting a significant portion of the NIFTY 50 index, are vital for the stock market's health and India's economic revival. Challenges such as NPA concerns and regulatory interventions pose risks to banking stocks.

6. Banking Industry Stocks Analysis Using Econometric and Deep Learning Approach By Vincent Tanoe

This study employs econometric methods such as Granger causality, ARIMA, LSTM, and MLP to predict the stock prices of three banking industry stocks on the NYSE. Results show that LSTM performs better than ARIMA and MLP in forecasting stock prices accurately, showcasing its effectiveness in handling historical data for predictions. Understanding stock prices is complex due to their ever-changing nature. Investors use statistical tools like moving averages and Relative Strength Index (RSI) to guide their investment decisions.

7. Comparative Risk Return Analysis of Bombay Stock Market With Selected Banking Stocks in India by Dr. Mayur Savsani, Uravi Rathod

This study investigates the relationship between risk and return in the Sensex and banking stocks listed on the BSE. Using secondary data from the BSE website spanning 13 years, from January 1, 2005, to December 31, 2017, the study examines the risk-return trade-off using methods such as correlation, regression, descriptive statistics, and t-tests to test hypotheses regarding the Indian equity markets.

8. Performance Evaluation of Stocks of Indian Banks-An Analysis by Manjeet Singh

This study aims to analyse the Indian banking scenario based on market capitalization and bank stock turnover. Bank stocks, particularly those of major players like SBI, ICICI Bank, and HDFC Bank, are highly favored among investors. These stocks are included in the Sensex. After a modest performance in 2008, banking stocks are anticipated to be popular choices in 2009, benefiting from both increased consumer spending and a more favorable business climate.

9. Volatility and return: A study with special reference to the selected banking sectoral stocks of NSE by M. Muthukam

This study examines the performance and volatility of banking sector stocks from January 2008 to June 2018. Analyzing daily price movements and employing the GARCH model, it found that private sector banks outperformed their public counterparts in returns but exhibited higher volatility. Overall, the research sheds light on the dynamic nature of the banking sector stocks during this period.

10. A Study on the Volatility and Return with Reference to Stocks of Bank Nifty by Rohith U. J

This paper aims to assess the volatility of bank index stocks compared to the NIFTY index, recognizing that stock market volatility influences risk-return trade-offs. Understanding and estimating volatility aids in pricing securities and making informed investment decisions, considering investors' risk preferences and prevailing market conditions.

These theoretical frameworks can be used to analyze the dividend policies of the selected FMCG companies and their impact on firm value, cost of capital, and investor preferences. Additionally, factors such as firm characteristics, industry dynamics, and macroeconomic conditions can be incorporated into the analysis to provide a comprehensive understanding of dividend policy dynamics.

VII. INDUSTRY PROFILE

BANKING INDUSTRY

The banking business is a huge commercial and financial sector that has existed in some form or another for thousands of years in human society. In today's world, banking is a popular and widely used method of investing, borrowing, and holding money, and it plays an important part in financial transactions. Banks can be found all throughout the world, and governments usually keep a careful eye on them to prevent corruption and protect the public's money.

India's banking system, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is appropriately capitalised and regulated. Financial and economic conditions in the country are far superior to those of any other country on the earth. Indian banks, according to credit, market, and liquidity risk studies, are generally strong and have performed well.

Payments and small financing banks are two innovative banking concepts that have lately entered the Indian market. The Reserve Bank of India's new regulations may go a long way toward supporting the restructuring of the domestic banking system.

The Indian banking system contains 12 public sector banks, 22 private sector banks, 46 foreign banks, 56 regional rural banks, 1485 urban cooperative banks, and 96,000 rural cooperative banks, in addition to cooperative credit institutions. As of September 20, 2021, India had a total of 213,145 ATMs.

Indian banking has historically benefited from strong savings rates and increase in savings, as well as rise in disposable income.

Despite global upheavals, India's banking industry has historically been one of the most stable in the world. The government has made a concerted effort to promote financial inclusion through a variety of measures aimed at bringing the country's underbanked population into the banking system.

The banking industry is an important component of the stock market. People frequently diversify their stock market assets by investing in a variety of areas. All of the top-rated listed banks are included in the banking sector.

One of the stock market's segments is the banking industry. The exchanges (BSE/ NSE) provide a graphical representation of the proportion of stocks in each sector that are up or down during the current market session.

PRESENT SCENARIO OF THE INDUSTRY

Investments, which were predominantly driven by government securities, were the second largest component in the assets side of the total banks' balance sheets after loans and advances.

As of 2020, Indian banks' capital adequacy remained above regulatory limits, with the RBI lowering the leverage ratio allowing banks to increase lending.

In addition to cooperative credit institutions, the Indian banking system includes 12 public sector banks, 22 private sector banks, 46 foreign banks, 56 regional rural banks, 1485 urban cooperative banks, and 96,000 rural cooperative banks. The total number of ATMs in India was 213,145 as of September 2021.

The number of bank accounts opened under the government's major financial inclusion initiative, the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), had reached 43.81 crore as of November 3, 2021, with deposits in Jan Dhan bank accounts totaling >Rs. 1.48 trillion (US\$ 19.89 billion).

Small merchants will be able to receive loans through Google Pay for Business in July 2021, thanks to a partnership with Flexi Loans, a digital lending platform for SMEs.

The banking industry is progressing in a rampant manner, which is a result of continuous changes being applied to the industry as to cater to the various financial needs of the people. The seamless functioning of

the sector is possible through various latest trends like digitization, mobile banking, blockchain, UPI, fin-tech companies, digital only banks etc.

PESTEL ANALYSIS

POLITICAL:

The state of the banking sector is influenced by government legislation. The government has the power to intervene in banking at any time, making the business vulnerable to political influence. This can involve political party corruption or specific legislative regulations like labour laws, trade restrictions, tariffs, and political stability.

ECONOMICAL:

The banking industry is intertwined with the economy. The amount of money banks may access is influenced by how revenue flows, whether the economy is thriving or barely surviving during times of recession. Customers' spending patterns, as well as the reasons for them, have an impact on when they borrow or spend money at banks.

In addition, as inflation soars, the bank suffers the consequences. Inflation has an impact on currency and its value, as well as causing instability. When the value of a country's currency is high, foreign investors are hesitant to provide funds.

SOCIAL:

People's perceptions of and utilisation of banking alternatives are influenced by cultural factors such as purchasing habits and necessities. People seek guidance and assistance from banks for loans relating to company, house, and education. Consumers seek advice from bank tellers on topics such as savings accounts, credit cards issued by banks, investments, and more.

TECHNOLOGICAL:

The way people manage their money is changing as a result of technological advancements. On smartphones, many banks provide a mobile app for checking accounts, transferring funds, and paying bills. Smartphones can scan checks, and the bank can process them on their own premises. This adjustment reduces the amount of paper used and eliminates the need to drive to the branch to resolve these matters. Debit cards are also undergoing changes. Chips have been installed, requiring consumers to insert their cards rather than swipe them into debit machines.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:

The usage of paper is being reduced as a result of technological advancements, notably mobile banking apps. In addition, the necessity to drive directly to a branch to handle business is reduced.

Many problems can be solved with mobile apps and online banking services. Credit cards can be applied for online, checks can be purchased online, and many banking questions can be resolved online or over the phone. As a result, individual environmental footprints are reduced.

LEGAL FACTORS:

To ensure frameworks within the banking industry, severe rules addressing privacy, consumer legislation, and trade structures are followed. Customers in the allotted country, as well as worldwide consumers, demand such frameworks

VIII. COMPANY PROFILE

8.1 SBI

The State Bank of India (SBI) is a prominent financial institution in India, renowned for its long-standing history, extensive network, and dedication to exceptional customer service. Tracing its origins back to the early 19th century, SBI has evolved into India's largest and most influential bank, playing a pivotal role in shaping the country's economic landscape.

SBI's roots can be traced back to the Bank of Calcutta, established in 1806, which later became the Bank of Bengal. Through a series of mergers with other notable banks, such as the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of

Madras, the Imperial Bank of India was formed in 1921. The nationalization of the banking sector by the Indian government in 1955 led to the establishment of SBI in its current form.

With an unparalleled presence across the nation, SBI boasts an extensive network of branches and ATMs spanning urban and rural areas, serving millions of individuals, businesses, and institutions as the country's primary financial artery.

SBI has been at the forefront of embracing technological advancements in the banking industry. By adopting digital transformation, SBI offers a comprehensive suite of digital banking solutions, including internet banking, mobile banking, and digital wallets, enhancing customer convenience, operational efficiency, and security.

Central to SBI's mission is the promotion of financial inclusion, particularly among marginalized communities. Through initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), SBI extends its banking services to underserved segments of society, fostering economic empowerment and societal progress.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OFFERED

The State Bank of India (SBI) provides an extensive array of financial products and services to cater to the diverse requirements of its customers. In the retail banking segment, SBI offers various account options including savings accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits, and recurring deposits with competitive interest rates. The bank also provides an assortment of loan products such as home loans, personal loans, car loans, education loans, and loans against property, along with credit cards tailored to different customer segments. SBI also collaborates with insurance providers to offer life, health, and general insurance solutions.

For corporate and institutional clients, SBI presents a comprehensive range of offerings. These include working capital finance for operational requirements, project finance for large-scale ventures, cash management services for efficient liquidity management, trade finance facilities to support international trade transactions, and treasury services encompassing foreign exchange, interest rate risk management, and investment solutions.

Embracing digital transformation, SBI provides internet banking, mobile banking, and digital wallet services for convenient access to banking operations. Additionally, the bank maintains an extensive network of ATMs for round-the-clock cash withdrawals and other banking services.

Furthermore, SBI caters to wealth management and investment needs through mutual fund products, systematic investment plans (SIPs), personalized portfolio management services for high-net-worth individuals, and online trading platforms for capital market transactions. The bank's diverse offerings aim to address the financial requirements of individuals, businesses, and institutions across various segments.

8.2 HDFC BANK

Established in 1994, HDFC Bank emerged as a pioneering force in India's banking sector, marking a pivotal development in the nation's financial landscape. Born out of Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC), the bank aimed to provide innovative banking solutions tailored to the evolving needs of India's burgeoning economy.

With an initial capital of INR 10 crore, HDFC Bank set out to redefine banking by emphasizing technology-driven solutions, exceptional customer service, and a diverse range of products. Its inception signified a milestone, ushering in a new era of banking excellence in India.

In its early years, HDFC Bank focused on steady expansion and technological advancements, building a robust branch network and investing in cutting-edge infrastructure. Through prudent risk management and an unwavering commitment to asset quality, the bank navigated economic challenges, establishing itself as a trustworthy financial institution.

Staying true to its innovative spirit, HDFC Bank introduced various digital banking services, such as internet banking, mobile banking, and digital wallets, enhancing customer convenience and accessibility.

Today, HDFC Bank stands as one of India's leading private sector banks, renowned for its financial performance, technological prowess, and customer-centric approach. With an extensive network of branches and ATMs nationwide, and a diverse portfolio of offerings, the bank remains dedicated to delivering excellence and contributing to India's economic growth.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OFFERED

1. Retail Banking Products:

- Diverse savings accounts with competitive rates, internet/mobile banking, and debit cards
- Current accounts for businesses and individuals with overdraft facilities and online banking
- Fixed and recurring deposit accounts with flexible tenures, higher returns, and premature withdrawal options
- Loan products like home, personal, car, education, and loan against property with competitive rates and repayment flexibility
- Credit cards offering rewards, cashback, travel benefits, and shopping discounts
- Life, health, and general insurance products through tie-ups with insurance providers

2. Corporate and Institutional Banking Services:

- Working capital finance solutions like cash credit, overdrafts, and trade finance
- Term loans, project finance, and working capital financing for corporates
- Cash management services for optimizing liquidity, payment management, and operational efficiency
- Trade finance services including LCs, bank guarantees, and export-import financing
- Treasury services like foreign exchange, interest rate risk management, and investment solutions

3. Digital Banking and Technology Solutions:

- Internet banking for fund transfers, bill payments, account management, and online investments
- Mobile banking app for on-the-go banking services like balance inquiries, transfers, and bill payments
- Digital wallets for convenient payments, recharges, bill payments, and online shopping
- Extensive ATM network for 24/7 cash withdrawals and banking services

4. Wealth Management and Investment Services:

- Mutual funds and systematic investment plans (SIPs) through asset management company tie-ups
- Personalized portfolio management services for high-net-worth individuals and institutions
- Demat accounts and online trading platforms for capital market transactions

5. International Banking Services:

- Foreign exchange services including currency exchange, outward remittances, and travel cards
- Specialized NRI banking services like savings accounts, fixed deposits, loans, and investment options

8.3 AXIS BANK

Axis Bank, formerly known as UTI Bank, has emerged as a leading private sector bank in India since its establishment in 1993. Headquartered in Mumbai, the bank offers a comprehensive range of financial services catering to the diverse needs of individuals, businesses, and corporations. Initially focused on unit trust operations, the bank underwent a rebranding exercise in 2007 to reflect its expanded offerings.

Axis Bank's product suite encompasses retail banking, corporate banking, and treasury operations, serving customers across various geographical segments. Its retail arm provides services like savings and current accounts, loans, credit cards, and digital banking solutions, while the corporate banking division offers specialized products such as working capital finance, trade finance, and treasury services to support businesses.

Embracing innovation, Axis Bank has adopted digital technologies to enhance customer experience and operational efficiency. Initiatives like internet banking, mobile banking, and digital wallets have empowered customers with convenient access to banking services.

Beyond its core operations, Axis Bank actively participates in corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, focusing on education, healthcare, rural development, and environmental sustainability, reflecting its commitment to creating a positive societal impact.

Tracing its origins to 1993, Axis Bank, originally named UTI Bank, was established as a private sector bank in India with a vision to offer comprehensive banking services. Initially focused on unit trust operations, the bank concentrated on building a robust branch network and establishing a reputation for reliability and customer service.

In 2007, UTI Bank underwent a transformative rebranding process, emerging as Axis Bank. This strategic shift marked a new era of diversification and expansion into various banking and financial service segments beyond its initial unit trust focus.

Post rebranding, Axis Bank embarked on a path of innovation and growth, leveraging technology to enhance customer experience and streamline operations. It introduced digital banking services like internet banking, mobile banking, and digital payment solutions to cater to evolving customer needs.

Over the years, Axis Bank has solidified its position in the Indian banking industry, achieving significant milestones and garnering recognition for its performance and contributions. The bank has expanded its product portfolio, improved operational efficiency, and diversified its revenue streams to sustain growth and profitability.

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

1. Retail Banking Products:

- Various account types (savings, current, fixed, recurring deposits)
- Loan and credit card offerings
- Competitive interest rates
- Convenient online banking facilities

2. Corporate and Business Banking Solutions:

- Working capital finance
- Term and project loans
- Cash management services
- Trade finance support
- Treasury services

3. Digital Banking and Technology:

- Internet and mobile banking
- Digital wallets
- ATM network for anytime access

4. Wealth Management and Investments:

- Mutual funds
- Portfolio management services
- Demat and trading accounts

5. International Banking:

- Foreign exchange services
- NRI banking solutions
- Facilitating international transactions

IX. DATA INTERPRETATION

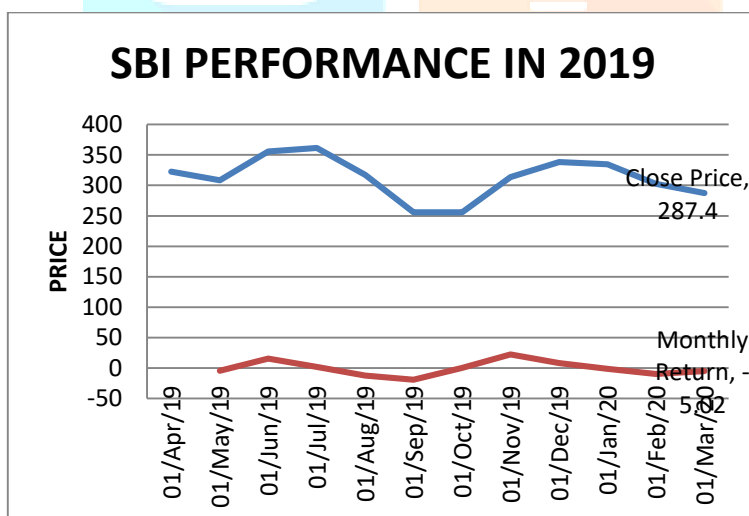
SBI

2019

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-19	322.8	
02-May-19	308.2	-4.5
03-Jun-19	355.5	15.3
01-Jul-19	361.6	1.7
01-Aug-19	317.2	-12.2
03-Sep-19	256	-19.2
01-Oct-19	256	0
01-Nov-19	313.6	22.5
02-Dec-19	338.5	7.9
01-Jan-20	334.5	-1.1
01-Feb-20	302.6	-9.5
02-Mar-20	287.4	-5.02

Minimum	256
Maximum	361.6
Range	105.6
Mean	312.8
Variance	1153
Risk	33.95

Table 1 Monthly returns of 2019



Graph 1 Performance of SBi in2019

INTERPRETATION

The year began with a huge fall of the stock from the price 293.65 to 269.05 which amounted to 8% decrease.

Thereafter the stock saw a gradual increase in price where the stock price rose to its highest, that is to 361.25 in the month of June.

In the next three months the stock fell drastically, it reached to 270.8.

In the last quarter the stock managed to increase gradually, by the end of the year the stock price was 333.75.

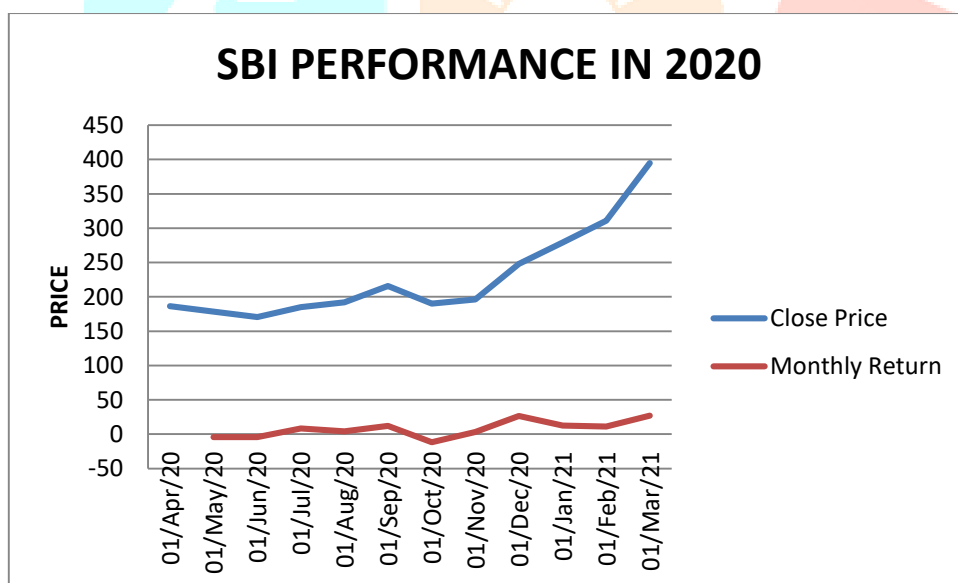
The year experienced a huge price band, and the stock was very volatile which kept falling and rising erratically.

2020

Table 2 Monthly returns of 2019

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-20	186.6	
04-May-20	178.5	-4.34
01-Jun-20	170.5	-4.48
01-Jul-20	184.8	8.38
03-Aug-20	192.3	4.05
01-Sep-20	215.6	12.1
01-Oct-20	190.3	-11.7
02-Nov-20	196.1	3.04
01-Dec-20	248.1	26.51
01-Jan-21	279.4	12.6
01-Feb-21	310.7	11.2
01-Mar-21	395	27.1

Minimum	170.5
Maximum	395
Range	224.5
Mean	229
Variance	4633
Risk	68.06



Graph 2 Performance of SBI in 2020

INTERPRETATION

The year started off with a price of 186.6 and there was gradual increase in the price.

The increase in trend continued throughout the year.

The stock saw small declines in between the year where the price fell to 170 which was the lowest close price throughout the year.

The stock reached the price of 395 by the end of the year.

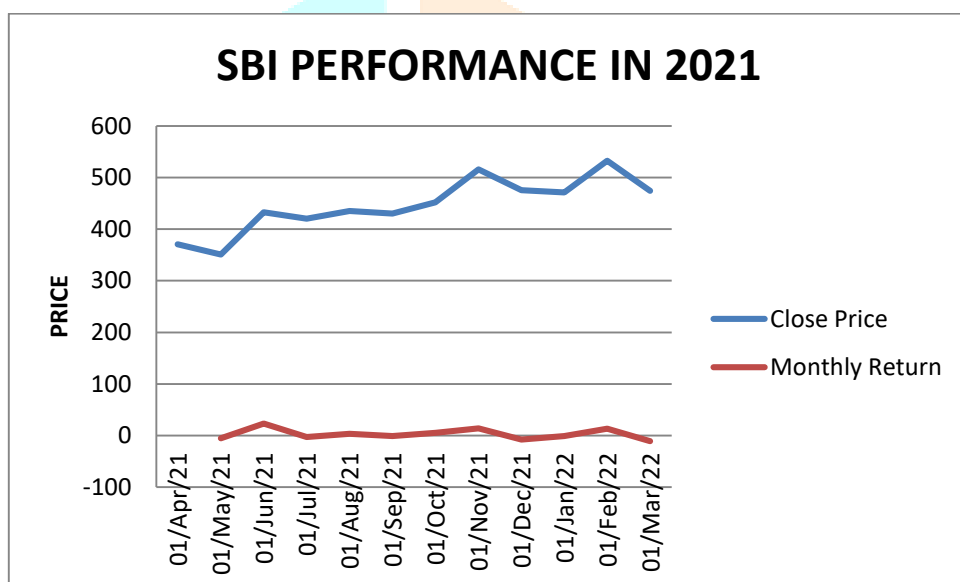
The rate of return was high compared to risks.

2021

Table 3 Monthly returns of 2021

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-21	370.6	
03-May-21	350.6	-5.4
01-Jun-21	432.6	23.3
01-Jul-21	420.4	-2.8
02-Aug-21	434.9	3.44
01-Sep-21	429.9	-1.1
01-Oct-21	451.7	5.07
01-Nov-21	515.7	14.1
01-Dec-21	475.3	-7.8
03-Jan-22	470.8	-0.9
01-Feb-22	532.3	13.06
02-Mar-22	474.3	-10.8

Minimum	350.6
Maximum	532.3
Range	342
Mean	446.6
Variance	2783
Risk	52.75



Graph 3 Performance of SBI in 2021

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

The year started with a fall in the stock price to 370.

The stock experienced a slight decline in the beginning but later in the month of June the stock saw a rise in price.

The price increased to the price of 532 in Feb with small fluctuations in price.

The stock gradually fell a little and reached to the price of 474 by the end of the year.

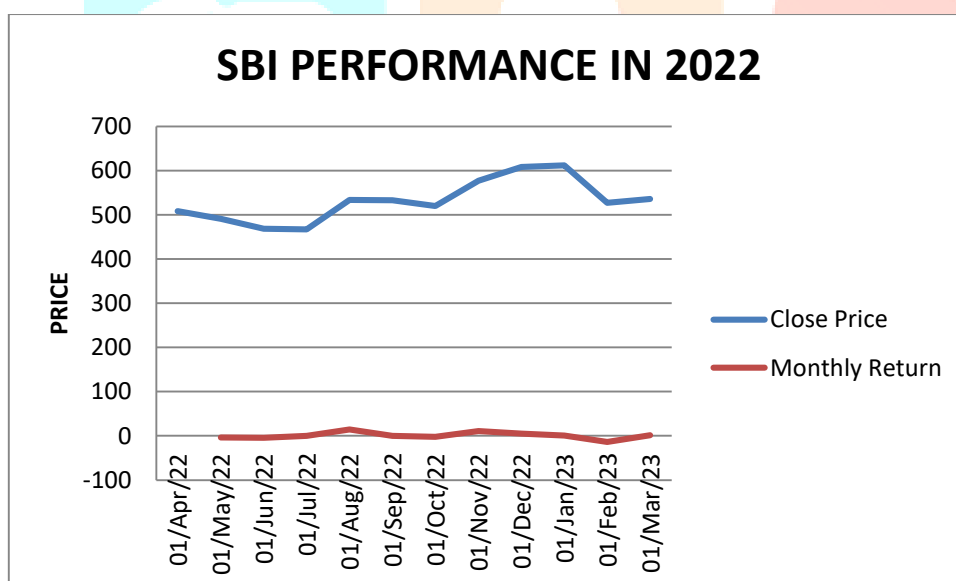
The company was successful in providing good returns to the investors.

2022

Table 4 Monthly returns of 2022

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-22	508.2	
02-May-22	491	-3.3
01-Jun-22	468.3	-4.6
01-Jul-22	466.9	-0.2
01-Aug-22	533.8	14.3
01-Sep-22	533.3	0.09
03-Oct-22	519.8	-2.5
01-Nov-22	576.9	10.98
01-Dec-22	608.1	5.4
02-Jan-23	612.2	0.67
01-Feb-23	527.4	-13.85
01-Mar-23	536.3	1.6

Minimum	466.9
Maximum	612.2
Range	145.4
Mean	531.8
Variance	2271
Risk	47.66



Graph 4 Performance of SBI in 2022

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

The stock's closing prices oscillated between a minimum of 466.9 and a maximum of 612.2 units throughout the recorded timeframe.

The range, which signifies the span between the highest and lowest values, indicates a variance of 145.4 units, reflecting the extent of price fluctuation.

On average, the stock closed at around 531.8 units, depicting a mean value over the specified duration.

The variance in closing prices, illustrating the dispersion of data points from the mean, stands at 2271. A higher variance implies increased volatility in the stock's performance.

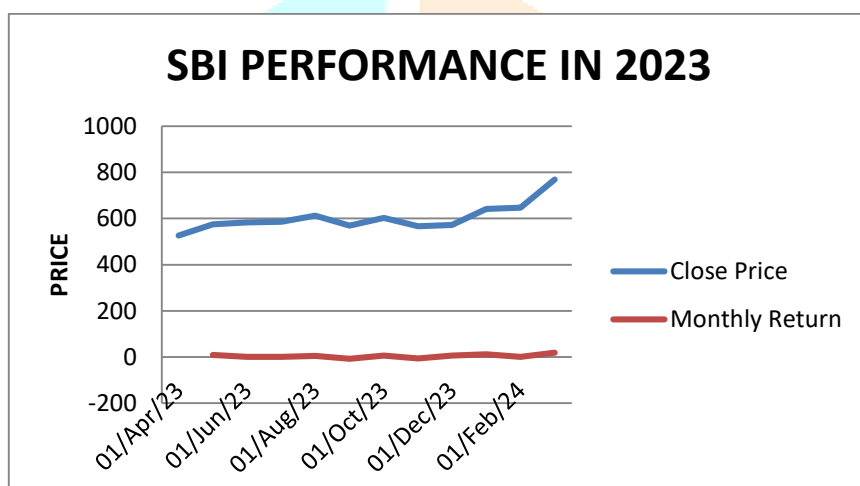
The calculated risk associated with the stock, represented by the square root of the variance, is approximately 47.66 units. This suggests a level of uncertainty or variability in the stock's returns.

2023

Table 5 Monthly returns of 2023

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
03-Apr-23	526.8	
02-May-23	575.3	9.2
01-Jun-23	582.8	1.3
03-Jul-23	585.5	0.46
01-Aug-23	611.9	4.5
01-Sep-23	569.6	-6.9
03-Oct-23	603	5.86
01-Nov-23	566.4	-6.06
01-Dec-23	571.8	6.7
01-Jan-24	641.4	12.1
01-Feb-24	647.7	0.98
01-Mar-24	769.2	18.75

Minimum	526.8
Maximum	769.2
Range	242.4
Mean	604.2
Variance	3806
Risk	61.69



Graph 5 Performance of SBI in 2023

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

- The stock's prices went up and down a lot from a low of 526.8 to a high of 769.2 units.
- The difference between the highest and lowest prices was 242.4 units.
- On average, the stock's price was around 604.2 units during the time we looked at.
- The prices varied quite a bit from this average, with a measure of how much they varied called the variance, which was 3806.
- This variance tells us that there was quite a bit of uncertainty in how the stock's price changed.

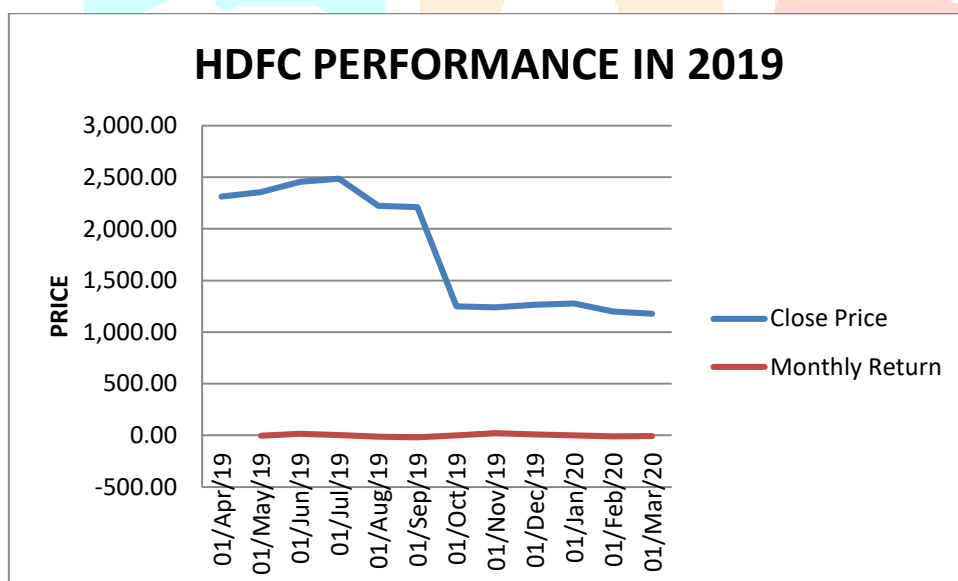
HDFC BANK

2019

Table 6 Monthly returns of 2019

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-19	2,311.80	
02-May-19	2,355.80	-4.5
03-Jun-19	2,457.10	15.3
01-Jul-19	2,485.55	1.7
01-Aug-19	2,221.80	-12.2
03-Sep-19	2,210.95	-19.2
01-Oct-19	1,248.80	0
01-Nov-19	1,240.05	22.5
02-Dec-19	1,265.75	7.9
01-Jan-20	1,278.60	-1.1
01-Feb-20	1,198.70	-9.5
02-Mar-20	1,179.60	-5.02

Minimum	1179.6
Maximum	2485.55
Range	1305.95
Mean	1787.875
Variance	339886.124
Risk	582.997533



Graph 6 Performance of SBI in 2019

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

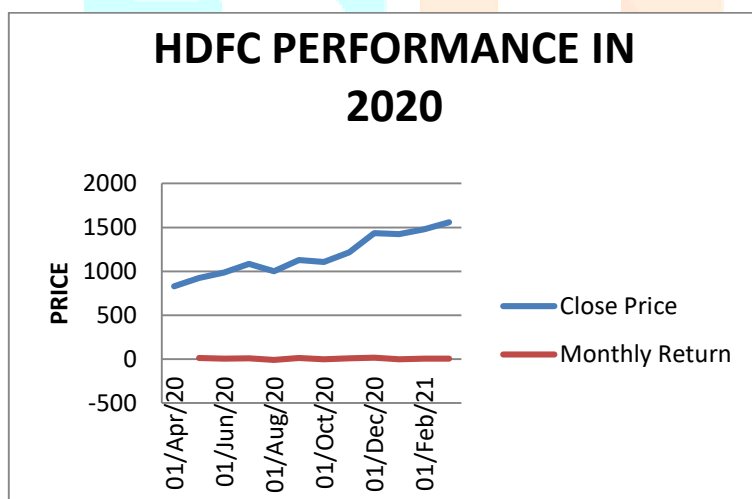
- The closing prices of a particular asset varied notably throughout the recorded timeframe, starting at 2,311.80 units in April 2019 and declining to 1,179.60 units in March 2020.
- Monthly returns displayed fluctuating trends, with noticeable increases and decreases observed across the months.
- The asset experienced a sharp rise in June 2019, registering a monthly return of 15.3%, followed by a modest uptick in July 2019 (1.7%).
- However, substantial losses occurred in August 2019 (-12.2%) and September 2019 (-19.2%).

2020

Table 7 Monthly returns of 2020

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-20	829.65	
04-May-20	923	11.25
01-Jun-20	987.65	7
01-Jul-20	1,084.60	9.7
03-Aug-20	1,002.00	-7.6
01-Sep-20	1,127.30	12.5
01-Oct-20	1,106.95	-1.8
02-Nov-20	1,215.25	9.7
01-Dec-20	1,433.30	17.9
01-Jan-21	1,425.05	-0.5
01-Feb-21	1,476.75	3.6
01-Mar-21	1,558.90	5.56

Minimum	829.65
Maximum	1558.9
Range	729.25
Mean	1180.86667
Variance	57432.8283
Risk	239.651473



Graph 7 Performance of SBI in 2020

INTERPRETATION

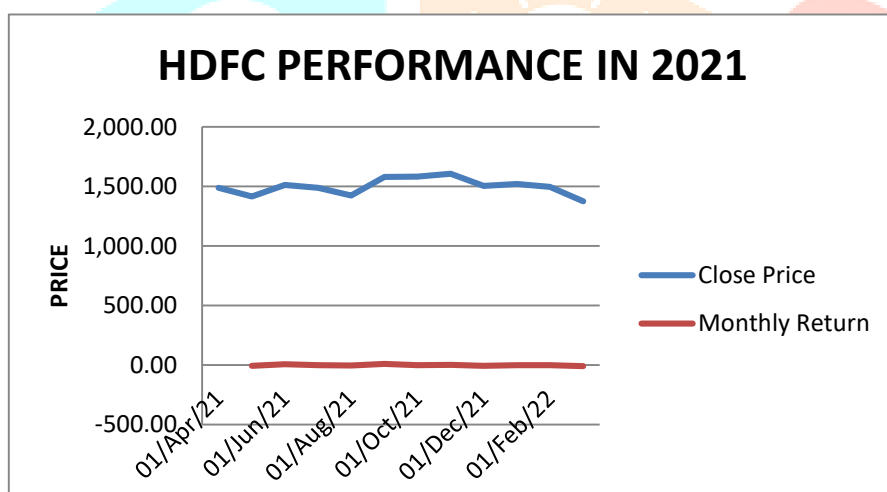
October 2019 saw stability in the asset's value, with a flat monthly return of 0%.

- November 2019 witnessed a significant surge in value, recording a monthly return of 22.5%.
- December 2019 and January 2020 also posted positive returns, albeit less substantial.
- However, the asset experienced notable declines in February 2020 (-9.5%) and March 2020 (-5.02%).

2021

Table 8 Monthly returns of 2021

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-21	1,486.75	
03-May-21	1,414.45	-4.86
01-Jun-21	1,511.70	6.8
01-Jul-21	1,486.75	-1.6
02-Aug-21	1,422.65	-4.3
01-Sep-21	1,579.10	10.9
01-Oct-21	1,582.70	0.22
01-Nov-21	1,605.30	1.4
01-Dec-21	1,504.65	-6.2
03-Jan-22	1,519.65	0.9
01-Feb-22	1,497.00	-1.4
02-Mar-22	1,374.25	-8.1



Graph 8 Performance of SBI in 2021

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

The closing prices of a specific asset fluctuated over the observed period, starting at 1,486.75 units in April 2021 and declining to 1,374.25 units in March 2022.

Monthly returns displayed varying trends, with both positive and negative changes observed across the months.

The asset experienced a decrease in May 2021 (-4.86%), followed by an increase in June 2021 (6.8%).

July 2021 saw another decrease (-1.6%), followed by further declines in August 2021 (-4.3%).

However, there was an increase in September 2021 (10.9%), with relatively stable prices in October 2021 (0.22% increase).

November 2021 and December 2021 witnessed modest increases (1.4% and 0.9%, respectively), followed by a decrease in January 2022 (-6.2%).

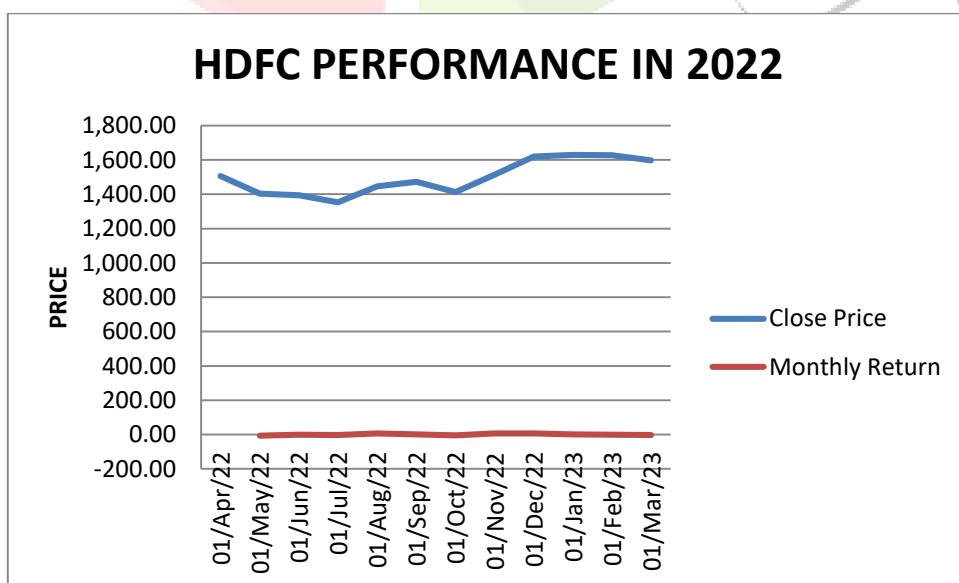
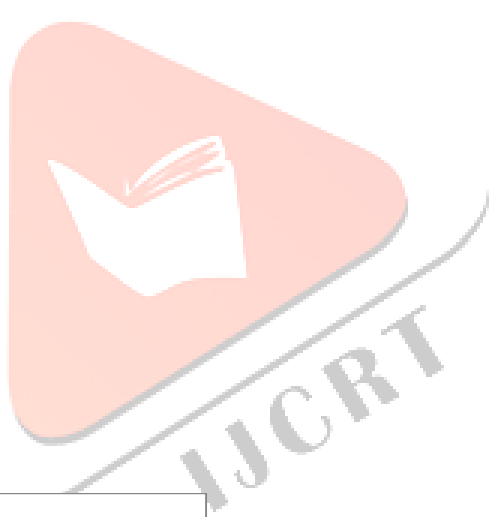
February 2022 also saw a slight decline (-1.4%), with a more significant decrease in March 2022 (-8.1%).

In summary, the asset experienced fluctuations in both price and monthly returns over the observed period, with a mix of positive and negative trends. Investors should consider this volatility when evaluating the asset's investment potential.

2022

Table 9 Monthly returns of 2022

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-22	1,506.00	
02-May-22	1,403.70	-6.7
01-Jun-22	1,394.85	-0.6
01-Jul-22	1,353.75	-2.9
01-Aug-22	1,446.15	6.8
01-Sep-22	1,472.15	1.79
03-Oct-22	1,413.20	-4
01-Nov-22	1,513.25	7.07
01-Dec-22	1,619.50	7.02
02-Jan-23	1,628.70	0.56
01-Feb-23	1,627.55	-0.07
01-Mar-23	1,598.05	-1.8
Minimum	1,353.75	
Maximum	1,628.70	
Range	274.95	
Mean	1498.07083	
Variance	9983.87339	
Risk	99.9193344	



Graph 9 Performance of SBI in 2022

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

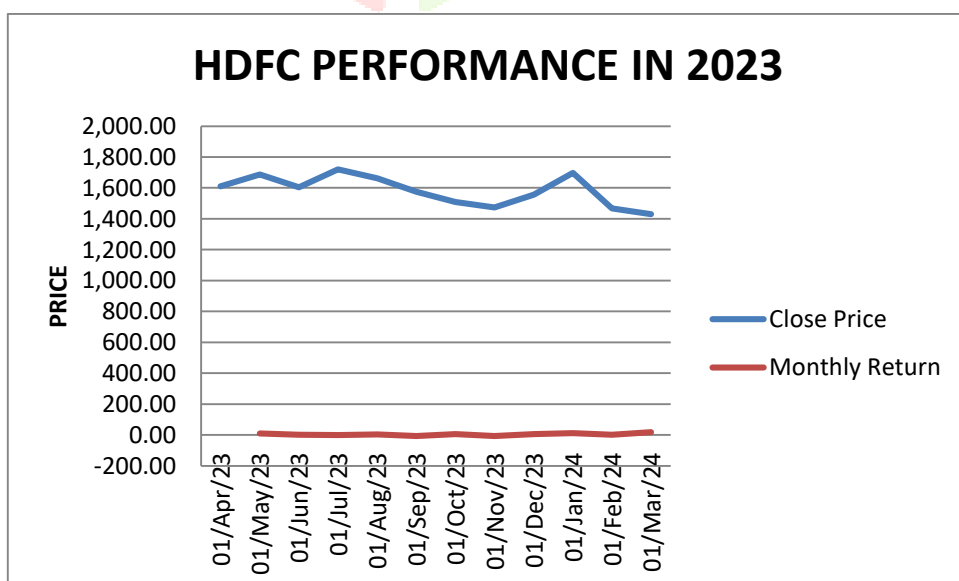
- The closing prices of a specific asset fluctuated over the observed period, ranging from a minimum of 1,353.75 units in July 2022 to a maximum of 1,628.70 units in January 2023.
- The range between the highest and lowest prices was 274.95 units, indicating the extent of variability in the asset’s value.
- On average, the asset closed at approximately 1,498.07 units during the specified timeframe.
- The variance in closing prices, representing the dispersion of data points from the mean, was calculated to be 9,983.87. A higher variance suggests greater volatility in the asset’s performance.
- The calculated risk associated with the asset, derived from the square root of the variance, amounted to approximately 99.92 units.

In summary, the asset exhibited fluctuations in both price and monthly returns over the observed period, with a notable range and variance. Investors should consider this volatility when assessing the asset’s investment potential.

2023

Table 10 Monthly returns of 2023

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
03-Apr-23	1,610.55	
02-May-23	1,687.25	9.2
01-Jun-23	1,604.00	1.3
03-Jul-23	1,719.80	0.46
01-Aug-23	1,662.25	4.5
01-Sep-23	1,574.70	-6.9
03-Oct-23	1,508.05	5.86
01-Nov-23	1,474.50	-6.06
01-Dec-23	1,555.40	6.7
01-Jan-24	1,698.10	12.1
01-Feb-24	1,466.35	0.98
01-Mar-24	1,430.75	18.75



Graph 10 Performance of SBI in 2023

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

The closing prices of a specific asset varied over the observed period, ranging from a minimum of 1,430.75 units in March 2024 to a maximum of 1,719.80 units in July 2023.

The range between the highest and lowest prices was 289.05 units, indicating the extent of variability in the asset's value.

On average, the asset closed at approximately 1,582.64 units during the specified timeframe.

The variance in closing prices, representing the dispersion of data points from the mean, was calculated to be 9,574.27. A higher variance suggests greater volatility in the asset's performance.

The calculated risk associated with the asset, derived from the square root of the variance, amounted to approximately 97.85 units.

In summary, the asset exhibited fluctuations in both price and monthly returns over the observed period, with a notable range and variance. Investors should consider this volatility when assessing the asset's investment potential.

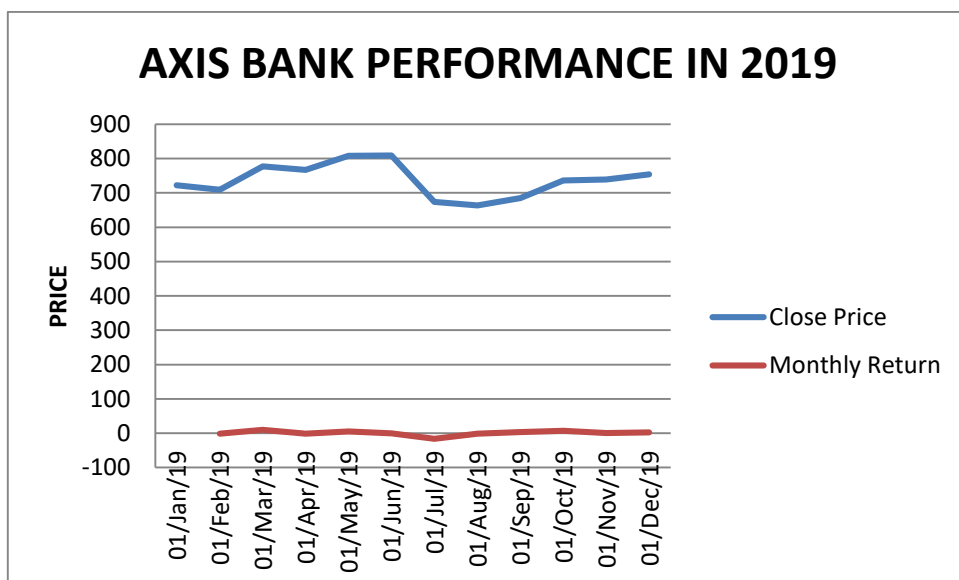
AXIS BANK

2019

Table 11 Monthly returns of 2019

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Jan-19	722.7	
01-Feb-19	709.55	-1.81
01-Mar-19	777.25	9.58
01-Apr-19	766.85	-1.33
01-May-19	808.3	5.4
03-Jun-19	808.55	0.03
01-Jul-19	674.1	-16.62
01-Aug-19	663.9	-1.51
02-Sep-19	685	3.17
01-Oct-19	736.35	7.49
01-Nov-19	739.05	0.366
02-Dec-19	754.1	2.03

Minimum	663.9
Maximum	808.55
Range	144.65
Mean	737.14
Variance	2361.17
Risk	48.59



Graph 11 Performance of SBI in 2019

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

The closing prices of a specific asset varied throughout the observed period, with the lowest recorded at 663.9 units in August 2019 and the highest at 808.55 units in June 2019.

The difference between the highest and lowest prices, known as the range, amounted to 144.65 units, indicating the extent of variability in the asset's value.

On average, the asset closed at around 737.14 units during the specified timeframe.

The variance in closing prices, which reflects the dispersion of data points from the mean, was calculated to be 2,361.17. A higher variance suggests increased volatility in the asset's performance.

The calculated risk associated with the asset, derived from the square root of the variance, was approximately 48.59 units.

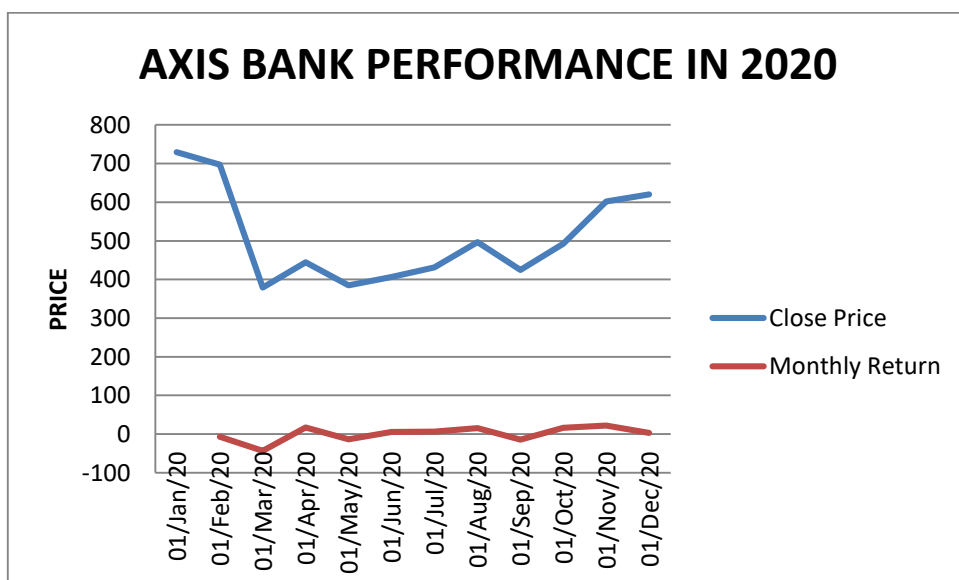
In summary, the asset experienced fluctuations in both price and monthly returns over the observed period, with notable variability. This volatility should be taken into consideration when evaluating the asset's investment potential.

2020

Table 12 Monthly returns of 2020

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Jan-20	729.3	
03-Feb-20	697.3	-6.85
02-Mar-20	379	-43.06
01-Apr-20	444.9	17.22
01-May-20	384.95	-13.47
01-Jun-20	406.65	5.63
01-Jul-20	431.65	6.14
03-Aug-20	496.75	15.081
01-Sep-20	424.65	-14.49
01-Oct-20	492.5	15.97
02-Nov-20	601.6	22.15
01-Dec-20	620.45	3.13

minimum	379
maximum	729.3
range	350.3
mean	509.4
variance	15034.25
risk	122.1



Graph 12 Performance of SBI in 2020

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

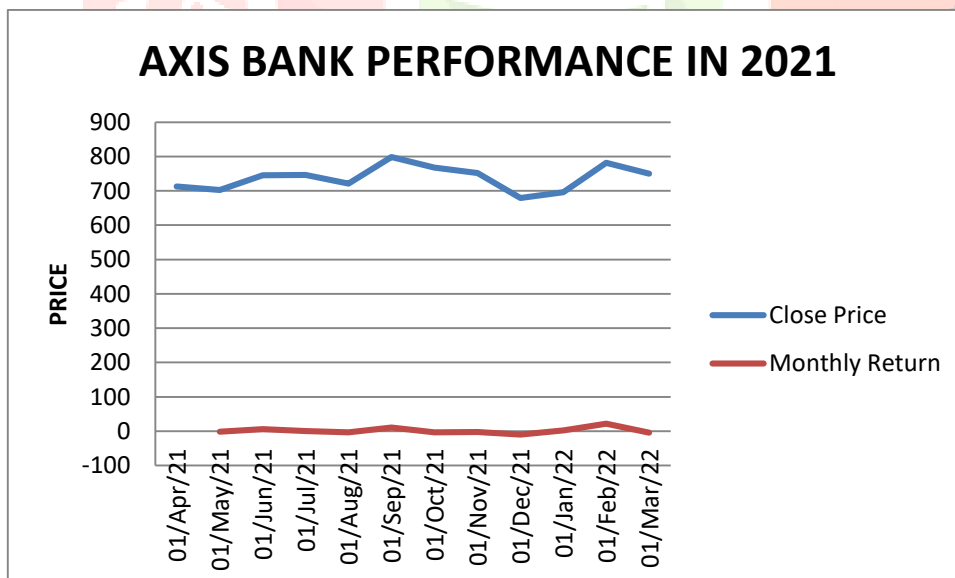
- The asset's prices changed a lot, from a low of 379 units to a high of 729.3 units.
- The difference between the highest and lowest prices, called the range, was 350.3 units.
- On average, the asset's price was about 509.4 units.
- The variance in prices, which shows how much they varied from the average, was 15,034.25. A higher variance means more changes in prices.
- The calculated risk associated with the asset was about 122.1 units, which tells us there was quite a bit of uncertainty in how much the asset's price changed.

2021

Table 13 Monthly returns of 2021

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-21	713	
03-May-21	702.75	-1.4
01-Jun-21	745.15	6.03
01-Jul-21	746.45	0.17
02-Aug-21	721.15	-3.39
01-Sep-21	798.9	10.78
01-Oct-21	768.15	-3.75
01-Nov-21	752.35	-2.05
01-Dec-21	679.6	-9.66
03-Jan-22	696.35	2.46
01-Feb-22	781.9	21.5
02-Mar-22	750.25	-4.04

Minimum	679.60
Maximum	798.90
Range	119.3
Mean	738
Variance	1301.84727
Risk	36.0811207



Graph 13 Performance of SBI in 2021

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

- The asset's prices changed over the observed period, from a low of 679.60 units to a high of 798.90 units.
- The difference between the highest and lowest prices, known as the range, was 119.3 units.
- On average, the asset's price was around 738 units.

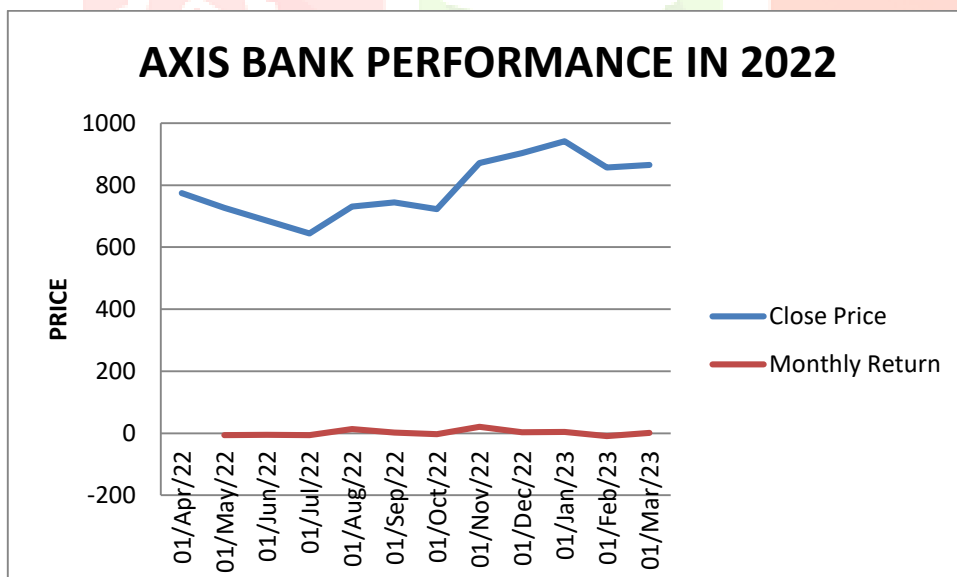
- The variance in prices, which indicates how much they varied from the average, was 1301.85. A higher variance means more significant changes in prices.
- The calculated risk associated with the asset was about 36.08 units, suggesting some level of uncertainty in how much the asset's price changed.

2022

Table 14 Monthly returns of 2022

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
01-Apr-22	774.55	
02-May-22	727.35	-6.09
01-Jun-22	686.05	-5.6
01-Jul-22	643.95	-6.1
01-Aug-22	730.8	13.48
01-Sep-22	744.15	1.8
03-Oct-22	722.75	-2.8
01-Nov-22	871.75	20.6
01-Dec-22	903.85	3.6
02-Jan-23	941.6	4.1
01-Feb-23	857.25	-8.9
01-Mar-23	865.15	0.92

Minimum	643.95
Maximum	941.60
Range	297.65
Mean	789.1
Variance	9019.74227
Risk	94.9723237



Graph 14 Performance of SBI in 2022

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

- The asset's prices changed over the observed period, ranging from a low of 643.95 units to a high of 941.60 units.
- The difference between the highest and lowest prices, known as the range, was 297.65 units.
- On average, the asset's price was around 789.1 units.

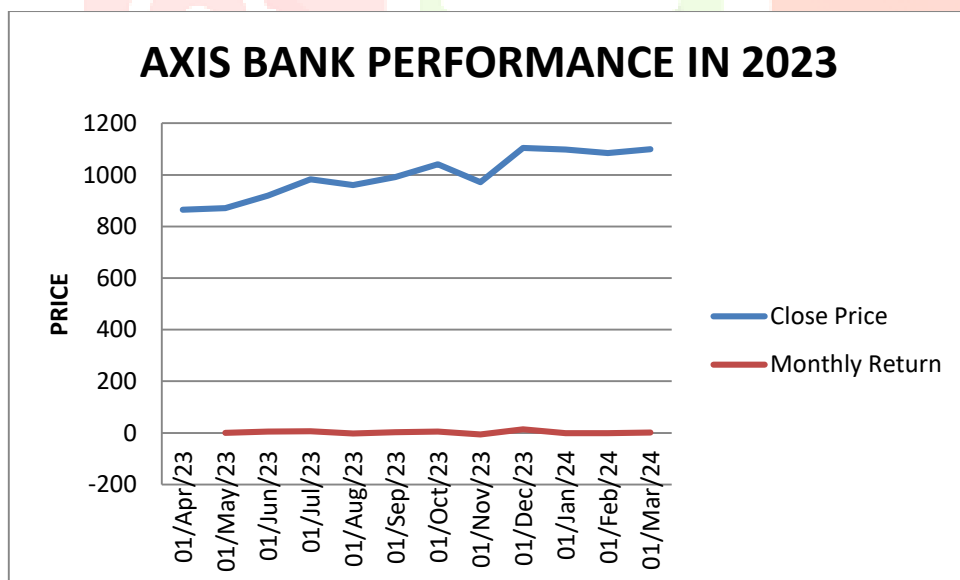
- The variance in prices, indicating how much they varied from the average, was 9019.74. A higher variance means more significant changes in prices.
- The calculated risk associated with the asset was about 94.97 units, suggesting some level of uncertainty in how much the asset's price changed.

2023

Table 15 Monthly returns of 2023

Date	Close Price	Monthly Return
03-Apr-23	864.6	
02-May-23	870.65	0.6
01-Jun-23	919.7	5.6
03-Jul-23	982.1	6.7
01-Aug-23	959.9	-2.2
01-Sep-23	991.15	3.2
03-Oct-23	1,041.05	5.03
01-Nov-23	971.8	-6.66
01-Dec-23	1,104.65	13.6
01-Jan-24	1,097.70	-0.6
01-Feb-24	1,084.25	-1.2
01-Mar-24	1,099.25	1.38

Minimum	864.60
Maximum	1,104.65
Range	240.05
Mean	998.9
Variance	7584.61591
Risk	87.0897004



Graph 15 Performance of SBI in 2023

INTERPRETATION

From the above graph we can infer that:

- The asset's prices fluctuated significantly, ranging from a minimum of 379 units to a maximum of 729.3 units.
- The difference between the highest and lowest prices, known as the range, stood at 350.3 units.
- On average, the asset's price was approximately 509.4 units.
- The variance in prices, reflecting the extent of deviation from the average, was calculated at 15,034.25. A higher variance indicates greater price fluctuations.
- The calculated risk associated with the asset amounted to about 122.1 units, highlighting considerable uncertainty in the asset's price movements.

X. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

SBI

Over the past five years, the stock has exhibited significant fluctuations in its price, reflecting a volatile and dynamic market environment. In 2019, the stock commenced with a notable decrease, followed by a gradual increase to its peak in June, and subsequent declines in the latter part of the year. The year 2020 witnessed a steady upward trend in prices, with occasional declines but overall favorable returns compared to risks. Moving to 2021, the stock experienced fluctuations, starting with a decline but later seeing a rise in price, providing satisfactory returns to investors. In 2022, the stock's prices fluctuated between a wide range, indicating increased volatility and uncertainty in its performance. Finally, in 2023, the stock displayed significant price movements, with a considerable difference between the lowest and highest prices, reflecting notable variability and uncertainty in its price changes. Overall, the stock's performance over the five-year period underscores the importance of carefully navigating the market's fluctuations and understanding the associated risks and opportunities for investors.

HDFC BANK

Over the span of five years, the analyzed asset displayed notable fluctuations in both price and monthly returns, reflecting a dynamic and unpredictable market environment. In 2019, the asset experienced significant fluctuations, with substantial gains in some months offset by sharp declines in others. Similarly, 2020 saw a mix of positive and negative trends, with steady increases in value interspersed with occasional declines. Moving to 2021, the asset continued to exhibit volatility, with fluctuations in both price and monthly returns observed throughout the year. In 2022, the asset's prices fluctuated widely, indicative of increased volatility and uncertainty in its performance. Finally, 2023 witnessed further fluctuations in both price and monthly returns, with the asset displaying notable variability and uncertainty. In conclusion, investors should carefully consider the observed volatility and fluctuations when evaluating the asset's investment potential over the analyzed five-year period.

AXIS BANK

Over the course of five years, the examined asset displayed considerable fluctuations in both price and volatility. In 2019, there was significant variability in the asset's performance, with prices ranging from 663.9 units to 808.55 units, indicating a range of 144.65 units and a variance of 2,361.17. Likewise, in 2020, substantial price movements were observed, with the asset's value fluctuating between 379 units and 729.3 units, resulting in a range of 350.3 units and a variance of 15,034.25. Transitioning to 2021, although the range narrowed to 119.3 units, the asset's prices oscillated between 679.60 units and 798.90 units, with a variance of 1301.85. In 2022, significant price swings were evident, with prices ranging from 643.95 units to 941.60 units, leading to a range of 297.65 units and a variance of 9019.74. Finally, in 2023, the asset's prices fluctuated between 379 units and 729.3 units, resulting in a range of 350.3 units and a variance of 15,034.25. Overall, the observed volatility underscores the importance of careful evaluation and risk assessment when considering investment in this asset over the examined five-year period.

CONCLUSION

Based on the aforementioned analyses, it's challenging to definitively declare which company stands out among State Bank of India (SBI), HDFC Bank, and Axis Bank. Each company demonstrates its unique strengths, weaknesses, and market dynamics, appealing to different investors based on their investment goals and risk tolerance.

Here's a concise breakdown of each company based on the provided data:

1. State Bank of India (SBI)

- SBI witnessed significant fluctuations and volatility in its performance over the past five years.
- While it saw periods of growth and stability, it also experienced notable declines and unpredictability.
- SBI, a leading public sector bank in India, offers a wide array of services and boasts a large customer base, making it an attractive option for investors seeking exposure to the Indian banking sector.

2. **HDFC Bank:**

- HDFC Bank also displayed significant fluctuations and volatility in its performance over the same period.
- Like SBI, HDFC Bank had phases of growth and stability, as well as instances of fluctuation and declines.
- HDFC Bank, one of India's largest private sector banks, is known for its strong financial performance and reputation for reliability and customer service.

3. Axis Bank

- Axis Bank exhibited considerable fluctuations and volatility in its performance over the past five years.
- It demonstrated significant variability in stock prices and volatility, experiencing both growth and decline periods.
- Axis Bank, a prominent private sector bank in India, offers a diverse range of financial products and services to both retail and corporate customers.

Ultimately, determining the "superior" company depends on various factors such as an investor's risk appetite, investment objectives, and personal preferences. While some investors may prefer the stability and reliability associated with larger banks like HDFC Bank, others may be more inclined towards taking on higher risk and volatility for potentially greater returns with banks like Axis Bank or SBI. It's crucial for investors to conduct thorough research and carefully consider their investment goals before making any decisions.

SUGGESTIONS

It is very important for all the investors to understand a particular stock and its movement before making any investment.

To gain the knowledge regarding a particular stock – like the returns, earnings etc before investing.

To become aware of the industry in which the stock exists.

To analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the industry as well as the company before investing.

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