3.2.1 Number of papers Published per teacher in the Journals notified on UGC website during the Year 2022-2023

Sr. No	Title of paper	Name of the author/s	Department of the teacher	Name of journal	Year of publication	ISSN number	Link to website of the Journal
1	A Comparative study on financial performance of HDFC bank & axis bank using common statement analysis.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	August 2021	2278-4632	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
2	A study on impact of business variables on financial problems of micro,small and medium scale textile units in solapur city.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	July2021	2278-4632	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
3	Review of financial inclusion in india	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
4	A study of non- performing assets cause & measures	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
5	Evalution of diffrent methods of charging deprecition.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
6	Different types of mutual funds.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
7	Quality of good audit report.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
8	Review of different types of loan finance and features.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
9	Review of function of the centeral bank of a Nation.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
10	Henri fayols fourteen principles of management.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
11	Review some of the popular theories of employee motivation.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
12	Quality management 'through total quality management.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Juni Khyat Journal	2022	0973-0087	http://junikhyatjournal.in/
13	A Comparative studyon financial performance of HDFC bank and ICICI bank using common size statement analysis.	Dr.Hansaraj Thorat	Department of Commerce	Shodhasamhita	2022	2277-7067	http://14.139.120.91:8082/xmlui/handle/123456789/163

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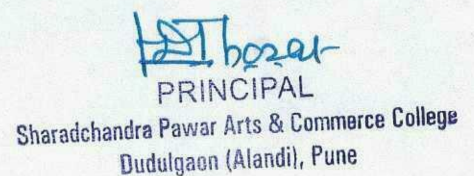

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REVIEW OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA

Dr. Hansraj D Thorat
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Abstract: Financial Institutions are defined as the means of providing solutions and banking and financial services to everyone in the community without any form of discrimination. It primarily aims to include everyone in the community by providing them with basic financial services without regard to personal income or income. Investment is primarily focused on providing reliable financial solutions to economically disadvantaged segregated communities. It aims to provide financial solutions without any signs of inequality. It also commits itself to being transparent while providing financial assistance without any hidden transactions or costs. The Reserve Bank of India is promoting the establishment of Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs). Make many changes and updates on the functioning of the Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs). The rural branches of various organized commercial banks and financial literacy institutions now need to develop greater financial awareness and improve their financial literacy activities by setting up attractive and easy financial literacy camps. This paper reviews the financial inclusion in India.

Keywords: Financial inclusion, Financial Literacy, Digital payments, economically disadvantaged segregated communities.

Introduction

In the Indian subcontinent, the concept of investment was first introduced in 2005 by the State Bank of India with the release of the Annual Policy Statement. Soon, this idea began to spread to all parts of the nation. Mostly introduced to touch all corners of the country without ignoring any remote location. This concept addressed the lack of a formal financial system and a banking system to address the financial needs of the poor. In 2005, Khan Committee Report was issued focusing on domestic debt and low income. It talked about how many people in the country miss out on professional and licensed banking programs. The Khan Committee report has placed emphasis on providing access to essential financial services by helping them to open a bank account without having to deal with any complex or complex issues. All banks have been asked to reduce the rules relating to accounting procedures in the economically weak sectors of society. Several banks have been asked to work together to achieve 100% investment by participating in campaigns initiated by the RBI. The Indian government has also established the 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojna' with the sole purpose of encouraging and encouraging the poor to open bank accounts. The program has directed at least 75 million people to open bank accounts by 2015.

Need for Financial Inclusion

Investments fully improve the country's financial system and strengthens access to economic services. Most importantly, it reinforces the idea of saving for the poor living in urban and rural areas. In this way, it contributes to sustainable economic development.

Many poor people are often deceived and sometimes even exploited by wealthy landlords and lenders who do not have books because of the poor condition of the poor. With the help of investments, this critical and risky situation can be reversed.

Investment involves investing in the poorest people in the legal banking industry for the purpose of earning a small income for future purposes. Many homes have farmers or painters who do not have the proper resources to save money after working hard.

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Operations of Financial Inclusion

Under investment, a key factor is access to financial resources. This can be broadly divided into debt, wealth creation, and emergency planning.

In terms of investment, under the debt aspect, a low-income person needs proper access to emergency loans, consumer loans, home loans, and business loans at affordable prices.

In the real world, lumbering elephants are exposed by the aggression of speeding midgets. Every low-income household should also have a basic financial knowledge and understand the concept of financial risk clearly.

Under the emergency planning component of the investment system, a poor person should be able to access funds that can be specially used in the future. It is not enough if these people only have ways to improve their income and improve their quality of life. They should also have the right resources for preparing for the future, especially when they are older. Many poor people may not be aware of retirement plans. They should be provided with affordable retirement plans that will give them the best benefits for the future of their lives.

They should also be given uninsured emergencies to keep themselves safe and secure. Many less fortunate people do not even consider taking out life insurance or car insurance because of the high costs involved. Insurance brokers should offer insurance options with subsidized premiums in economically weak categories. These insurance policies will provide them with assistance and prevent them from paying expensive compensation in the event of something unexpected or unfortunate for them or their family.

They should also be given buffer storage to prepare for and prepare for unexpected or urgent expenses. This way, they will not have to go to their relatives or friends or moneylenders for financial assistance. They can stay financially stable.

The Reserve Bank of India is promoting the establishment of Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs). Make many changes and updates on the functioning of the Financial Literacy Centers (FLCs). The rural branches of various organized commercial banks and financial literacy institutions now need to develop greater financial awareness and improve their financial literacy activities by setting up attractive and easy financial literacy camps. These camps can be held outdoors under a tree or in an open area by having financial awareness camps monthly or more often. Financial literacy camps work for financial literacy and provide easy access to finance for low-income people in the community.

With the aim of expanding the branches of organized commercial banks (SCBs), the RBI has instructed banks to establish their branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centers with a population of less than 1 lakh. These branches can be opened with regular permission from the RBI. In the Sikkim and North-Eastern regions, organized commercial banks can set up branches without obtaining permission from the RBI. They are free to open any branch in these provinces. The RBI is also working to liberalize the operation of commercial banks other than regional regional banks (RRBs) so that they can open branches at Tier 1 centers with normal permission.

The central bank also asked banks to negotiate and develop Financial Inclusion Plans (FIPs). These programs will include information on staff members, open branches, resources provided in each branch, steps taken to turn unregistered sections of the public into people who do not have access to banking services, etc. This plan will also include information about frills accounts opened with each public or private bank. The RBI has been looking at each bank's FIP with complete commitment and providing positive feedback.

The RBI also asked banks to erect intermediate brick and mortar structures between the basic bank branch and other branch facilities. This should be done for the purpose of planning and managing cash, resolving customer complaints, collecting and maintaining responsible documents in an orderly manner, monitoring branch activities, etc. This particular central branch can be an inexpensive building with simple

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infrastructure, printbook printers, a bank. , savings machines or bulk storage filters.
The RBI has also invested heavily in banking services technology so that new methods can be introduced to make banking processes easier, faster, and less expensive. Organized commercial banks have been asked to use information and communication technology (ICT) to provide affordable digital banking services. Banks have also begun to offer bank accounts, loans, and other financial services for technical assistance. Moreover, with the introduction of technology in banks, it is okay if customers cannot read and write. They can use technological devices and work with biometrics. This also ensures that customers have safe and secure operations without any limitation of fraud or fraud. This will also enable non-banking sectors to rely on the banking system.
The Reserve Bank of India has empowered organized commercial banks to acquire business contacts (BCs) and business assistants (BFs). These BC and BFs will play the role of mediators with the aim of providing banking services to clients across the country. The business journalist's strategy encourages the delivery of banking products to the customer door. They also trade for cash, therefore, making it easier for people living in rural areas where bank branches are plentiful and not the best means of transportation so they can travel to nearby cities or towns.

Conclusion

The Government of India aims to create billions of digital financial services in the current and future years with the help of Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Unstructured Supplementary Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Immediate Payment Service (IMPS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT), Aadhaar Pay, debit cards, BHIM, and credit cards.
In addition, the government wants to make it compulsory for manure depots, storage offices, petrol pumps, street transportation offices, hospitals, colleges, universities, etc. making arrangements to accept payment for services and products through digital payment systems. It only makes sense if customers are required to pay higher prices at these facilities or offices. The government intends to achieve this by removing the authority from the institutions listed above.
Apart from this, the government also wants to make it compulsory for all government receipts to be issued exclusively in any digital mode. Currently, most government services are done digitally and customers receive payment receipts in digital form. However, this did not fully succeed in all parts of the nation. To attract more users of digital payment methods, the government is trying its best to eliminate or reduce the cost of services charged by companies in electronic services.

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A STUDY OF NON-PERFORMING ASSETS –CAUSES & MEASURES

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Abstract: The banking sector is a keystone of any financial system. The smooth functioning of the banking sector ensures the healthy condition of an entire economy. In the process of accepting deposits and lending, loans banks create credit. The funds received from the borrowers by way of interest on loan and repayments of principal are recycled for raising resources. However, building up of non-performing assets disrupts this flow of credit. It hampers credit growth and affects the profitability. As Over the past decade the problem of malfunctioning assets has plagued the global economy. A high level of Non-Performing Assets makes negative impact on the economy in a variety of ways, one of which is to use banking resources to resolve losses due to the Non-Performing Assets. This makes banks becoming careful in providing new loans, especially to small and medium-sized companies that may be trustworthy but have nothing to show for their loyalty. This in turn undermines the country's development especially developing countries whose growth depends on the development of these industries. Therefore, large Non-Performing Assets, if left unmanaged, can cause financial ruin and the country's economy. This paper reviews the concept, Causes and Measures to check Non-Performing Assets.
Keywords: Non-performing Assets, Reserve Bank of India, Sub-standard Assets. Loss Assets.

Introduction

Full form of NPA is Non-performing Assets. The Non Performing Assets is nothing but loans by Indian banks and other financial institutions where principal and interest have been unpaid for a long time. If we talk in specific time frame, a loan in default for 90 days or more is Non Performing Assets. As with any other business, banks should also make a profit, but the Non Performing Assets consumes a large portion of the bank limit.

The Non Performing Assets is not a desirable item in the Indian banking system. This is like a cancer that is destroying the entire banking system in India. The Reserve Bank of India described the Non-Performing Assets to the bank in particular. As per the Reserve Bank of India Master Circular issued by the Non Performing Assets, the ones listed below fall under the Non Performing Assets.

- The principal's installment / interest is often overdue for a continuous period of more than 90 days in respect of the fixed term debt.
- The account is 'inactive' in respect of Cash Credit / Overdraft.
- Debt outstanding for more than 90 days.
- The principal payment of interest or interest will remain late for a period of two crops in the case of short-growing crops.
- Payment of interest or principal overdue per crop season in the event of crop failure.

Different types of Non-Performing Assets: The different types of Non Performing Assets are:
Sub-standard NPA: That particular Non Performing Assets lasts for less than or equal to 12 months.
Doubtful Non Performing Assets: That Non Performing Assets resides in the **Non-Performing Assets** category of less than or equal to 12 months.
Loss Assets: Loss Assets occur when the Non Performing Assets is recognized as a loss incurred by a bank or financial institution as assessed by the Reserve Bank of India .

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- In the event of a loss being disclosed, lenders should be allowed to spread the loss on sale for at least two years.
- Limited purchases by specialized organizations to find 'pressurized companies' should be allowed.
- The necessary steps should be taken to facilitate the efficient operation of the Retail Companies.
- Private / sector-specific companies should be assisted by playing a very important role in the emphasized commodity markets.

Conclusion

There is a worrisome situation for the banking sector as a whole.as far as the growth rate of Non-Perming Assets in Banking Sector is concerned. This problem is evident not only with small-sized banks but also with big names in the banking space. Hence, the entire sector is gripped in the crisis. The poor asset for the banks is a problem because as per the guidelines, given by the Reserve Bank of India, banks are required to keep some amount as provision depending on their asset quality thereby leading to declining profitability of the banks. Hence, it impacts not only the profitability level of these banks but also affects the shareholders' wealth. Thus, the time is apt that the Reserve Bank of India has been coming up with very stringent norms so that the growth in these assets can be put under control. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of 2016 is playing an important role with regard to recovery of assets of those creditors whose case has been filed with the National Company Law Tribunal. In fact, figures are given by the Reserve Bank of India point to a declining phase in the Non Performing Assets growth rate, which is a positive development. But, there is still a lot to be done. Only time will say how successful has the Reserve Bank of India been in controlling the Non Performing Assets growth in the sector. It is necessary to pull the trigger hard as these poor loans are having a severe impact on the liquidity position of banks and even the banks have been asked to go slow with regard to lending, which is ultimately having an impact on the economic growth, which has been slow during the past few quarters.

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EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF CHARGING DEPRECIATION

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Abstract: The term depreciation refers to the method of calculation used to allocate the cost of a tangible or tangible asset over its useful life. Depreciation represents the amount of asset used. It allows companies to earn revenue from their assets by paying for them over a period of time. There are different methods of calculating and charging depreciation. These include straight line method, reducing balance method, annuity method, depreciation method, insurance policy method, and others. Each method has some advantages and disadvantages. Choice of the method is governed by the type of the asset, provisions of the law, policies of the management, and other such factors. This paper presents five different methods of depreciation along with their advantages and disadvantages.
Keywords: Depreciation, Written Down Value Method, Straight Line method.

Introduction

The term depreciation refers to the method of calculation used to allocate the cost of a tangible or tangible asset over its useful life. Depreciation represents the amount of asset used. It allows companies to earn revenue from their assets by paying for them over a period of time. Because companies do not have to be fully accountable for the year in which goods are purchased, the immediate cost of ownership is greatly reduced. Not counting inflation can have a profound effect on a company's profits. Companies can also reduce the value of long-term assets for both tax and accounting purposes.

Factors to Be Considered while Making selecting method of Depreciation

For an asset to qualify for depreciation it may be influenced by the under mentioned properties as opined by

1) **Historical cost of the asset**. In determining the historical cost, other cost that is direct to the acquisition of the machine is added up to the purchase price, like agreement cost, installation cost, improvement cost, etc. This however will provide more objective criteria in allocating past costs to current revenue.

2) **Useful Economic Life Span:** Business is a going concern. The productive effort of the asset in the private sector is spread over its commercial value. Professional Valuer is expected to estimate the economic useful life of the asset which will assist accountants in the choice of depreciation provision.

3) **Salvage Value** It is paramount in determining the value of depreciation. It is however necessary to recall that some assets may not have residual value at the end of its useful life. In other words it is said to be worthless, as a result of decay, corrosion etc.

4) **Nature and type of Assets**. The methods of providing for depreciation vary from one asset to another even in the same organization. Some equipment can be fragile or delicate to handle and the estimated life span is dependent on the asset maintenance. Similarly natural disaster could render assets economic life span useless, even though those assets have different monetary value, life span, and salvage value, etc.

5) **Asset usage or capacity**. Frequency and volume of production is highly necessary in making choice of deprecation. Some equipment can withstand the stress of continuity in the production process while others may not. Accordingly, capacity or volume of production may vary from one machine to another as some

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provision for depreciation is made on the basis of volume or capacity.

6) Improvement and development cost. It is similar to direct costs associated with the purchase price of the equipment to the existing asset resulting to assets efficiency, improvement in capacity, extension of economic life span etc.

Different methods and evaluation

1. Straight-line method

This is an old and easy way to charge depreciation. The life of an asset is estimated and depreciation is proportional to its useful life. Depreciation is that the value of an asset is reduced to zero at the end of the asset's life.

Advantages

1. Easy to Understand: This method of calculating depreciation is very easy to understand.
2. Easy to Calculate: Easy to calculate value and depreciation rate.
3. Accuracy: In this method, the asset volume, i.e., the price of the asset decreases slightly, becoming zero or equal to its expiration value for its usefulness.

Disadvantages

1. Difficulty in Calculating Depreciation: Calculating depreciation is easy only if the life of the original asset and its additions are the same. When they both have different health the calculation becomes difficult and difficult.
2. No Transfer Offering: This method does not provide for any replacement arrangement at the end of its useful life.
3. This method increases the charge on the Profit and Loss account over the years because repairs to old assets are increasing.
4. This method increases the cost of assets over the years as the depreciation rate is determined over the years.

In this way depreciation is charged at a fixed percentage of the reduced asset's annual balance over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation continues to decline every year. This method is very useful for plants and machines where additions and extensions occur frequently.

2. Reducing Balance method

In this way depreciation is charged at a fixed percentage of the reduced asset's annual balance over the useful life of the asset. Depreciation continues to decline every year. This method is very useful for plants and machines where additions and extensions occur frequently.

Advantages

1. It is an easy way to provide a depreciation as a fixed amount is applied to the book value or recorded value of assets.
2. This method is very popular.
3. Provides the same payment for lifetime property services.

Disadvantages

1. The path is a little complicated.
2. If the asset does not have a residual value it is very difficult to calculate the measure.

3. Annuity method

The Annuity method takes into account both the value of the asset and the interest rate on the investment made in the fixed asset. In addition, interest, the fixed depreciation rate is calculated on the basis of the depreciation from the Annuity Table and is charged to the Profit and Loss Account every year. The method is accurate and precise from a mathematical point of view, hence it is called the scientific method.

Advantages

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1. This method incurs interest on investments.
2. It is considered very accurate and accurate from a mathematical point of view and is therefore very scientific.

Disadvantages

1. The system is complex and difficult to understand.
2. The end result is that the total burden on the profit and loss account grows exponentially each year.

4. Sinking Fund method

This method provides for the transfer of assets at the end of its life. Depreciation is credited to the Sinking Fund or Depreciation Fund account shown on the credit side of the balance sheet. This money is invested in securities.

Every year the fixed amount of interest and interest is re-invested. The amount invested in that way is deducted from an account known as the Sinking Fund Investment Account and these investments are recognized as an asset in the Balance Sheet. Depreciation rate remains the same for the year.

The interest rate earned on the investment and the time required for the exchange of assets enable us to determine the depreciation rate. The Sinking Fund Table reference provides additional cumulative amounts to be charged annually. Investments are sold when the asset is subject to exchange and the proceeds are used to purchase new assets.

The value of an asset is expressed at its actual cost over the years. Last year, the asset was cleared by transferring it to the Depreciation Fund Account.

This approach is appropriate when the goal is not only to provide for depreciation but also to provide for its replacement as it does in the case of Machinery and Equipment and many wasteful goods.

Advantages

1. This method sets aside a certain amount of asset exchange by maintaining a different setting.
2. The sales proceeds of the investment are useful for the exchange of goods.
3. This approach helps to strengthen the financial situation of concern.

Disadvantages

1. This approach creates difficulties and burden on the finances each year as they are invested abroad.
2. Bonds of securities may decrease during receivables as a result of which losses may be required to recover.

5. Insurance Policy method

In this way insurance is purchased on the value of the property. This policy lasts for the life of the asset and matures at the time when the asset will be replaced. The amount of the deduction is paid into the insurance premium. The premium price remains the same throughout the years. At the maturity of the policy, the insurance company will pay the amount and the amount will be used to replace the asset.

Advantages

1. Funds are readily available to exchange property.
2. Funds are not used for other purposes as they are invested abroad.
3. There is no risk of refunds as insurance is taken out by the insurance company.

Disadvantages

The result of this approach is that it creates a growing financial burden on each year as it is invested abroad.

Conclusion

The assumption, that depreciation is a valuation technique and assets replacement in business is incorrect. The inflationary trend has actually proved the above assumption incorrect. The price of assets yesterday changes astronomically that the accumulated depreciation cannot replace its value in today's or tomorrow's market. Accountants are not unaware of the gross abuse, over worked, over-stressed, and over-used term,

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"depreciation", in financial reporting and its divergent applications do result to conflicts of interest among users of financial statements. Nevertheless, its objective and application has come to stand as no counter tenets or rules have been formulated by the board charged with this responsibility. It is as a fallout of this review that depreciation should be used with caution, especially when the anticipated economic useful lives of the asset is short-lived by new technology or passage of time, thereby making it extremely difficult to recover or replace the net book value of the Asset. A persistent and constant policy be adopted in the choice of depreciation method so that the Firm's performances overtime can be objectively analyzed and positioned.

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DIFFERENT TYPES OF MUTUAL FUNDS

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Abstract: A mutual fund is a type of financial vehicle made up of money collected from many investors to invest in securities such as stocks, bonds, financial market tools, and other assets. Mutual funds are used by professional financial managers, who share the assets of the fund and try to generate maximum profit or income from the fund's investors. There are different types of mutual funds. The choice of a specific mutual fund will depend on the need of the investor. Since mutual funds always come with an associated risk factor, no matter how small, it is important for investors to read their policy documents carefully before investing. It would be a good idea to read this article to ensure that investors themselves have a clear understanding of what they have invested in and all the resources available to them through that investment.
Keywords: Mutual funds, Risk, Return, Investment.

Introduction

A mutual fund is a type of financial vehicle made up of money collected from many investors to invest in securities such as stocks, bonds, financial market tools, and other assets. Mutual funds are used by professional financial managers, who share the assets of the fund and try to generate maximum profit or income from the fund's investors. The mutual fund portfolio is designed and maintained to match the investment objectives stated in its prospectus.

Mutual funds give small or individual investors access to portfolio-managed portfolios, bonds, and other securities. Therefore, each shareholder, equally participates in the profit or loss of the fund. Joint investments invest a large number of securities, and performance is often tracked as a change in the total market capitalization - resulting from the combined performance of the primary investment.

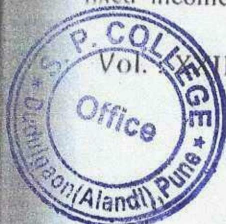
Review of Literature:

Desiana and Isnurhadi (2012) conducted a research about the comparison between the performance of conventional equity mutual funds and sharia equity mutual funds in Indonesia stock exchange. From the three methods to measure the performance of mutual funds using Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen, the results showed that the performance of conventional equity mutual funds are better (outperform) compared with the sharia equity funds.

Ramadya and Isynuwardhana, (2012) conducted a research about The Differences of the Performance Equity Mutual Funds between Sharia and Conventional Mutual Funds, using with Sharpe, Treynor, and Jensen methods in year 2009-2010. The results showed that sharia mutual funds have better performance in Jensen and Treynor methods. While in Sharpe method, conventional mutual funds have better performance.

Febriyanto (2011) also studied about different performances of sharia and conventional equity mutual funds, using Treynor, Jensen, and Sharpe. The results showed that sharia mutual funds have better performance than conventional mutual funds, and sharia mutual fund performance do not differ significantly with conventional mutual funds

Saputra (2009) studied about different performances of sharia and conventional mutual funds, in equity, fixed income and balanced fund. From the 12 companiesanalysed, sharia mutual funds have better



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performance than the conventional one.

Hayati and Haruman (2006) conducted a research about Comparison Analysis between the performance of Conventional and Islamic Mutual Funds as the Basis for Decision Making Knowledge for Investment in Indonesia Capital Market. Based on the results of the research's hypothesis testing related to differences between the rate of return and risk of mutual funds, it obtained significant results as follows: (a) There are differences in the level of results between equity funds, fixed income fund and balanced fund(b) There is no difference between the rate of returns of sharia fixed income mutual funds and sharia balanced funds, (c) There are differences in the level of risks between equity funds, fixed income fund and balanced funds and (d) There is
no difference in risks between sharia fixed income mutual funds and sharia balanced fund.

Objective: This research is to study various types of mutual fund

Research Methodology: The research is purely based on Secondary data only .6 Research Papers have been referred for this study.

Types of mutual funds

According to Mohamad (2015), types of mutual funds are divided into 4 which are money market fund, fixed income fund, equity fund, and balanced fund.

a. Money Market Mutual Fund

Money market fund is a mutual fund that is only invested in debt securities with maturities of less than one year. Money market mutual fund does not charge sales and the cost of buying back investment units. The terms of cost of sales and cost of purchase refer to the perspective of mutual funds.

b. Fixed Income Mutual Fund

Fixed income fund is a mutual fund that is invested at least 80% of assets in debt securities. The fixed income fund remains relatively stable price for all economic cycles. The new price deviations will happen in the cycle of recession or depression when many bond issuers experience defaults so that the exchange rate of bond drops off.

c. Equity Mutual Fund

Equity fund is a mutual fund that is invested at least 80% of assets in securities which are equity. Equity funds are mutual funds that are the most difficult to adapt to the condition of the economic cycles.

d. Mixed Mutual Fund

Balanced fund is mutual funds invested in equity securities and debt securities that its comparison is not completely like in the stock of equity funds or fixed income funds. Balanced funds are mutual funds that are the most flexible enough to adapt to any economic condition, as can either drastically shifting from stocks to bonds or from bonds into shares.

Structure-based classification

Open Funds: These are funds where units are open for purchase or use throughout the year. All purchases / releases of these components of the fund are made on existing NAVs. Basically these investments will allow investors to keep investing as long as they want. There are no restrictions on how much money can be invested in a fund. They are also more likely to be managed efficiently which means that there is a fund manager who selects the areas in which to invest. These funds also charge a fee that may be higher than the costs of inactivity due to effective management. They are an ideal investment for those looking for investment and liquidity because they are not bound to any particular maturity periods. This means that investors can withdraw their money at any time they want and thus give them the money they need.

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Closed Funds: These are amounts where units can be purchased only during the initial supply period. Units can be used with the specified growth date. To provide financial support, these programs are often listed on the trading platform. Unlike open end mutual funds, once units or stocks are purchased, they cannot be traded back to the mutual fund, instead they need to be traded on the stock market at the current stock price.

Interval Funds: These are funds with the characteristics of open and expired funds because they are open to the re-purchase of shares at different times during the administration of the fund. The fund management company offers repurchase units to existing unit owners at these times. If the shareholders wish they could withdraw the shares and harvest the fund.

Asset class based classification

Equity Funds: These are investments in company shares / shares. These are considered to be high risk funds but also often offer high returns. Equity funds can include special funds such as infrastructure, fast moving consumer goods and banks to name a few. They are connected to the market and are familiar

Debt Funds: These are funds that invest in debt instruments e.g. company debts, government bonds and other non-defective assets. They are considered safe investments and provide a stable return. These amounts do not deduct tax from the source so if the return on investment exceeds Rs. 10,000 so the investor is liable to pay tax on it himself.

Money Market Funds: These are funds that invest in liquid assets e.g. T-Bills, CPs etc. They are considered safe havens for those who want to pack extra cash to get a quick but moderate return. Financial markets are also called financial markets and they pose risks in terms of interest rates, investment risk and credit risk.

Balanced or Hybrid Funds: These are investments in a combination of asset classes. In some cases, the equity portion is more than the debt and in others it is the other way around. Risk and return are measured in this way. An example of a mixed fund would be the Franklin India Balanced Fund-DP (G) because in this fund, 65% to 80% of investments are made in stocks and the remaining 20% to 35% is invested in the debt market. This is because credit markets offer less risk than the equity market.

Risk-based classification

Low Risk: These are funds where investments are made by those who do not want to risk their money. Investments in such cases are made in areas such as the credit market and are usually long-term investments. Because of their low risk, the benefits of these investments are also low. One example of a low-risk fund would be gilt funds when investments are made in government securities.

Medium risk: These are investments that come with a moderate amount of risk for the investor. They are ideal for those who are willing to risk investment and often offer high returns. These funds can be used as an investment to build wealth in the long run.

High risk: These are funds for those who are willing to take higher risks with their money and who want to build their wealth. One example of high-risk investments would be counterfeit funds. Although the risk is high with these funds, they also offer high returns.

Conclusion

With so many different types of mutual funds available in the market, choosing the one that best suits your specific investment needs is not an easy task. The simplest advice that can be given is to understand your needs first. The next step would be to find out what your goal is. Do you build wealth quickly, at a medium pace or at a slower pace? Once that has been decided the last thing you need to consider is the risk you are willing to take. Higher profits are seen from funds that offer the highest risk. So if you want to give back quickly and are willing to take risks rather than a bag you should go with. If your goal is to build a fortune

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a bit, then joining a medium-sized or low-risk partnership is a good idea.
Since mutual funds always come with an associated risk factor, no matter how small, it is important for investors to read their policy documents carefully before investing. It would be a good idea to read this article to ensure that investors themselves have a clear understanding of what they have invested in and all the resources available to them through that investment.

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QUALITIES OF A GOOD AUDIT REPORT

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Abstract: The purpose of the research is to determine the set of quality indicators of an auditor's report, as appropriate serves as the basis for the development of its format and content tailored to the interests of users. The results are based on basic philosophical concepts and principles, scientific research in the theory and practice of auditing, accounting, financial reporting and information, accounting rules and regulations, financial reporting and research. Problems of identifying the quality of audit information considering the purpose and aspects of independent information are being investigated. It is proved that the quality aspects of an auditor's report should be presented by a number of groups: those that conform to the principle of consideration and those that take into account the social and psychological aspects of knowledge; basic, support and development; those that determine the content of the information in the auditor's report, and those that determine the nature of its presentation.
Keywords: Audit report, Auditor, Independent Information, Working Papers.

Introduction

The Auditors Report is the basis for making balanced decisions about shareholders, banks, insurance companies and others, so the importance of the auditor's opinion regarding the financial statements places a great deal of responsibility on the auditor-general and the audit community as a whole. The auditor's report is an important research result and the content of the information tailored to the needs of users is a key to improving the quality of the research. At the same time we should consider some form of audit as a service of expertise and communication process.

Review of Literature

International scholars mainly select the financial indicators reflecting the company's financial ability, such as profitability, solvency, asset operation and management ability, to test the impact of the indicators on the non-standard audit opinion. The conclusion is relatively consistent: the company's financial situation has a significant impact on the audit opinion.

Lennox, C. (2003) thought that the partner of the auditee's former accounting firm was an associated enterprise . They found that such an associated enterprise was more likely to receive clean audit opinions, and receiving clean audit opinions would make the company feel that this association was more valuable

Clive Lennox (2002) had studied and proved that the probability of enterprises receiving non-standard audit opinions is positively related to financial leverage, and negatively related to their cash flow

Lennox (2002), empirical research shows that companies with high liabilities have a high probability of receiving non-standard audit opinions due to the high risk of bankruptcy

Lennox (2000) uses the British listed companies as the research sample, designs the audit opinion estimation model to estimate the types of audit opinions that the listed companies may receive when they do not change their auditors, and compares it with the audit opinion types after changing their auditors, and finds that the British listed companies have successfully realized the purchase of audit opinions.

Defond and Subramanyam (1998) concluded that even if the company changed the accounting firm or audit that provided audit services for it, the subsequent firms would still maintain a high degree of prudence

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in their statements.

Chen and Church (1992) take the severity of the crisis of listed companies as the starting point, and conclude that when the crisis of listed companies becomes obvious (such as net loss, debt default, pending litigation), auditors are more likely to find the crisis of going concern, so they are more likely to issue non-standard audit opinions

Lindsay (1988), through an empirical study of the Canadian market, concludes that the size of the firm will have an impact on the independence of the audit, and ultimately the type of audit opinion

Chow and Rice (1982), put forward the same view: the change of auditor has a positive correlation with the retained audit opinion of the most recent fiscal year before the change

De Angelo (1981) and Dye (1993) The common Conclusion is that the larger the accounting firm is, the higher the audit quality it provides. **De Angelo (1981)** found that the larger the size of the firm, the higher the reputation, so as to maintain a high degree of independence and professional judgment . A large-scale firm can reduce its economic dependence on a certain customer and provide non-standard audit opinions. If the audit failure leads to the loss of the firm, the larger the scale, the greater the loss, that is to say, "deep pocket" effect. These reasons make the large-scale firm more cautious, and will issue more non-standard audit opinions, which means the higher the audit quality.

Objective: The current research Paper is to identify the qualities of a good audit Report.

Research Methodology. The research is empirical in nature. For primary collection ,opinion of auditors have been taken into accounts .Research Papers on this area have also been referred.

Qualities of a good audit report

Honesty. Auditor's reports must provide quantity and quality information without error and distortions that may influence the decision-making process by users of the report. Honesty produces the highest quality the level of confidence in the verification of initial knowledge, as well as the highest level of authenticity by the person. It builds self-confidence based on knowledge of the true purpose and eliminates any doubts. In all of this it should be remembered that honesty can be subjective (faith), accurate and direct (in life). However, in order to ensure the integrity of the information we use an entire set of quality criteria for the auditor's report. And ultimately the source of trust is the historical practice as a carrier of material things, making it almost axiomatic.

Perfection. The auditor's report must contain sufficient and sufficient information Definitions and explanations needed to confirm the information needs and requirements of users. Completeness as an indicator of the quality of an auditor's report means the highest consideration of all conditions of purpose and relationships and provides the reality of meeting the needs of knowledge as well user requirements and the corresponding definition of information. In line with the information requirements are required in order to determine the potential information of an auditor's report, which proves its importance in meeting the information requirements and satisfaction level. An explanation is considered complete if it includes all the information required by the auditor's report to understand what has been stated - the auditor's opinion as to whether the financial statements as a whole are free from errors, including all necessary explanations and explanations about the auditor procedures.

Neutrality. The central meaning of the information in the auditor's report raises the issue of bias for the selection or presentation of certain information, for the choice of words, sentences, rules of structure in order to increase the likelihood of information being viewed by users through authorization or unauthorized access. Neutrality The information prepared by the auditor should not be biased, when the various components are different importance, especially if the value of one component is unreasonably

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exceeded, while the other is exaggerated unnecessarily reduced. Neutrality assumes that no manipulations are performed to increase it opportunities for specific decisions by users of the auditor's report.

Adequacy. The auditor's report must contain the statements and formats that are most relevant to it the real state of affairs otherwise there are possible doubts about its authenticity. In addition, the findings of the auditor's report should reflect the auditor's opinion sufficiently. This is guided by the particular classification of collections, collections and generalization. The structure of the auditor's report must have a logical, internal plan to avoid formal conflicts.

Understandability. Understanding the quality of information that makes users see it importance and significance. The information contained in the auditor's report should be made available to the public, ambiguous interpretation and simulation by users under the condition that they have sufficient knowledge of the field of economics, accounting, analysis, and research and are interested in the concept of this information. It it is necessary to select one of the main methods that will suit the target audience who are interested in obtaining the auditor's report: these audiences must understand the work of the organization in which the financial statements are audited, the terms and conditions of auditing procedures, and adequately pursue them.

Comparability. Auditors' reports should allow users to compare the auditor's opinion with regard to the financial statements of different periods or in relation to the financial statements of different entities. Decisions allow users to make choices among other things such as investing in one business or another business. Therefore, the information about the economic business (including the auditor's report) is very useful when compared to the same information about other business entities and the same information about the same business at different times.

Conclusion

The Audit Report is the basis for making balanced decisions about shareholders, banks, insurance companies and others, so the importance of the auditor's opinion regarding the financial statements places a great responsibility on the auditor-general and the audit community as a whole. The auditor's report is an important research result and the content of the information tailored to the needs of users is key to improving the quality of the research. At the same time we should consider some form of audit as a professional service and communication process. Therefore it should have qualities like honesty, comparability, reliability, adequacy, understandability, and others.

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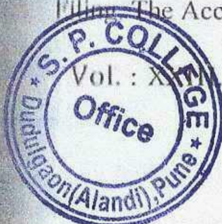

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REVIEW OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOAN FINANCE AND FEATURES

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Abstract: Loans are an essential part of everyone's life. For some or the other reason we may require money which may not have. In such cases, individuals and businesses / firms / institutions choose to borrow from creditors. When a lender gives a person or company a loan with a guarantee or based on the belief that the recipient will repay the loan with certain additional benefits, such as interest rate, the process is called a loan or taking out a loan. A loan has three parts - the principal or loan amount, the interest rate and the duration of the loan or the duration of the loan. Loans can be classified on the basis of security, purpose, goods secured, and other basis. Loans have various features and benefits.
Keywords: Loan, Secured Loan, Unsecured Loan.

Introduction

We may not always have the money we need to make things or to buy things. In such cases, individuals and businesses / firms / institutions choose to borrow from creditors. When a lender gives a person or company a loan with a guarantee or based on the belief that the recipient will repay the loan with certain additional benefits, such as interest rate, the process is called a loan or taking out a loan. A loan has three parts - the principal or loan amount, the interest rate and the duration of the loan or the duration of the loan. Most of us prefer to borrow money from a bank or a reputable non-banking company (NBFC) as they are bound by government policies and are honest. In this paper, different types of loans and features of loans are reviewed.

Features of loans

- There are several types of debt that are categorized based on a variety of factors.
- You can choose the type of loan you wish to take depending on your need and eligibility.
- The lender will be more likely to determine the amount of loan they wish to offer you based on a few factors, such as repayment, income, and so on.
- The repayment period and interest rate will be linked to the total amount borrowed.
- The bank may apply a few payments and charges on all loans.
- Many lenders offer quick loans that take a few minutes to a few hours to repay.
- The interest rate is determined by the lender based on the guidelines of the State Bank of India.
- The lender determines the need for security.
- Third party warranty may be used instead of security in some cases.
- Loan repayment should be made in equal monthly installments over a fixed term.
- There may or may not be a full / partial payment option.
- Some types of loans and lenders may charge a prepayment fee.

Types of loans: loans are classified on the basis of various categories

- **Based on Security**

a) **Secured loans:** These loans require the borrower to repay the loan. In the event that the borrower is unable to repay the loan, the bank reserves the right to use the promised security to repay the pending payment. The interest rate on such loans is very low compared to unsecured loans.

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b) **Unsecured Loans:** Unsecured loans are those that do not require any collateral to obtain repayment of the loan. The bank analyzes past relationships with the borrower, credit points, and other factors to determine whether a loan should be offered or not. The interest rate on those loans can be high as there is no way to repay the loan amount if the borrower fails to repay.

- **Based on Purpose**

a) **Education Loan:** Educational loans are financial instruments that help the consumer pursue education. The course can be an undergraduate degree, postgraduate degree, or other diploma / certificate course from a recognized institution / university. You must have an entry permit issued by the institution in order to receive financial assistance. Funding is available for both domestic and international studies.

b) **Personal Loan:** Whenever there is a financial crisis, you can go for a personal loan. The purpose of taking out a loan can be anything from repaying an old loan, going on vacation, financing to pay for a house / car, and medical emergencies depending on the purchase of large ticket furniture or gadgets. Personal loans are provided based on the applicant's previous relationship with the lender and the credit points.

c) **Car Loan:** Car loans pay for the purchase of two-wheeled and four-wheel-drive vehicles. In addition, a four-wheel-drive vehicle may be new or used. Based on the cost of the vehicle, the amount of the loan will be determined by the lender. You may need to be willing to pay less to get a car as loans do not usually offer 100% of the money. The car will belong to the borrower until full payment.

d) **Home Loans:** A home loan is provided to finance the purchase of a house / apartment, to build a house, to repair / renovate an existing house, or to purchase a plot to build a house / apartment. In this case, the property will be held by the lender and the ownership will be transferred to the rightful owner upon completion of the payment.

- **Based on the Promised Goods**

a) **Gold Loan:** Many financiers and lenders offer cash when the borrower promises portable gold, which may be jewelry or gold coins / coins. The lender weighs the gold and calculates the value given based on several purity checks and other items. Money can be used for any purpose. The loan must be repaid in monthly installments so that the loan can be cleared at the end of the term of office and the gold is returned to the stock by the borrower. If the borrower fails to pay on time, the lender reserves the right to take the gold to repay the loss.

b) **Property Loan:** Similar to the promise of gold, individuals and businesses make collateral for assets, insurance policies, FD certificates, mutual funds, stocks, bonds, and other assets to borrow money. Based on the value of the promised property, the lender will provide a loan with a certain margin nearby.The borrower needs to pay on time so that he can get the right to take care of the promised property at the end of the term of office. If he fails to do so, the lender may sell the goods to repay the fixed amount.

Conclusion

Loans are an essential part of everyone's life. For some or the other reason we may require money which may not have. In such cases, individuals and businesses / firms / institutions choose to borrow from creditors. When a lender gives a person or company a loan with a guarantee or based on the belief that the recipient will repay the loan with certain additional benefits, such as interest rate, the process is called a loan or taking out a loan. A loan has three parts - the principal or loan amount, the interest rate and the duration of the loan or the duration of the loan. Loans can be classified on the basis of security, purpose, goods secured, and other basis. Loans have various features and benefits.

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REVIEW OF FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF A NATION

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Abstract: The central bank performs functions like currency regulation in accordance with the needs of the business and the general public for the purpose of granting a single disclosure note or at least one component, general banking and government agency, funding Commercial banking reserves, deposit and management of national currency, acting as the lender of the last resort and the general acceptance of the borrower's liability in the form of deposits, payment bank balance, debt management in line with business needs and the goal of achieving a comprehensive financial policy approved by the government. Thus, it plays an important role in the economy of a country. This article carries a discussion of these functions.
Keywords: Central Bank, Function, Custodian, Deposit, Commercial bank Reserve.

Introduction

The central bank is defined by its functions. According to Vera Smith, "The central definition of a central bank is a banking system in which one bank can fully control or become a surplus for note issuance." W.A. Shaw defines a major bank as a debt management bank. In Hawtrey, the central bank is the one that lends the last money. According to A.C.L. Day, a major bank "is helping to regulate and sustain the financial system and banks."

According to Sayers, the central bank is "an organ of state that carries out major financial functions in government and by its conduct in these and other ways, influences the conduct of financial institutions in support of the State's economic policy." Sayers refers only to the state of the central bank as a state bank.All these definitions are small because they refer to the single function of the central bank.

Samuelson's definition, on the other hand, is broad. According to him, the central bank is "a banking bank. Its function is to control the financial base.... and by controlling these 'powerful currencies' to control public finances. " But a broader explanation is given to De Kock. This article reviews the functions of a central bank.

Functions of central banks

1. Money Controller:

The central bank is the issuing bank. It has a monopoly of note issue. Notes issued by it revolve around as official tender money. It has its own department that issues notes and coins from commercial banks. Coins are made in government mint but are distributed through the central bank.

The major banks have been following different methods of issuing notes in different countries. The central bank is legally required to keep a certain amount of gold and foreign securities against the issuance of notes. In some countries, the value of gold and foreign securities has a fixed share, between 25 and 40 percent of the total issued notes.

2. Banker, Financial Officer and Government Adviser:

Major banks everywhere act as banks, financial agents and advisers to their governments. As a bank in the state, the central bank maintains the deposits of the central government and the state government and makes payments on behalf of the government. But it does not pay interest on government deposits. It buys and sells foreign currency on behalf of the government.

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It keeps the state gold stock. He is therefore the custodian of government funds and resources. As a financial agent, the central bank makes short-term loans to the government for a period not exceeding 90 days. It floats debts, pays interest on it, and eventually repays it on behalf of the government. Thus it manages all public debt. The central bank also advises the government on economic and financial matters such as inflation or inflation control, depreciation or revaluation, inflation, balance of payments, etc. As De Kock noted, "Large banks everywhere act as banks for the state not only because it can also be economically viable but also because of the close links between public finances and financial matters."

3. Trustee of Commercial Banks:

Commercial banks are required by law to keep their savings equal to a certain percentage of your time and demand deposit deposits with major banks. It is the basis of these palaces where the central bank transfers funds from one bank to another to facilitate check cleaning.

The central bank therefore acts as the custodian of the savings of commercial banks and helps to facilitate their transactions. There are many benefits to keeping the savings of commercial banks in the central bank, according to De Kock.

4. Storage and Management of International Trade Finances:

The central bank maintains and manages the country's hot currencies. It is an official place to store gold and foreign exchange. It sells gold at fixed rates to foreign financial authorities. It also buys and sells foreign currencies at international prices. In addition, it regulates foreign exchange rates in foreign currencies.

5. Lender of the last resort:

De Kock regards this job as sine qua non of central banking. By providing residential accommodation in the form of rebates and securities development to commercial banks, debt brokers and brokers, or other financial institutions, a state-owned bank acts as a last resort lender.

The central bank lends such institutions to assist them in times of crisis in order to save the country's financial system from collapsing. It operates as a last resort lender on the basis of treasury loans, government securities and "front door" bonds.

6. Clearing House for Transfer and Settlement:

Like a banking bank, the central bank acts as a payment center for transferring and paying for commercial bank applications. Since the central bank manages the deposits of commercial banks, it transfers funds from one bank to other banks to facilitate the issuance of checks. This is done by performing transfer transfers into their accounts with the goal of bookkeeping. To transfer and pay claims from one bank to another, the central bank operates a separate department in major cities and commercial centers. The department is known as the "clearing house" and provides free service to commercial banks.

7. Debt Controller:

The most important function of a central bank is to regulate the ability to create debt in a commercial bank in order to control the pressures of inflation and inflation on the economy. For this purpose, it uses measurement methods and quality methods. The measurement methods aim to control the cost and value of the debt by adopting bank rate policy, open market operations, and variations on established banking rates.

Conclusion

The central bank performs the following functions: (i) Currency regulation in accordance with the needs of the business and the general public for the purpose of granting a single disclosure note or at least one component, (ii) General banking and government agency, (iii) Funding Commercial banking reserves, (iv) Deposit and management of national currency, (v) The provision of rest and discounted accommodation to commercial banks, debtors and brokers, or other financial institutions and the general acceptance of the borrower's liability in the form of deposits, (vi) Payment bank balance, (vii)) Debt management in line with

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HENRI FAYOL'S FOURTEEN PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: Henri Fayol's principles of management and research were published in the book 'General and Industrial Management' (1916). 14 Management principles are statements based on basic facts. These management principles serve as a guide for decision-making and administrative actions. They are designed to monitor and analyze the experiences that managers experience in the workplace. Henri Fayol has managed to compile 14 management principles after years of study. The 14 management principles can be used to manage organizations and are useful tools for prediction, planning, process management, organizational management, Multiple Project Management Methods, decision making, coordination and control.

Keywords: Henry Fayol, Principles, Management,Organisation, Decision Making.

Introduction

Thanks to scientists such as Henri Fayol (1841-1925), the foundations of modern science were laid. These basic concepts, also called management principles, are fundamental elements of effective governance. Henri Fayol thoroughly reviewed this and, as a result, compiled 14 management policies. Henri Fayol's principles of management and research were published in the book 'General and Industrial Management' (1916). 14 Management principles are statements based on basic facts. These management principles serve as a guide for decision-making and administrative actions. They are designed to monitor and analyze the experiences that managers experience in the workplace. Henri Fayol has managed to compile 14 management principles after years of study.

Principles of Management

1. Division of Work

In fact, employees are specialized in different areas and have different skills. Different levels of expertise can be divided into areas of knowledge (from generalist to professional).

Personal and professional development supports this. According to Henri Fayol, technology promotes employee efficiency and increases productivity. In addition, the specialty of the staff increases their accuracy and speed. This management principle of the 14 administrative principles applies to both technical and administrative functions.

2. Authority and responsibility

In order to get things done in the organization, managers have the authority to issue instructions to employees. Certainly this authority goes hand in hand with responsibility. According to Henri Fayol, co-ordination or authority gives managers the right to issue orders to subordinates.

The obligation can be tracked back from performance so it is necessary to make agreements in this regard. In other words, authority and responsibility are mutually exclusive and are two sides of the same coin.

3. Discipline

This third principle of 14 principles of governance is about obedience. It is often part of the core values in a statement of purpose and vision in terms of good behavior and respectful communication. This management system is important and seems to be the oil to keep the organisation's engine running smoothly.

4. Unity of command

The management principle 'Unity of command' means that each employee must receive orders from one manager and that the employee must be accountable to that manager.

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If related tasks and duties are assigned to an employee by more than one supervisor, this may lead to confusion which may lead to potential conflict of interest with employees. By applying this principle, responsibility for errors can be easily established.

5. Unity of direction

This management principle of the 14 principles of governance is about focus and unity. All employees deliver the same tasks that can be linked to the same goals. All activities should be done by one team forming a team. These functions must be defined in the operating system.

The manager is ultimately responsible for the program and monitors the performance of defined and planned activities. The focus areas are staffing and communication efforts.

6. Subordination of individual interest

There are always all kinds of interests in an organization. For a well-functioning organization, Henri Fayol pointed out that personal interests fall short of organizational benefits (ethics).

Focus on organizational goals and not on individual ones. This applies to all levels of the entire organization, including managers.

7. Remuneration

Motivation and productivity are closely related to organizational efficiency. This management policy of the 14 management principles states that remuneration should be sufficient to keep employees motivated and productive.

There are two types of non-monetary earnings (compliments, additional obligations, credits) and financial ones (compensation, bonus or other financial compensation). Ultimately, it is about rewarding the efforts made.

8. Degree of Centralization

The management and authority of the decision-making process must be well balanced in the organization. This depends on the capacity and size of the organization including its category.

Positioning means the accumulation of decision-making authority in senior management (board of directors). The sharing of authority with the lower level decision-making process (middle and lower managers), is called the expansion of Henri Fayol. Henri Fayol pointed out that the organization should strive for a fair balance in this regard.

9. Scalar Chain

Hierarchy introduces itself to any organization. This varies from senior management (executive board) to very low level in the organization. Henri Fayol's "leadership" management policy states that there must be a clear line of authority (from top to bottom and all managers at all levels).

This can be seen as a kind of management structure. Each employee can contact the manager or supervisor in an emergency without challenging the category. In particular, when it comes to reports on disasters to nearby managers / officials.

10. Order

According to this principle of 14 principles of management, employees in an organization must have the necessary resources to function effectively in the organization. In addition to the public order (management responsibility) the workplace must be safe, clean and tidy.

11. Equity

The principle of equity management often occurs in the core values of an organization. According to Henri Fayol, employees should be treated fairly and equitably.

Employees must be in the right place in the organization to do things right. Managers should direct and monitor the process and should treat employees fairly and impartially.

12. Stabilization of tenure of personnel

This management principle of the 14 management principles represents the deployment and management

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of employees and this must be in line with the service provided by the organization.

Managers strive to reduce the number of employees and to have the right staff in the right place. Areas of focus such as constant change and adequate development should be well managed.

13. Initiative

Henri Fayol argued that with this system of human resource management they should be allowed to express new ideas. This stimulates interest and engagement and creates more value for the company.

Staff action is a source of strength for the organization, according to Henri Fayol. This encourages employees to participate and be motivated.

14. Esprit de Corps

The 'esprit de corps' management principle of the 14 administrative principles must strive for the inclusion and unity of workers. Managers have a responsibility to improve work ethic; individually and in the communication space.

Esprit de corps contributes to the development of culture and creates a climate of trust and understanding.

Conclusion

The 14 management principles can be used to manage organizations and are useful tools for prediction, planning, process management, organizational management, Multiple Project Management Methods, decision making, coordination and control. Although obvious, many of these issues are still being used based on the wisdom of current administrative procedures in organizations. It remains a work list with a focus area based on Henri Fayol's research that still works today because of many logical principles.

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REVIEW OF SOME OF THE POPULAR THEORIES OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION

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Abstract: There are many inspirational ideas for managers, all focused on giving an understanding of wh motivates or drives a person to work. Motivational staff is an important factor in the success of any busines But people are very different, and not all people react the same way to one situation or another. It important that organizations not only understand the different aspects of their employees but also kno what drives this particular personality. Companies that want to build a workplace with satisfied ar motivated employees need to find a balance between building a cohesive workplace that provid competitive wages and job security while creating rewarding work and encouraging opportunities f employees to rise in the workplace. Staff motivation is an important, but challenging, part of a manage job.

Keywords: Employee motivation, Needs, Theories of motivation.

Introduction

There are many inspirational ideas for managers, all focused on giving an understanding of what motivat or drives a person to work. Motivational staff is an important factor in the success of any business. B people are very different, and not all people react the same way to one situation or another. It is importa that organizations not only understand the different aspects of their employees but also know what driv this particular personality. Armed with this knowledge, organizations can refine how they motivate motivate employees, and dramatically improve engagement and motivation levels in the workplace. S what are the key theories for motivating work? We have selected three high-profile theories that off interesting insights into what motivates different people: The Maslow Hierarchy of Needs, McClelland Three Needs Theory, and Herzberg's Motivation Theory.

The three theories reviewed briefly

The Maslow Hierarchy of Needs

One of the most frequently cited ideas for promoting work is Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory. Th motivating theory, developed by Abraham H Maslow, states that people have many needs and are workir to meet those needs. As each need was met, they moved on to the next.

Five requirements for Maslow's theory of career promotion

Physical: very little need for basic necessities - food, clothing, and shelter. These needs are closely relat to a person's income.

Security: the need to feel safe. At work, this can translate into a sense of security in the workplace even you just need to be in a safe working environment.

Social: the need to be in a team. People are a social animal, they will want to form groups and want to fe like a valuable member of that group.

Ego: gaining recognition or position. Each person will look to increase their self-esteem or increase the self-esteem by being successful in their work.

Self-realization: once a person has identified all the other needs, he or she will enter a phase where he she will be more creative or focused on growth.

McClelland's Three Needs Theory

David McClelland's motivational theory of management suggests that each person has three basic need the need for power, success, or participation. In this vision of motivating employees, McClelland states th

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a particular need of the individual will have a profound effect on their morals.
Power Requirement: This person is motivated by a position of power or control. They are usually strong leaders and discipline themselves.
Need for Success: this person is motivated by success or achievement. They succeed in challenging situations and often work hard to achieve goals and work to excel in them.
Need for Collaboration: this person is at home in a group or in a meeting place. They work well with others and want to connect with people.

Herzberg's Motivation Theory

Herzberg's Motivation Theory, also known as Two-Factor or Hygiene Theory, is one of the most well-known working motivational theories. It suggests that people have two categories of needs when it comes to work - Hygiene and Motivation. Hygiene means a person's work environment, which includes working conditions, salary, working relationships and incentives are things that motivate people to work hard - job recognition, promotion, success.

Herzberg suggests that when people are unhappy at work it goes down to the workplace, and when they are happy at work it is because they feel satisfied or motivated.

Conclusion

Companies that want to build a workplace with satisfied and motivated employees need to find a balance between building a cohesive workplace that provides competitive wages and job security while creating rewarding work and encouraging opportunities for employees to rise in the workplace. Staff motivation is an important, but challenging, part of a manager's job. At the beginning of the twentieth century, pay was considered an important incentive to work, but now we know that there is more to incentives than money. The first step is to understand what motivates your employees and work to develop appropriate programs or opportunities.

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT THROUGH TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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Abstract: Total Quality Management is defined as a customer-focused process and aims to continuous improve business performance. It ensures that all integrated operations (especially employee work) focu on common goals to improve product quality or service quality, as well as to improve the production proce or service delivery process. However, emphasis is placed on fact-based decision-making, with the use performance metrics to monitor continuity. Total Quality Management often results in a steady stream growing changes, it can lead to unwelcome feedback from those employees who prefer the existing syster or employees who fear losing their jobs as a result. Total Quality Management works best in an environme where there is strong support and commitment from management.
Keywords: Quality, Total Quality Management, Customer-focus.

Introduction

Total quality management (TQM) is a term that originated in the 1950s and is now widely used in Japan. is equivalent to what some countries or organizations might call a corporate quality management system, corporate quality management system, or an integrated quality management system, to name a few. Th term 'value' means the whole organization — all the parties, departments and activities — involved i quality management. 'System' refers to the management and technical methods of meeting the quality an business objectives of the entire organization. Although it may go by various names, Juran believes tha 'business beauty' is the most appropriate term for TQM. Juran's Enterprise Excellence Management Syster has long been described as an excellent business and / or quality business plan. It incorporates th organisation's beliefs and practices embodied in the policies and procedures for developing a culture that i capable of designing and delivering products and services that will meet customer, regulatory, business an social needs.

Components of TQM

Customer focus: The key to all successful TQM systems is to understand that quality is determined by th customer. No matter what steps you take to improve the quality of your products and services, the only wa to know if they are successful is customer feedback, whether it is in the form of updates, refund ratings, o satisfaction surveys.

Staff involvement: Everyone in the organization — from entry level staff to management — is responsibl for the quality of products and services. However, employees can only be hired if they feel empowered t make their own decisions, something that depends on the management building a proper work environment

focus on the process: The TQM system will fail without a clear focus on process and process-led thinking Process error is ultimately the cause of many problems, which is why effective monitoring of each step i an important part of evaluating, maintaining and improving quality.

Integrated system: The organization must have an integrated system that allows for effective and efficien quality management. This may be a system designed, or based on quality similar to ISO 9001, but shoulc be understood and applied to all operations and departments.

Strategy & systematic approach: Central to quality management is the existence of a strategic plan tha reflects the organization's goal of achieving its mission and business objectives. It does not mean that quality should be an integral part of such a system.

Decision-making is based on facts: Business performance can only be assessed using available facts, such

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as sales data, revenue statistics, and customer retention rates. The opinions of customers, employers and suppliers should never be used to inform decisions.

Communication: Effective communication is essential when an organization is making major changes due to business development. All staff members should be informed of the strategy, the time frames involved, and the reasons for doing so.

Continuous development: Applying the principles of DMAIC and Lean Six Sigma will instill in the organization a culture of continuous improvement, motivating all employees to constantly seek new ways to be more competitive and to bring high quality products to all stakeholders.

Benefits of TQM

The quality department in most companies is solely responsible for product quality, and its focus is usually limited to the supply chain. It does not play a role in driving quality across the organization, yet organizations have many opportunities to drive customer information beyond products, and customer service is a good example. In recent years — as competitive pressures have forced the theme to go beyond normal quality control, testing, quality engineering, and reliable engineering — the role of the quality department and the work is being done by all departments in the TQM system. Quality management in the TQM system ensures that your organization moves from its current "q" or product focus to "big Q, business-focused thinking". The biggest benefit is to reduce the total cost of quality by improving all products, services and processes, not just those that are produced.

Other benefits of TQM include:

- Reduce risk and minimize risk when designing new products and processes
- Solve problems before they happen
- Solve problems that occur during operation
- Improve provider performance
- Control processes to avoid risk even when raising
- Increase productivity or all staff
- Reduce the total cost of quality and not just the low cost of products

Conclusion

Total Quality Management is defined as a customer-focused process and aims to continuously improve business performance. It ensures that all integrated operations (especially employee work) focus on common goals to improve product quality or service quality, as well as to improve the production process or service delivery process. However, emphasis is placed on fact-based decision-making, with the use of performance metrics to monitor continuity. The successful implementation of TQM requires significant training of the staff involved in it. As the training program can remove employees from their daily work, this can ultimately have a temporary negative impact. Also, as Total Quality Management often results in a steady stream of growing changes, it can lead to unwelcome feedback from those employees who prefer the existing system, or employees who fear losing their jobs as a result. Total Quality Management works best in an environment where there is strong support and commitment from management.

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A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF HDFC BANK AND ICICI BANK USING COMMON SIZE STATEMENT ANALYSIS.

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Abstract: -
The financial analysis is the process of identifying the financial strength and weakness of the firm establishing relationship between the items of balance sheet and the profit and loss account. The study has undertaken of HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank Limited with a view to have an insight in the financial performance of the banks. In the present study efforts have been taken to determine the financial condition and performance of the firm using Common Size Statement Analysis. The present study has thrown major concentration in common size statements of last five years of the banks.

Key words: - Financial analysis, Common size statement, Banks, Financial Performance

INTRODUCTION: -

Common size analysis, also referred as vertical analysis, is a tool that financial managers use to analyze financial statements. It evaluates financial statements by expressing each line item as a percentage of the base amount for that period. The analysis helps to understand the impact of each item in the financial statement and its contribution to the resulting figure.

Common Size Statements: These are the statements which indicate the relationship of different items of a financial statement with a common item by expressing each item as a percentage of that common item. The percentage thus calculated can be easily compared with the results of corresponding percentages of the previous year or of some other firms, as the numbers are brought to common base. Such statements also allow an analyst to compare the operating and financing characteristics of two companies of different sizes in the same industry. Thus, common size statements are useful, both, in intra-firm comparisons over different years and also in making inter-firm comparisons for the same year or for several years. This analysis is also known as 'Vertical analysis'.

Types of Common Size Analysis: - Common size analysis can be conducted in two ways, i.e., vertical analysis and horizontal analysis. Vertical analysis refers to the analysis of specific line items in relation to a base item within the same financial period. For example, in the balance sheet, we can assess the proportion of inventory by dividing the inventory line using total assets as the base item.

On the other hand, horizontal analysis refers to the analysis of specific line items and comparing them to a similar line item in the previous or subsequent financial period. Although common size analysis is not as detailed as trend analysis using ratios, it does provide a simple way for financial managers to analyze financial statements.

Balance Sheet Common Size Analysis: - The balance sheet common size analysis mostly uses the total assets value as the base value. On the balance sheet, the total assets value equals the value of total liabilities and shareholders' equity. A financial manager or investor uses the common size analysis to see how a firm's capital structure compares to rivals. They can make important observations by analyzing specific line items in relation to the total assets.

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For example, if the value of long-term debts in relation to the total assets value is too high, it shows that the company's debt levels are too high. Similarly, looking at the retained earnings in relation to the total assets as the base value can reveal how much of the annual profits are retained on the balance sheet.

Income Statement Common Size Analysis- The base item in the income statement is usually the total sales or total revenues. Common size analysis is used to calculate net profit margin, as well as gross and operating margins. The ratios tell investors and finance managers how the company is doing in terms of revenues, and they can make predictions of future revenues. Companies can also use this tool to analyze competitors to know the proportion of revenues that goes to advertising, research and development, and other essential expenses.

Problem Statement –

It is difficult to analyze the banks of different sizes and varying sales figure.

Common size financial statements help to analyze and compare a company's performance over several periods with varying sales figures. The common size percentages can be subsequently compared to those of competitors to determine how the company is performing relative to the industry. The banks selected of the same foundation year also of much importance to know how the changes in their strategies have effect on results. HDFC Bank and ICICI both banks has started their operations in year 1994. It is fair enough to compare these banks using Common Size statement analysis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

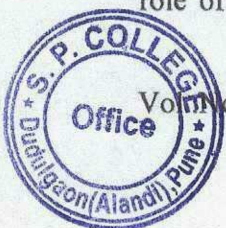
1. To study and compare the financial performance of HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank
2. To analyze changes in individual items of financial statements during a given period

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

New evidence on measuring financial constraints: Moving beyond the KZ index, Hadlock, C. J., & Pierce, J. R. (2010). The Review of Financial Studies, 23(5), 1909-1940. The authors collect a random sample of companies from 1995-2004 and obtain complete qualitative data from financial filings in order to classify financial constraints. With the help of this categorization, they assess ordered Logit approaches anticipating constraints as a function of various quantitative factors. The results are doubtful about the KZ index validity as a financial constraint measure when they present mixed evidence on other common constraint measures validity. The findings are that age and firm size are specifically useful predictors of levels of financial constraints. Finally, the authors present a financial constraints measure solely on the basis of these features of a firm.

Have financial statements lost their relevance?, Francis, J., & Schipper, K. (1999). Journal of accounting Research, 37(2), 319-352. This research investigates the Kuwait issue of a frontier market. The authors use the price regression model. They collect 2490 samples from all firms listed on the KSE (Kuwait Stock Exchange) for twenty-one years. The findings are that the decrease in the value relevance of earnings is more pronounced and deeper as compared to the book value. The findings are useful for the regulators since they provide an estimate of the effectiveness of the recent financial reporting environment. It focuses on the need for improvements as high-quality data assists equity holders to calculate value more precisely. This paper contributes to the research related to capital market changes in the value relevance of financial statement data by a statistical examination of a frontier capital market.

Effects of comprehensive-income characteristics on nonprofessional investors' judgments: The role of financial-statement presentation format, Maines, L. A., & McDaniel, L. S. (2000). The



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accounting review, 75(2), 179-207. The SFAS (Statement of Financial Accounting Standards) number 130 requires firms to report whole income in a basic financial statement, but the presentation can be in the form of a comprehensive income statement or stockholders equity statement. The authors evaluate the effects of alternative formats of presentation on the processing of comprehensive income data of the nonprofessional investors, particularly, data disclosing the unrealized gains volatility on marketable securities available for sale. The findings are that the judgment of nonprofessional investors about the performance of management and corporate depict the comprehensive income volatility only when they present it in a comprehensive income statement. So, the formats affect the way, the nonprofessional investors weight their comprehensive income data.

Auditfirm tenure and the quality of financial reports, Johnson, V. E., Khurana, I. K., & Reynolds, J. K. (2002). Contemporary accounting research, 19(4), 637-660. This paper evaluates, for how long the relationship between an audit firm and a company exist with the quality of financial reporting. The authors use 2 proxies for quality of financial reporting and a Big six clients sample matched on size and industry. They find audit-firm tenures of 4 to 8 years as medium and 2 to 3 years as short tenures related to financial reports of low quality. They do not find any evidence of decreases quality of financial reporting for long-term audit firm tenures of 9 or more years. On the whole, the results show empirical evidence relevant to the recurring discussion which relies on isolated cases and anecdotal evidence.

PROFILE OF BANKS: -

Brief about ICICI Bank: - ICICI Bank Ltd. is a leading private sector bank in India. ICICI Bank was originally promoted in 1994 by ICICI Limited. ICICI was formed in 1955 at the initiative of the World Bank, the Government of India and representatives of Indian industry. The principal objective was to create a development financial institution for providing medium-term and long-term project financing to Indian businesses. Until the late 1980s, ICICI primarily focused its activities on project finance, providing long-term funds to a variety of industrial projects. With the liberalization of the financial sector in India in the 1990s, ICICI transformed its business from a development financial institution offering only project finance to a diversified financial services provider that, along with its subsidiaries and other group companies, offered a wide variety of products and services. As India's economy became more market-oriented and integrated with the world economy, ICICI capitalized on the new opportunities to provide a wider range of financial products and services to a broader spectrum of clients.

Brief about HDFC Bank: - HDFC Bank Ltd. is one of India's leading private banks and was among the first to receive approval from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to set up a private sector bank in 1994. HDFC Bank was incorporated in August 1994 in the name of HDFC Bank Limited, with its registered office in Mumbai, India. The bank commenced operations as a Scheduled Commercial Bank in January 1995.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: -

SCOPE OF STUDY: - The study shows the role of profitability position of private sector banks in India. This is the process of comparing income to output and determining how much profit was made during a specific time period. A properly conducted profitability analysis provides

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invaluable evidence concerning the earnings potential of a company and the effectiveness of management.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of Research – Analytical Research

Sources of Data – The study is based on secondary data. Information required for the study has been collected from the Annual Reports of HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank.

Period of Study: - The study covers a period of 5 years from 2018 to 2022 is taken for the study.

HYPOTHESIS: -

H0: There is no difference between the financial performance of HDFC and ICICI

H1: There is difference between the financial performance of HDFC and ICICI

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA –

Income Statement Analysis: -

Profit & Loss (All Figures in Percentage): -

NAME OF THE BANK	HDFC					ICICI				
PARTICULARS / YEAR	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Interest Earned	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Income	18.97	17.81	20.26	20.85	23.10	31.69	22.89	21.99	23.97	21.44
Interest Expended	50.03	51.26	51.06	46.32	43.63	58.11	57.39	55.52	50.72	45.05
Operating Expenses	28.28	26.39	26.74	27.08	29.31	28.57	28.53	28.90	27.25	30.95
Total Provisions	7.39	7.63	10.58	12.99	11.79	31.49	31.01	18.79	20.49	10.00
Profit Before Tax	33.27	32.53	31.88	34.47	38.37	13.53	5.96	18.78	25.51	35.44
Taxes	11.48	11.24	9.01	8.72	9.44	1.20	0.65	8.18	5.04	8.42
Net Profit	21.79	21.30	22.87	25.75	28.93	12.33	5.30	10.60	20.47	27.02
Adjusted EPS (Rs.)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04

INTERPRETATION: -

Interest Earned: - Interest earned is considered as base of 100%

1. *Interest Earned:* - It is the revenue earned by the bank from its core lending activity over a financial year, which is income earned on core operations.
2. *Other Income:* - It refers to the type of income that is not related to core-operations of an entity. More the other income means more efficient in non-core banking activity.
   HDFC has shown increasing trend in other income from FY 2018 is 18.97% to 23.10% in year 2022. Whereas ICICI Bank – It has other income reduced from 31.69% in 2018 to 21.44% in 2022 which less than HDFC.

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3. *Interest Expended:* - It is the amount paid on deposits accepted by the bank over financial year. This should be less in proportion to interest earned shows how efficiently you are managing the loans.
    a. HDFC – Interest expended is reduced from 50.03% in 2018 to 43.63% in 2022 of Interest earned means approximately only near to half amount is paid as interest.
    b. ICICI Bank - Interest expended is reduced from 58.11% in 2018 to 45.05% in 2022 of Interest earned. But which is still more than HDFC Bank.
4. *Operating Expenses:* - It is non-interest expenses of the banks like salaries, rents, taxes, amortization etc. over financial year

    Operating expenses of ICICI bank slightly higher i.e. 30.95% of interest earned in 2022 as compared to HDFC which is 29.31% of interest earned in 2022. HDFC is slightly more efficient compared to ICICI Bank.
5. *Total Provisions:* - It includes provisions for unrecoverable assets over financial year. It shows the lending habit. Higher the provisions, poor the lending habit of bank.

    For HDFC, it is not good sign as provisions is goes on increasing from 7.39% to11.79% but compared to ICICI, it is in better position where ICICI has to 31.49% in 2018 and reduced it effectively to keep at 10.00% as provisions and shows poor lending habit this has affected their Net profit in initial years.
6. *Profit before tax:* - It is the total profit after accounting for operating and non-operating expenses but before paying corporate tax.

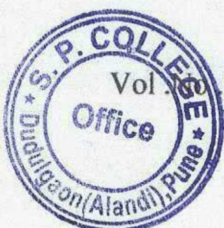
    HDFC is having PBT is quite stable and in 2022 it is 38.37% and ICICI has steadily increased their PBT from 13.53% in 2018 to 35.44% in 2022.
7. *Taxes:* - The amount of income taxes paid or payable on net earnings of the business
8. *Net Profit:* - It is the final profit left over after subtracting all operating and non-operating items from revenues.

    HDFC – Net profit shown increasing trend and increased to 28.93% in 2022 which is good sign, whereas ICICI shows also increasing trend of Net Profit and reached to 27.02% in 2022.

Balance Sheet Analysis: -

Balance Sheet (All Figures %)

NAME OF THE BANK	HDFC					ICICI				
PARTICULARS/ YEAR	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Equity and Liabilities										
Share Capital	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
Total Reserves	9.94	11.95	11.14	11.63	11.56	11.81	11.10	10.49	11.88	11.96
Deposits	74.14	74.18	74.98	76.43	75.38	63.81	67.70	70.19	75.79	75.43
Borrowings	11.57	9.41	9.45	7.76	8.93	20.80	17.14	14.83	7.45	7.60



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Other Liabilities	4.30	4.43	4.40	4.16	4.08	3.43	3.92	4.37	4.78	4.89
Total Liabilities	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Assets										
Balance with RBI	9.84	3.76	4.72	5.57	6.28	3.77	3.93	3.21	3.74	4.26
Balance with Banks	1.71	2.78	0.94	1.27	1.08	5.81	4.40	7.64	7.08	7.63
Investments	22.76	23.55	25.60	25.40	22.02	23.09	21.54	22.72	22.86	21.98
Advances	61.88	65.84	64.93	64.85	66.17	58.28	60.83	58.75	59.63	60.87
Net Block	0.34	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.29	0.90	0.82	0.77	0.72	0.66
Other Assets	3.47	3.75	3.52	2.63	4.15	8.16	8.49	6.92	5.97	4.59
Total Assets	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

INTERPRETATION: -

Total Liabilities and Total Assets: It is considered as base for calculation.

1. Total Liabilities: It is the sum of sources from Share Capital, Total Reserves, Deposits, Borrowings and other liabilities. Maximum source of funds should be from depositors as it is very cheap source and need to pay very low cost from the source.
2. *Share Capital:* - It is the part of the capital that has been obtained by issue of shares (common shares and preference shares).

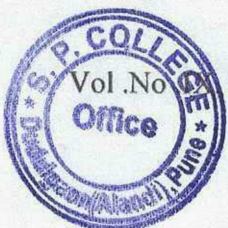
   HDFC is having only small portion of Total Liabilities which is 0.03% in 2022 and whereas ICICI is having share capital 0.10% of Total Liabilities in 2022 which is more than HDFC.
3. *Total Reserves:* - It is a certain portion of profits retained in the business to meet future contingencies and growth prospects etc.

   HDFC is raising their Total reserves upto 11.56% of Total Liabilities in 2022 and ICICI has maintained their Total reserves upto 11.96% in 2022.
4. *Deposits:* - It includes sum of all money deposited into savings, fixed deposits, term deposits etc. cheaper source of funds.

   HDFC and ICICI Bank has their source of funds is quite similar to approx. 75% in 2022 from depositors good in attracting depositors.
5. *Borrowings:* - It includes money taken from central bank or interbank bank loans.

   HDFC has more borrowings from banks 8.93% as compared to ICICI of 7.60% in 2022.
6. *Other Liabilities:* - It is the amount that is kept aside in your accounts to cover a future liability. Other liabilities are all miscellaneous obligations that a company lumps together on financial statements

   HDFC bank and ICICI bank has almost same amount of source from other liabilities with approx. 4%
7. *Total Liabilities:* - It is the combined debts that a company owes to stakeholders and others.



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Assets: - Almost similar in all aspects except Investments and Deposits.

8. Balance with RBI: - It is the short term asset for a bank in terms of cash kept with RBI HDFC has kept more Balance with RBI as compared to ICICI Bank i.e. 6.28% compared to 4.26%
9. Balance with Banks: - It is the short term loan that a bank gives to earn interest on the surplus balance.
   HDFC has only 1% of balance kept with other banks whereas ICICI has kept more funds with other banks of 7.63% of Total Assets.
10. Investments: - All investments made by the bank. Mostly it comprises of government securities, treasuries and bonds.
    HDFC and ICICI has similar proportion of investments of approx. 22% as of total assets.
11. Advances:- The total of advance of a specified sum of money to individual or business by a bank.
    HDFC has given more advances as compared to ICICI bank i.e. 66.17% of total assets compared to ICICI bank's 60.87%
12. Net block: - It is the sum of total of all the assets valued at the cost of acquisition (gross block) less accumulated depreciation on assets.
13. Other Assets: - The sum of other assets apart from loans and investments
    HDFC and ICICI bank is quite similar in trends of Net Block and Other Assets.
14. Total Assets: - Assets are anything that a business owns, has value and can be converted into cash. It includes all the current and non-current assets that a company owns.

CONCLUSION: -

In core banking – HDFC is slightly good as compared to ICICI bank in initial years of research. Where the interest expended is quite similar with ICICI bank. In Non-core banking – ICICI Bank is good in income from other sources in Initial years from 2018. Overall HDFC and ICICI Bank is similar in nature of items of Balance Sheet and Income Statement as per Common Size Statement Analysis.

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