

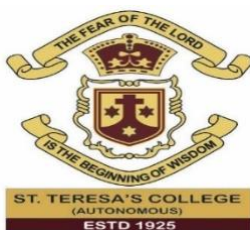
**“A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF SMALL FINANCE BANK
(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AU BANK AND UJJIVAN BANK)”**

**Project Report
Submitted by,**

**MARIYA MATHEW (Reg.No. AB20COM066)
NAVYA K K(Reg.No. AB20COM067)
NIKHITHA SABU (Reg.No. AB20COM068)**

**Under the guidance of
Dr. JENCY TREESA**

In partial fulfillment of requirements for award of degree of
Bachelor of Commerce with Finance and Taxation



**ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM
KERALA, INDIA
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ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), ERNAKULAM

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report titled '**A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF SMALL FINANCE BANK (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AU BANK AND UJJIVAN BANK)**' submitted by **MARIYA MATHEW, NAVYA KK, NIKHITHA SABU** towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Commerce** is a record of bonafide work carried out by them during the academic year 2020-23.

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Place: Ernakulam

Date:

DECLARATION

We Mariya Mathew, Navya K K, Nikhitha Sabu do hereby declare that this dissertation entitled, '**A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF SMALL FINANCE BANK (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AU BANK AND UJJIVAN BANK)**' has been prepared by us under the guidance of Dr Jency Treesa, Assistant Professor. Department of Commerce. St Teresa's College, Ernakulam.

We also declare that this dissertation has not been submitted by us fully or partly for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Title or Recognition before.

Place: Ernakulam

MARIYA MATHEW

Date:

NAVYA KK

NIKHITHA SABU

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to acknowledge all those persons who helped us in completing our project on the topic **A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF SMALL FINANCE BANK (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO AU BANK AND UJJIVAN BANK)**

First of all, we bow our heads before God Almighty for his blessings showered upon us in the conduct of the project study. Let us acknowledge our indebtedness to our beloved teacher and guide Dr Jency Treesa, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Commerce, St. Teresa's College, Ernakulam for her guidance, constant support encouragement and valuable suggestions from time to time for proper completion of the study. Besides the scholarly guidance in research, her moral support forms the foundation of this Project.

We express our sincere thanks to the Provincial Superior and Manager, Rev. Sr. Dr. Vinitha, Director, Rev. Sr. Emeline, Principal Dr. Alphonsa Vijaya Joseph and to Ms. Ann Thomas Kiriathan, Head of the Department of Commerce and all other faculties of the Department of Commerce, St. Teresa's College for their support and valuable suggestions and co-operation.

We would like to express our thanks to all colleagues who were associated with this study for their sincere contributions towards the successful completion of the project. We are deeply grateful to all people who extended their invaluable help and support in the project and the report. We also extend heartfelt thanks to our family for their constant encouragement without which this project would not have been possible.

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CHAPTER -1
INTRODUCTION

The Indian financial system is becoming more and more complex and dynamic as the changes are taking place in the business environment. Approximately, 35% of the adult population in India has an account with any formal financial Institution. This means, around 500 million people do not have access to even a bank account. The Central Government flagship program Pradhan Manthri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), with its mission to provide at least one bank account for every household in India, seems set to change the financial inclusion landscape considerably. Realising that financial inclusion will remain a dream unless a paradigm change is introduced, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), on 27th November 2014, released guidelines for a new class of banking entity called “Small Finance Banks”. Small Finance Banks (SFBs) are by definition able to meet the varied needs of low-income persons for financial services.

This project aims to compare the financial position of small finance banks with special reference to AU and Ujjivan bank.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Small Finance Banks have been installed with the goal of attaining monetary inclusion. Small finance banks awareness on imparting credit score to the unorganised quarter, micro small and medium enterprises, small and marginal farmers, and small enterprise units. The finance feature in enterprise consists of assessing economic patterns, placing economic arrangement, and making long-variety plans for enterprise exercises. Financial evaluation is part of the overall enterprise. Small Finance Banks offers finance to the underserved and unserved segments in India.

The project makes a comparative analytical study on the financial performance of Small finance banks with special reference to Au and Ujjivan Bank by analysing solvency, liquidity and profitability of the two banks.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- 1.To analyse the financial position of the two Banks over a period of 4 years.
- 2.To compare and interpret the financial performance of AU and Ujjivan Bank using Ratio analysis.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The Small Finance Bank is a non-public monetary organization that often undertakes fundamental banking sports consisting of deposit recognition and lending to unserved segments together with small enterprise units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries, and unorganised area entities. Small finance banks serve a big population – India has the world's second-biggest unbanked population, with extra than two hundred million humans missing a financial institution account and counting on coins or casual financing. Since their number one recognition is at the unserved and underserved segments, SFBs play an critical position withinside the precedence zone lending space. It promotes economic inclusion for girls through imparting loans to girls. Female clients additionally have get entry to complete banking services. SFBs are actually searching past the easy metric of “earnings improvement” to different signs of fine social impact. SFBs now no longer simplest offer banking answers however additionally empower the socioeconomic development in their clients.

In the present study, an attempt is made to evaluate and compare to makes the financial performance of Small finance banks with special reference to Au and Ujjivan Bank. This study will help to show, how by concentrating on some parameters can enhance performance of a bank. This study will also provide base for further research in the domain of comparative analysis of financial performance of small finance banks.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The small finance banks shall broadly speaking adopt the simple banking features of accepting deposits and lending to the small enterprise units, micro and small industries, marginal farmers, and unorganized sector. The project is pertained to data available for the past 4 years of two banks AU bank and Ujjivan bank are selected at random as representatives of small finance banks. It enables to understand financial performance of two banks. The conclusion is drawn from the analysis done with ratio analysis.

RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY

This study is descriptive and analytical in nature. It is based on secondary data ie, the financial statements such as profit and loss account and balance sheet for the past 4 years from 2019 to

2022. In addition to this the other secondary sources include websites of AU bank and Ujjivan bank.

LIMITATIONS

- 1.The whole study is done on the basis of secondary data.
- 2.As the topic is wide, all matters regarding the study could not be analysed.
- 3.The scope of study is limited to 4 years.

KEYWORDS

1.Ratio analysis: Ratio analysis is the process of determining and interpreting numerical relationships based on financial statements. A ratio is a statistical yardstick that provides a measure of the relationship between two variable or figures.

2.Financial analysis: Financial analysis is the examination of a business from a variety of perspectives Indore to fully understand the greater financial situation and determine how best to strengthen the business. A financial analysis looks at many aspects of a business from its profitability and stability to it's solvency and liquidity.

3.Turnover: Turnover is an accounting concept that calculates how quickly a business conducts its operations. Most often, turnover is used to understand how quickly a company collects cash from accounts receivable or how fast the company sells its inventory.

4. Profitability: Profitability is a measure of an organization's profit relative to its expenses. Organizations that are more efficient will realize more profit as a percentage of its expenses than a less-efficient organization, which must spend more to generate the same profit.

CHAPETERISATION

Chapter 1 – Introduction: This chapter contains a brief introduction about the topic, significance of the study, scope of the study, problem statement, objectives of the study, methodology, limitations, keywords and chapterisation.

Chapter 2- Review of Literature: This chapter deals with review of literature which includes previous studies conducted on the topic financial analysis of small finance banks.

Chapter 3 – Theoretical Framework: This chapter deals with theoretical frameworks. It collects and compiles information relating with the topic.

Chapter 4- Data Analysis and Interpretation: This chapter deals with the analysis of collected data. It uses tables, bar graphs, line charts, and pie charts for presenting data.

Chapter 5- Summary, Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions: This chapter shows the summary of the study, findings, recommendations and conclusions.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

Kanika Gupta (2017)-“Funding Gap analysis of micro finance institutions (MFIs) converted in to small finance banks in India”- This studies paper goals at accomplishing descriptive, exploratory and investment hole evaluation of the Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) transformed into Small Finance Banks (SFBs). The exploratory research has been capable of solution questions associated with inception of differentiated banking and the motives for hole among current degree of economic literacy with the preferred one. The descriptive evaluation gives vertical evaluation of stability sheets of MFIs together with ratio evaluation to examine reassets of budget used to lend and the present day country of capital structure. Funding hole evaluation has been carried out to apprehend monetary role strength.

G Alex Rajesh (2021)-“Impact of capital structure on financial performance of small finance banks”- This research is to look into the effect of financial leverage on the financial performance of small Indian banks. Return on assets and return on equity are the dependent variables in this research. The independent variables in this study are debt ratio, debt to equity ratio, interest coverage ratio, and cash coverage ratio. From 2017 through 2021, a sample of six small financial banks was used. Secondary data is the type of information that is utilised. Purposive sampling was used to collect data.

M.Ramamoorthy(2017)“Payment and small finance banks” – A step to foster financial inclusion” The RBI guidelines for payment banks have been analysed by the author to explain the opportunities and challenges from the perspective of the payment banks. The increasing competitiveness of the banking sector with the entry of payment banks need to be interpreted in the light of the RBI policies. A similar analysis has been offered for the small finance banks as well. Thereafter, the impact of payment banks and small finance banks on financial inclusion has been explained with the help of a SWOT analysis.

Pritha Chaturvedi(2022)-“The Role of small finance banks in promoting financial inclusion in India”-This article examines the importance of financial inclusion for a high-priority sector in India that is currently unbanked or under banked. It highlights the RBI’s policy of promoting financial inclusion, as well as the recent licensing of Small Finance Banks to that end. Small finance banks have a strong commitment to serving the rural and urban poor, as well as the unbanked, but they face significant challenges in terms of building the necessary capacity and infrastructure to serve a diverse client base, as well as retraining their existing workforce to provide a more comprehensive service than a typical MFI. The article looks into the standards that the RBI used to license these banks, as well as the challenges and concerns that a diverse group of stakeholders of the SFBs have. Small financing banks’ impact on financial inclusion is also a topic of interest for the study.

S Gnana Sugirtham, M Gowri (2021)- “Asset Liability management of small finance banks in India”-Asset Liability Management (ALM) is a regulatory requirement in India and also required for strategic Bank Management. ALM provides an integrative and innovative perspective to the Balance Sheet Management of Banks. Gap Analysis, a technique of Asset

Liability Management is used to analyze the Liquidity Risk or Interest Rate Risk. In this paper, Gap Analysis Technique (maturity profiling) has been used to analyze the Liquidity Risk of Small Finance Banks in India during the period 2020-2021. It was concluded that the majority of the Banks taken for study were exposed to liquidity risk.

Pulak konar, Ram Pratap Sinha, Samriddhi Gosh, Banhi Guha (2022)- activities of Indian small finance banks: A Fuzzy DEA approach” -This article is to promote financial inclusion in the niche market for the less privileged class of the society by allowing small finance banks that are specialized in terms of activity with a regional focus and the target population. The present study makes an efficiency evaluation of the small finance banks operating in India for the period 2017–2020. In view of the smallness of the sample size, the study estimates efficiency, not by the conventional data envelopment analysis (DEA)-based point estimates. Instead, it estimates efficiency by applying the Guo–Tanaka fuzzy DEA model.

T Augustus Immanuel pauldurai, J Anitha, M vijila (2022)-“Analysing the financial soundness and resilience of select small finance bank’s with RBI’s Big Data”- In this work, Origin Pro statistical software has been used to analyze the profitability, liquidity coverage ratio, asset quality, capital adequacy, and the growth rate of business and income. Cloud technology and big data analytics have encroached on the entire business environment now and the financial sector is not an exception. Data of all financial transactions are captured by RBI and stored in their central server which can be accessed by the users for analysis and research. However sensitive and confidential data are available only for authorized users. Small Finance Banks (SFBs) are a new variant of financial institution exclusively for penetration of banking services into un-served and underserved pockets through financial inclusion and making banking services, particularly credit, available to people who have no or little access to such services. Now it is four years since SFBs were started. At this juncture, a performance analysis of the SFBs is imperative to understand how they have performed so far and how far they are healthy, stable and sound, so that they can take forward and implement the agenda of financial inclusion successfully. The same has been studied from the data drawn from big data of RBI.

MS Ali, VS kaveri (2021)- Small finance banks in India : “A review of performance”-The review covers profitability, assets quality, and operational capability of SFBs based on the annual data of these banks and applies a regression model. The statistical results indicate that bank specific variables viz., Net Non-Performing Assets (NNPA) ratio and Cost Income Ratio (CIR) and Non-Interest Income ratio are the important determinants of Return on Assets (ROA). Further, ROA is inversely in relationship with NNPA ratio & CIR, and directly in relationship with Non-interest Income ratio and size of the bank. It is also found that these banks face numerous issues such as low declining profitability, lower share of CASA deposits, heavy dependence on borrowings, increasing bad debts, etc. To resolve such issues, several strategies are suggested in the paper to ensure that SFBs shall continue to serve the people down the line by remaining financially viable.

Saranya sasidharan(2021) -“ESAF small finance banks : An overview Towards-Origin-Service Rendered and Recent Developments”- ESAF is Small Finance financial institution and those banks offer easy banking offerings within the form of accepting deposits and lending money. It is a newly brought and rapidly developing financial institution in Kerala. This study is involved with approximately ESAF Small Finance Bank and the way the small finance banks fluctuate from different banks. Therefore, through the test particularly makes a speciality of the ESAF small finance monetary institution, the several services supplied the usage of ESAF banks to the society and the modern dispositions of ESAF financial institution.

Jeeban Jyoti Mohanty(2018)-“Leveraging Small finance banks In Achieving Financial Inclusion In India”- This paper discusses the diverse elements of economic exclusion and the position of SFB in increasing the get entry to finance time table of the government. The look at additionally delves into the want and significance of Small Finance Bank in attaining the economic inclusion in India and attempts to recognize the numerous transformational demanding situations of MFI into Small Finance Bank. The have a look at has applied secondary facts sourced from reports, journals, articles to be had at RBI database, MFIN Micrometer, CGAP, MicroSave, World Bank and NITI Aayog, etc. Techniques of easy facts had been implemented for analysing the information and getting the effects to derive a logical conclusion. The have a look at discovered that there’s large capacity within the rural market; SFB desires to broaden appropriate products, credible approach and a robust distributional channel to draw the ability clients. In addition to it, there’s a want for value powerful cell primarily based totally era deployments which might be higher proper to attain underserved areas. The destiny of SFB will decide the direction that microfinance region will take.

Himanshu Singh, Pawan Kumar (2015)- “Challenges to small finance banks”- In this paper, analysis of small finance banks has been carried out. The paper looks into the challenges which the license holders might face once they start the operations. They interviewed executives at four of the ten license holders – Mr. H.K.N. Raghavan, CEO at Equitas Holdings, Mr. Rajat Singh, Chief approach officer at Ujjivan Microfinance, Mr. Rangarajan, Vice President at Janalakshmi Financial Services and Mr. Sarvjit Singh Samra, Managing Director at Capital Local Area Bank. Also looked at earlier attempts made by RBI for financial inclusion and why they have failed to deliver what they were expected to. It is important for new set of banks to learn from the mistakes

Kandalgonkar, Sanjay, Harche kar, Jyoti Suraj (2021)- “Small finance banks”-A step ahead for unbanked area – The present article is an overview about beginning and development of small finance banks. SFBs are supposed to use High tech, low cost operations to address the loans and remittance needs of small enterprises, farmers etc. Small finance banks are a new form of banks that was launched into the Indian banking system in 2015 to cater to the specialised need of niche consumers. These banks are working to expect basic banking services and increases financial inclusion in the country.

Sankarshan Basu, Jaslena Bawa(2022)-“Shadow Banking and Non Banking financial companies in India”- This article looks at shadow banking in the Indian financial markets context. It also considers the role that Non-Banking Finance Companies play in the Indian markets as a complimentary lending mechanism to banks and highlight some of the challenges and issues that have been generated due to it. The article also highlights some of the recent problems in this sector in the Indian market and suggests some potential solutions.

Ciby Joseph(2013)- Advanced credit risk analysis and management- “It discusses various techniques to measure, analyze and manage credit risk for both lenders and borrowers”- This Study begins by defining what credit is and its advantages and disadvantages, the causes of credit risk, a brief historical overview of credit risk analysis and the strategic importance of credit risk in institutions that rely on claims or debtors. The book then details various techniques to study the entity level credit risks, including portfolio level credit risks. It covers credit risk grading and explains concepts including PD, EAD and LGD. It also highlights the distinction with equity risks and touches on credit risk pricing and the importance of credit risk in Basel Accords I, II and III. The two most common credit risks, project finance credit risk and working capital credit risk, are covered in detail with illustrations. The role of diversification and credit derivatives in credit portfolio management is considered. It also reflects on how the credit crisis develops in an economy by referring to the bubble formation.

Felice Joy , V Ambilikumar (2022)- “Corporate social responsibility practice of small finance banks in India” - This paper made an attempt to identify the thrust area of CSR activities of SFBs and examine their CSR spending. The findings reveal that SFBs are given less attention to CSR activities related to environmental protection. Equitas and ESAF SFBs are the major contributors to CSR activities. A holistic approach to business growth based on the dual goals of commercial success and social impact is the aim of every small finance bank (SFB) in India. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities of these banks pay attention to develop the society. Also, it is essential for a competitive edge.

Monali Roy, Rinkoo Shantnu (2021) –“financial analysis of small finance banks in India through CAMEL Rating” - This paper attempts to apply the CAMEL rating on ten small finance banks in India. The overall financial performance of these banks has been assessed. CAMEL rating system is used to evaluate the overall performance of the banks and to determine their strengths and weaknesses. The study is based on secondary data based on annual reports of these small finance banks for the financial year 2019-20. Descriptive analysis was done through ranking in each of the parameters of CAMEL rating. The findings of the study are that there is a difference in financial performance of the small finance banks in India. The best performer and worst performer was also assessed

Amulya Neelam,A Tiwari (2019)-“Tracking performance of small finance banks against financial inclusion goals” - In this report, we reviewed a new type of bank, a variation of the universal bank, called the Small Finance Bank (SFB which was introduced in 2015 with the Reserve Bank of India)RBI issuing in-principle approvals to ten financial services providers. SFBs are authorised to perform all the banking functions–payments, accepting deposits and lending. This makes them functionally identical to universal banks. However, given the SFBs’ financial inclusion focus, there are essential differences brought about by the business-model-level regulatory prescriptions of the RBI. The requirement for fulfilling priority sector lending is higher for SFBs—at 75% of its Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) compared to the 40% for the universal banks. Also, to benefit small borrowers, SFBs have a restriction on their loan portfolio that requires 50% of the portfolio to be comprised of loans and advances of up to Rs. 25 lakhs.

K Poornima (2012)- “Study on consumer perception on micro credit attribute of SFBs Ujjivan and equitas” - This Study is undertaken to examine the customer perception on attributes of micro credit products of Equitas and Ujjivan Small Banks. Data was collected from customers and the same was verified by Bank Officials to check the reliability. Using basic statistical tools, analysis is done, and the findings were presented for the benefit of all the stake holders to seek the answers for customer requirements. It is concluded that Small Finance Banks are working in true spirit of Financial Inclusion. The volume of operations and performance justified the intention of Reserve Bank of India in realizing the dream of Financial Inclusion.

Bhaskar Arora, Saurabh Sharma, Manvinder Singh, Pahwa, Shailesh yadav (2018)-“ Study on Role Of small finance banks for achieving financial inclusion in India”- This paper focuses on effective financial system and for the same government has introduced various initiatives starting from Jandhan Yojana to giving licenses to local bank to operate as Small Bank in India. The paper highlights the role of Small Banks in the growth and development of economy by involving more people into the formal financial sector through financial inclusion. Financial Inclusion or inclusive financing is the delivery of financial services at affordable cost to vulnerable and weaker section of the society in comparison to financial exclusion where those services are not available due to less affordability and lack of reach to this under privileged section of society.

Girish Joshi, Bindya Kohli Sandeep Nalawade(2021)-“ Are small finance banks acting as catalyst for financial inclusion in India? A phenomenological study” - This research shows that the current literature on financial inclusion is inadequate to explain the behavior of the needy in India. Study found multiple themes of financial inclusion, namely, financial literacy, self-esteem, use of technology, prompt repayment, credit identity, cross-referencing and financial stability. Although overall results are positive, to generalize the results, SFBs need to spend some more time in business. The findings of this study can be of global benefit to micro-finance organizations of a similar scale to achieve financial inclusion and business improvement.

Chapter 3

Theoretical Framework

INTRODUCTION

A financial institution is an economic organization that accepts deposits from the general public and creates a call for deposit whilst concurrently making loans. Lending sports may be without delay executed through the financial institution or in a roundabout way thru capital markets.

Because banks play vital position in monetary balance and the economic system of a country, maximum jurisdictions workout an excessive diploma of law over banks. Most nations have institutionalized a gadget called fractional reserve banking, beneathneath which banks maintain liquid property same to most effective an element in their modern liabilities. In addition to different guidelines meant to make sure liquidity, banks are normally challenge to minimal capital necessities primarily based totally on a worldwide set of capital standards, the Basel Accords.

SFB are a type of niche banks in India. Banks with a small finance bank (SFB) license can provide basic banking service of acceptance of deposits and lending. The aim behind these is to provide financial inclusion to sections of the economy not being served by other banks, such as small business units, small and marginal farmers, micro and small industries and unorganised sector entities. The primary focus of small finance banks is to deliver banking services to marginalised sections of society with effective functioning. However, they need to follow the rules and guidelines provided by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India. These institutions provide banking services such as lending and taking deposits, like other commercial banks. Small Finance Banks basically work as savings vehicles as well, as they are engaged in offering credit facilities to small business units, micro and small industries, small and marginal farmers and other unorganised sectors through their advanced technology & low-cost operations.

Small Finance Banks were established with the objective of achieving financial inclusion. Small finance banks focus on providing credit to the unorganized sector, micro small and medium enterprises, small and marginal farmers, and small business units.

AU BANK: AU Small Finance Bank Limited is an Indian Small finance bank, based in Jaipur, India. It was founded as vehicle finance company AU Financiers (India) Ltd in 1996 and converted to a small finance bank on 19 April 2017. The Bank offers loans, deposits and payment products and services. The company was founded by Sanjay Agarwal (managing director and CEO of AU Small Finance Bank) as a private limited company, and publicly listed in an IPO on 29 June 2017. A merit holder Chartered Accountant and a first generation entrepreneur, he holds 28.5% stake in the Bank. He is supported by a team of 23,486 employees. AU Small Finance Bank is listed on NSE & BSE with market capitalization of Rs. 37,942 crores. On its first day of trading, the stock rose 51% to be the most expensive bank in India based on price-to-book. In November 2017, the Reserve Bank of India added the bank to its schedule of commercial banks, further improving the bank's growth prospects by reducing the cost of short-term funds and improving the bank's ability to provide services.



UJJIVAN BANK: Ujjivan Small Finance Bank Limited is a mass market focused bank in India, catering to financially unserved and under-served segments and committed to building financial inclusion in the country. Ujjivan Financial Services Limited (UFSL) commenced operations as an NBFC in 2005 with the mission to provide a full range of financial services to the ‘economically active poor’ who were not adequately served by financial institutions. Ujjivan Small Finance Bank (USFB) Limited is among the leading small finance banks in the country. As a mass market bank, it remains committed to serve the unserved and underserved segments through financial and digital inclusion. We are now a one-stop destination for financial services and offer personalised customer experience to our wide customer base. With technology as a key enabler, Ujjivan Small Finance Bank continues to expand its reach and enhance customer experience. The strengthened digital interfaces, across regions and languages has empowered customers to seek timely and easy access to finance; at all times. This has further enabled the Bank to deepen its customer connect across diverse locations. Ujjivan Financial Services Limited (UFSL) commenced operations as an NBFC in 2005, with the mission to provide a full range of financial services to the ‘economically active poor’ who were not adequately served by financial institutions.



CONCEPTS

Solvency: Solvency is the ability of a company to meet its long-term debts and financial obligations. Solvency can be an important measure of financial health, since it's one way of demonstrating a company's ability to manage its operations into the foreseeable future. The quickest way to assess a company's solvency is by checking its shareholders' equity on the balance sheet, which is the sum of a company's assets minus liabilities. Assets minus liabilities is the quickest way to assess a company's solvency. The solvency ratio calculates net income depreciation and amortization / total liabilities. This ratio is commonly used first when building out a solvency analysis. There are also other ratios that can help to more deeply analyze a company's solvency. The interest coverage ratio divides operating income by interest expense to show a company's ability to pay the interest on its debt. A higher interest coverage ratio indicates greater solvency. The debt-to-assets ratio divides a company's debt by the value of its assets to provide indications of capital structure and solvency health.

Liquidity: Liquidity refers to the efficiency or ease with which an asset or security can be converted into ready cash without affecting its market price. The most liquid asset of all is cash itself. It also refers to the ease with which an asset, or security, can be converted into ready cash without affecting its market price. Liquidity ratios are a measure of the ability of a company to pay off its short-term liabilities. Liquidity ratios determine how quickly a company can convert the assets and use them for meeting the dues that arise. The higher the ratio, the easier is the ability to clear the debts and avoid defaulting on payments. Liquidity ratios determine how quickly a company can convert the assets and use them for meeting the dues that arise. The higher the ratio, the easier is the ability to clear the debts and avoid defaulting on payments.

Profitability: Profitability is a situation in which an entity is generating a profit. Profitability arises when the aggregate amount of revenue is greater than the aggregate amount of expenses

in a reporting period. If an entity is recording its business transactions under the accrual basis of accounting, it is quite possible that the profitability condition will not be matched by the cash flows generated by the organization, since some accrual-basis transactions (such as depreciation) do not involve cash flows. Profitability can be achieved in the short term through the sale of assets that garner immediate gains. However, this type of profitability is not sustainable. An organization must have a business model that allows its ongoing operations to generate a profit, or else it will eventually fail. Profitability is one of the measures that can be used to derive the valuation of a business, usually as a multiple of the annual amount of profitability. A better approach to business valuation is a multiple of annual cash flows, since this better reflects the stream of net cash receipts that a buyer can expect to receive. Profitability is measured with the net profit ratio and the earnings per share ratio. The net profit ratio compares after-tax profits to revenues, while the earnings per share ratio presents profits on a per-share basis.

Ratio Analysis: Analysis is a quantitative analysis of data enclosed in an enterprise's financial statements. It is used to assess multiple perspectives of an enterprise's working and financial performance such as its liquidity, turnover, solvency and profitability. To put it in other words, Ratio analysis is the method of analysing and comparing financial data by computing meaningful financial statement value percentages rather than comparing line items from each financial statement. Ratio analysis compares line-item data from a company's financial statements to reveal insights regarding profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, and solvency. Ratio analysis can mark how a company is performing over time, while comparing a company to another within the same industry or sector. Ratio analysis is a quantitative method of gaining insight into a company's liquidity, operational efficiency, and profitability by studying its financial statements such as the balance sheet and income statement. Ratio analysis is a cornerstone of fundamental equity analysis.

Debt-equity ratio: The debt-to-equity ratio (D/E) is a financial ratio indicating the relative percentage of shareholders' equity and debt used to finance a company's assets.

Overall Solvency ratio: A solvency ratio measures how well a company's cash flow can cover its long-term debt. Solvency ratios are a key metric for assessing the financial health of a company and can be used to determine the chance that a company will default on its debt.

Current Ratio: The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. It tells investors and analysts how a company can maximize the current assets on its balance sheet to satisfy its current debt and other payables.

Net Profit Ratio: Net profit ratio establishes a relationship between net profit earned and net revenue generated from operations (net sales). Net profit ratio is a profitability ratio which is expressed as a percentage hence it is multiplied by 100.

Quick Ratio: Quick ratio, also known as the acid-test ratio is a type of liquidity ratio, which measures the ability of a company to use its near cash or quick assets to extinguish or retire its current liabilities immediately. It is defined as the ratio between quickly available or liquid assets and current liabilities. Quick assets are current assets that can probably be quickly converted to cash at close to their book values.

Proprietary Ratio: A proprietary ratio is a type of solvency ratio that helps determine the amount or contribution of shareholders or proprietors toward the total assets of the business. It is also known as the equity ratio or shareholders' equity ratio or net worth ratio. Return on asset ratio

Return on Asset: The return on total assets ratio is calculated by dividing a company's earnings after tax by its total assets. Total assets are equal to the sum of the shareholders' equity and the company's debt. This value is found on the company's balance sheet.

Profit margin ratio: The profit margin ratio determines what percentage of a company's sales consists of net income. It provides a measurement of how much earnings are generated from a company's sales. This number is useful for determining how properly an organization's finances are being managed.

Debt to asset ratio: The debt-to-total-assets ratio indicates how much of a business is owned by creditors in comparison with how much of the company's assets are owned by shareholders. It is one of three calculations used to measure debt capacity, along with the debt servicing ratio and the debt-to-equity ratio.

Credit deposit ratio: The credit deposit ratio is the ratio of how much a bank lends out of deposits it has mobilized. It indicates how much of each rupee of deposit goes towards credit markets in a certain region.

Types of small finance banks

- AU Small finance Bank limited
- Capital Small finance Bank limited
- Equitas Small finance Bank limited
- Suryoday Small finance Bank limited
- Ujjivan Small finance Bank limited
- Utkarsh Small finance Bank limited
- Fincare Small finance Bank limited
- Jana Small finance Bank limited
- North Small finance Bank limited
- Shivalik Small finance Bank limited
- Unity Small finance Bank limited

Key Benefits to maintaining account in Small finance Bank:

Keeping an account in a small finance bank is usually not the first option among small investors. Some depositors, however, tend to maintain a spare bank account in small finance banks simply because they offer a higher rate of interest on fixed deposits when compared to big commercial names. There is evidently not a big difference between a big commercial bank and a small finance bank when it comes to savings bank deposits. While the big banks offer around 5 percent on their fixed deposits per annum, the small finance banks offer around 6 percent.

Chapter 4
Data Collection and Analysis

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we compared and analysis the financial position and performance of au and ujjivan bank by using financial statements of both banks. Secondary data is used for this purpose. The data is collected for four years, 2019 to 2022. Ratio analysis is used to analyse the liquidity, profitability and solvency position of both banks.

4.1 Debt to Equity

a) AU Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Long term Debt	Shareholders Fund	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	35879.78	7472.68	4.8
	2021	9336.78	6172.071	1.51
	2020	11602.33	4324.68	0.03
	2019	10037.476	29944.95	3.401

Table 4a.1

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Long term Debt	Shareholders Fund	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	2509.61	2560.43	0.98
	2021	4025.94	2975.02	1.35
	2020	4443.03	2966.3	1.49
	2019	4543.14	1619.63	2.80

Table 4b.1

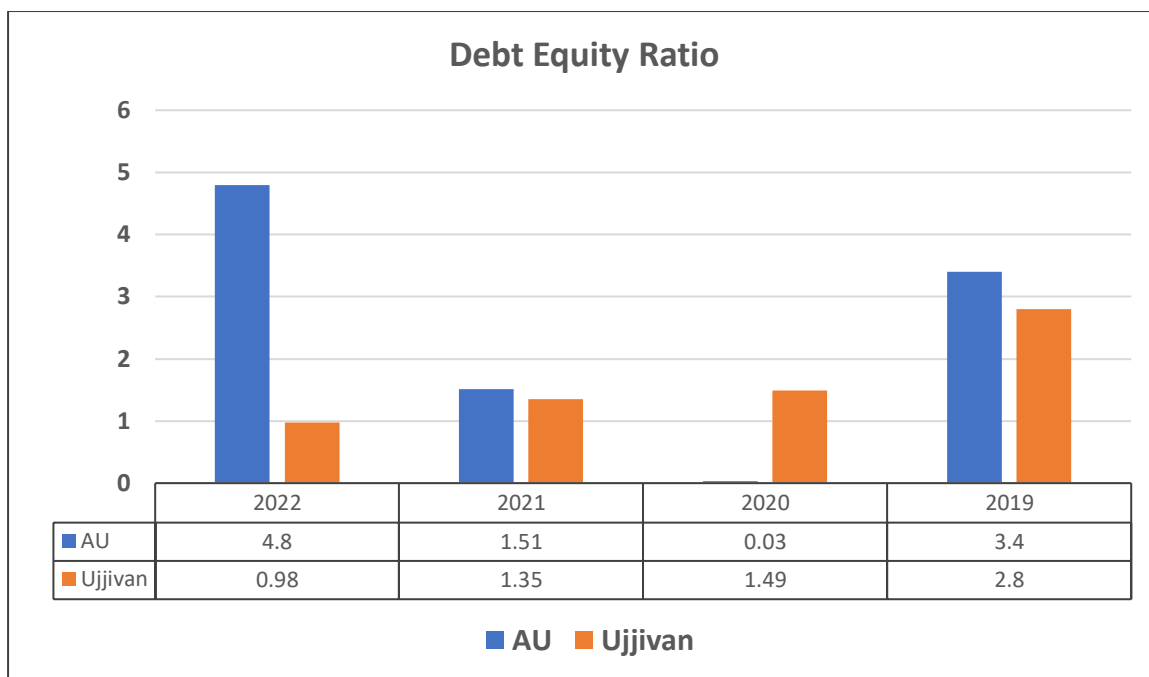


Chart 4c.1

Interpretation

Debt to equity ratio is used to measure the financial leverage. The ideal Debt to equity ratio is 2 or 2.5. AU Bank's Debt to equity ratio is fluctuating. It is rise in 2019, later it follows decreasing trend. Whereas it is 1.51% in 2020 rose to 4.8% in 2022. Ujjivan banks Debt to equity ratio in 2019 is 2.80%, later it decreases to 0.98 % in 2022. AU bank maintain a good Debt equity position, whereas Ujjivan Bank shows a decreasing trend.

4.2 Overall Solvency Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	58575.40	69077.80	0.85
	2021	45316.09	51591.3	0.88
	2020	37766.26	42143.07	0.89
	2019	29459.91	32622.80	0.90

Table 4a.2

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Total Liabilities	Total Assets	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	20801.83	23604.46	0.88
	2021	17161.71	20380.45	0.84
	2020	15223.51	18411.23	0.82
	2019	13742.21	13742.21	0.86

Table 4b.2

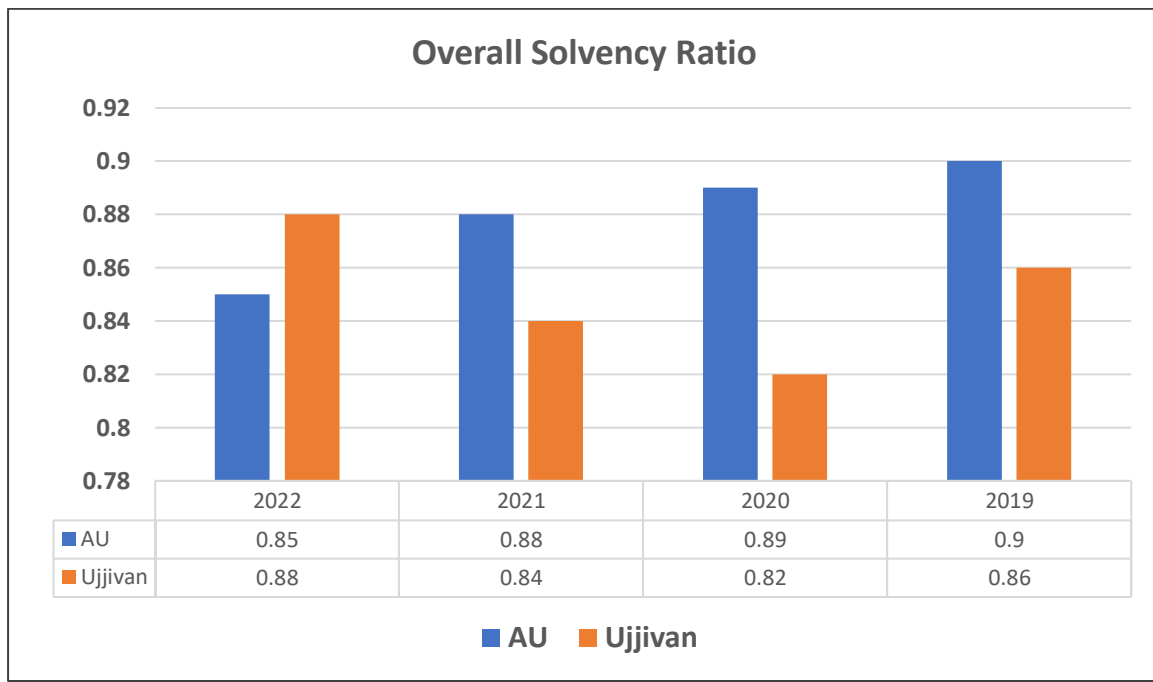


Chart 4c.2

Interpretation

An overall solvency ratio measures how well a company cash flow can cover its long term debt. Solvency ratio of 0.5 is generally considered as good. AU Bank and Ujjivan Bank has maintained a healthy solvency position throughout the past 4 years.

4.3 Credit Deposit Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Total Advances	Total Deposits	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	46095.26	52584.62	87.65
	2021	34608.91	35979.31	96.19
	2020	26992.42	26163.93	103.17
	2019	22818.73	19422.44	117.49

Table 4a.3

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Total Advances	Total Deposits	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	16303.17	18292.22	89.12
	2021	14493.95	13135.77	110.33
	2020	14043.64	10780.48	130.26
	2019	10552.45	7379.44	142.99

Table 4b.3

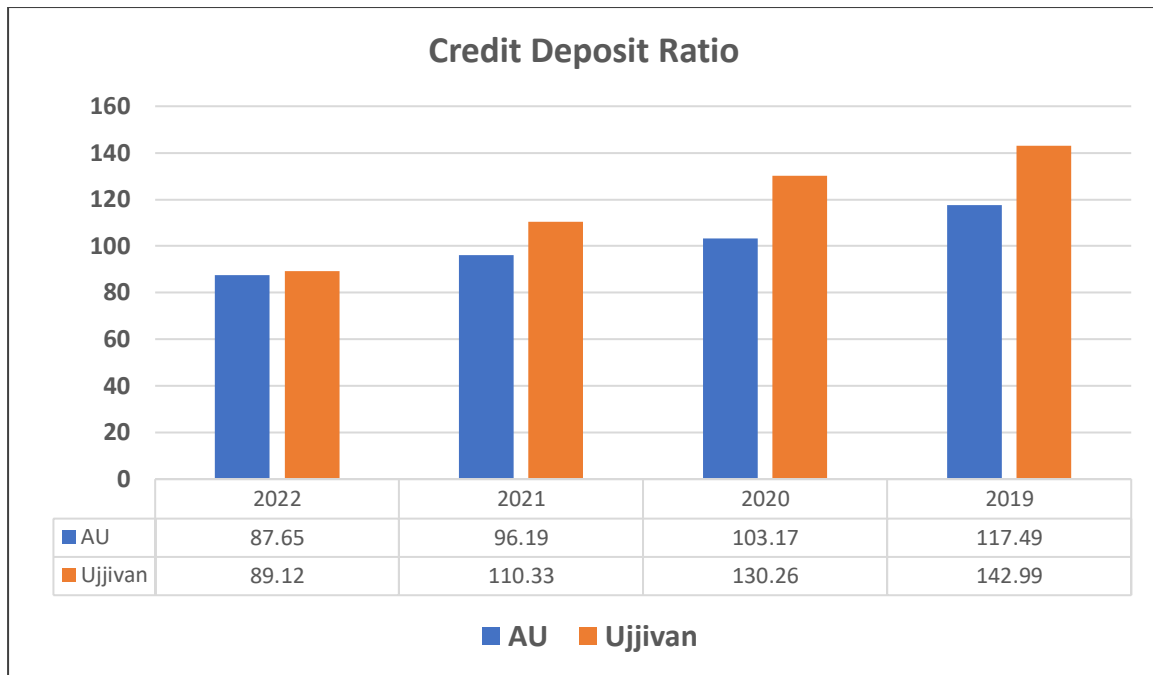


Chart 4c.3

Interpretation

The ideal loan to deposit ratio is 80% to 90%. AU bank shows a fluctuating Trend in the proportion of total advances to total deposit. It is 87.65 in 2022 and 96.19 in 2021. It shows that AU bank maintains a good credit deposit ratio. But in 2020 and 2019 credit deposit ratio is beyond 100%. It means that bank will not have sufficient reserve for expect/ unexpected contingencies. Ujjivan bank also shows a fluctuating trend. It is 89.12 in 2022. But in past 3 years it's beyond 100%. Currently both bank's have good credit deposit ratio as compared to the previous years

4.4 Current Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	67455.23	61563.79	1.09
	2021	51108.93	45256.09	1.12
	2020	41695.08	37766.26	0.90
	2019	32175.76	29459.91	1.09

Table 4a.4

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	23355.07	20801.83	1.12
	2021	20099.73	17161.71	1.17
	2020	18110.75	15223.51	1.18
	2019	13457.76	11922.58	1.13

Table 4b.4

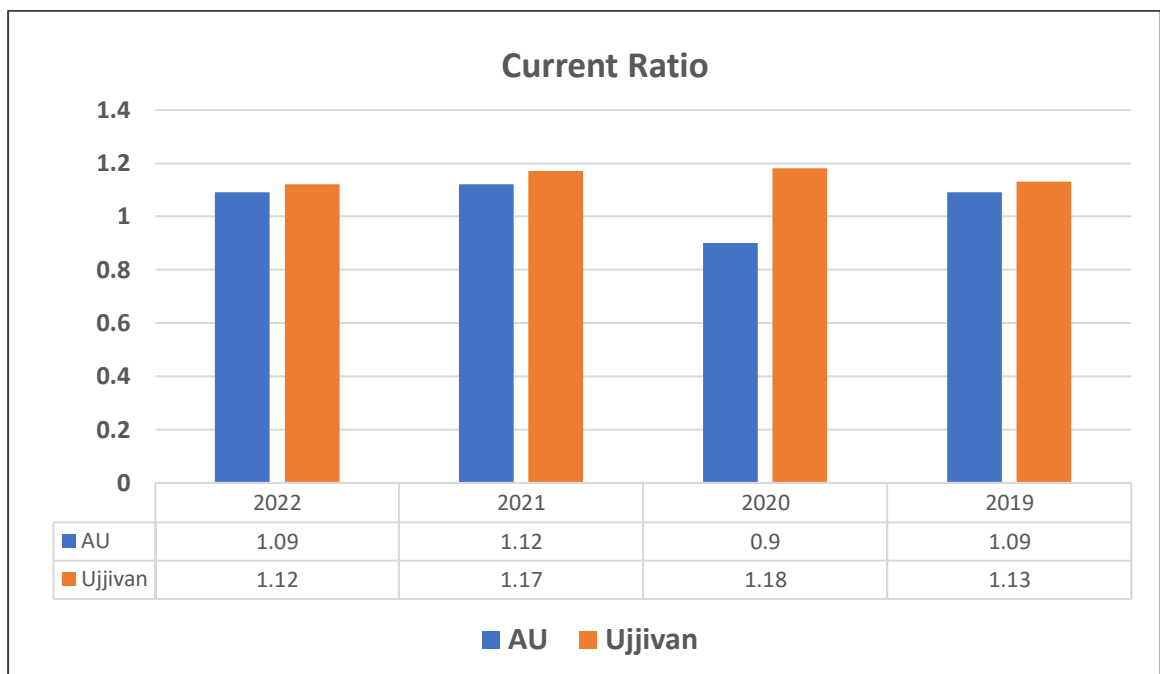


Chart 4c.4

Interpretation

Current ratio explains the relationship between current assets and current And current liabilities. The ideal ratio is considered between 1.2 or 2. AU Bank maintains a good current ratio in 2019, whereas in 2020, AU bank Fails to maintain the ideal ratio. But in 2021 and 2022, AU Bank maintains the ideal ratio. Ujjivan Bank maintained the ideal ratio throughout the past 4 years.

4.5 Net Profit to Owned Fund Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Net Profit	Owned Fund	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	1129.83	7514.01	15.03
	2021	1170.68	6275.22	18.65
	2020	674.78	4376.81	15.41
	2019	381.81	3162.89	12.07

Table 4a.5

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Net Profit	Owned Fund	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	-414.59	2802.63	-14.79
	2021	8.30	3218.75	25.78
	2020	349.92	3187.73	10.97
	2019	199.22	1819.63	10.94

Table 4b.5

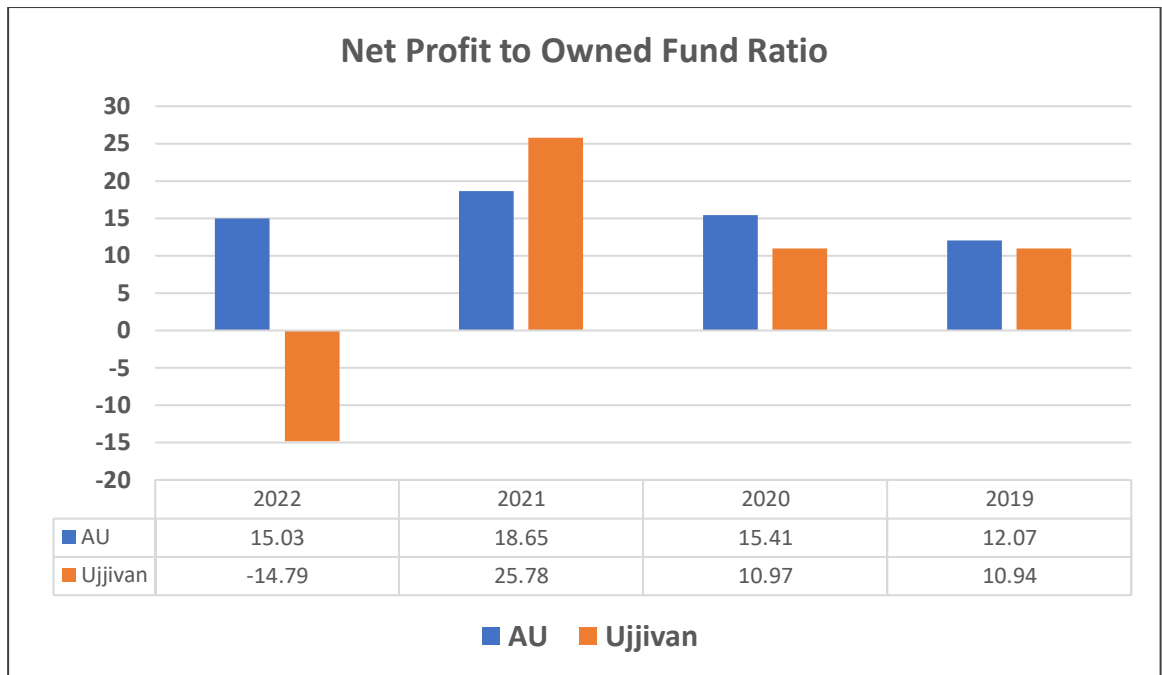


Chart 4c.5

Interpretation

Net profit to owned fund ratio is used to measure the Bank’s profit to the total amount of the money brought into the Bank. Net profit ratio of 10%-20% is considered as good. AU bank maintains a good net profit ratio. It is 12.07 % in 2019 rose to 18.65% in 2021. Whereas in 2022 it decreases to 15.03%. But it maintains a good net profit ratio throughout the past 4 years. Ujjivan bank shows an increasing trend from 2019 to 2021. But in 2022 it decreased to -14.7% because of net loss.

4.6 Quick Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Quick Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	9050.47	61563.79	0.11
	2021	5684.61	45256.09	0.12
	2020	4034.44	37766.26	0.10
	2019	2195.36	29459.91	0.07

Table 4a.6

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Quick Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	2898.97	20801.83	0.13
	2021	3089.33	17161.91	0.18
	2020	1670.97	15223.51	0.10
	2019	1378.69	11922.58	0.11

Table 4b.6

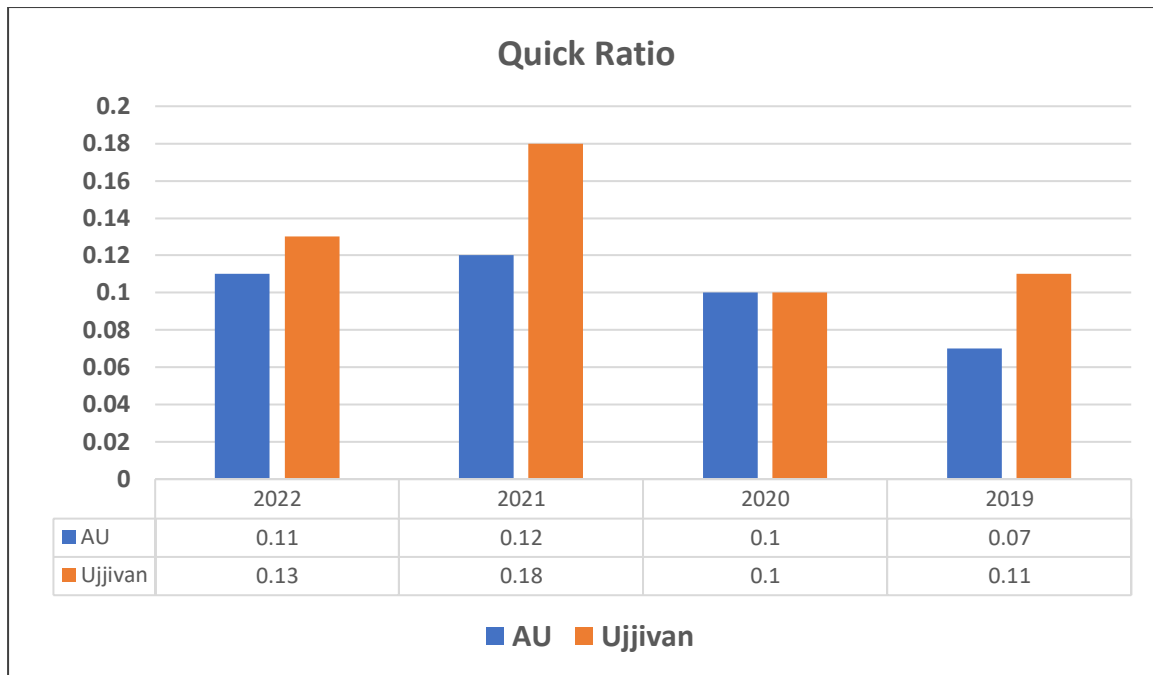


Chart 4c.6

Interpretation

The ideal quick ratio is 1:1, AU Bank and ujjivan bank maintained a ratio below 1, It means that bank's quick assets are equal to its current liabilities. So both bank's are fails to maintain the ideal ratio.

4.7 Proprietary Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Shareholders Fund	Total Assets	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	7514.01	69077.80	10.87
	2021	6275.22	51591.31	12.16
	2020	4376.81	42143.07	10.38
	2019	3162.89	32622.80	9.69

Table 4a.7

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Shareholders Fund	Total Assets	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	2802.63	23604.46	11.87
	2021	20380.45	20380.45	15.79
	2020	18411.23	18411.23	17.31
	2019	13742.21	13142.21	13.24

Table 4b.7

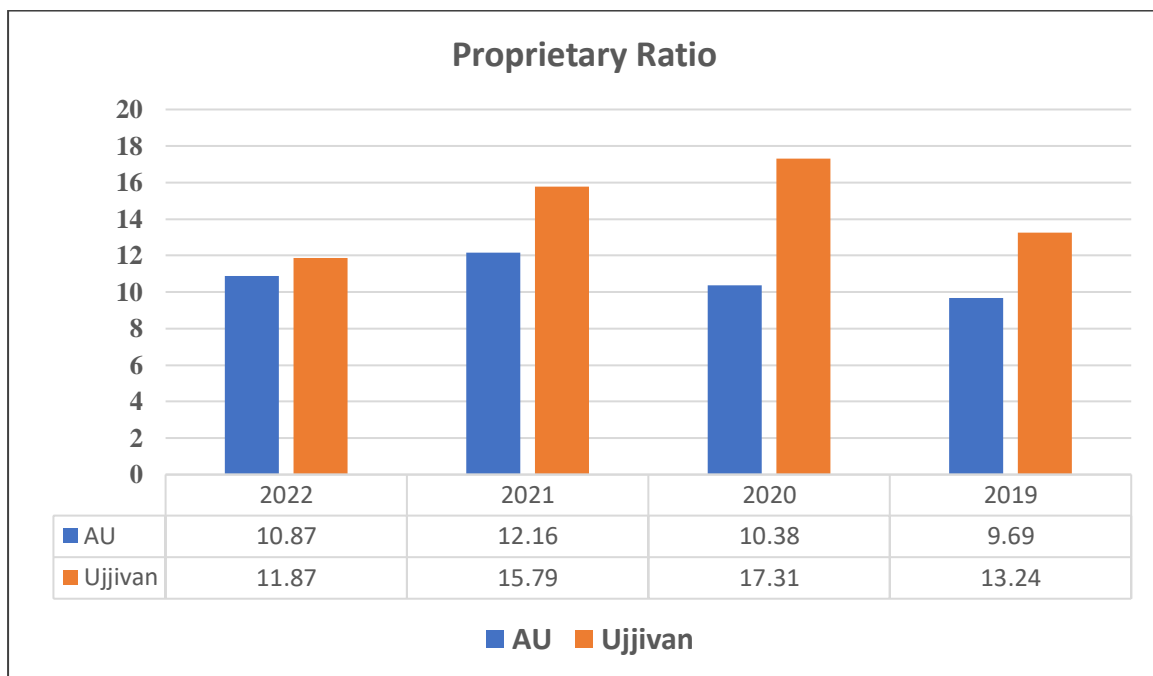


Chart 4c.7

Interpretation

AU bank and Ujjivan bank show a fluctuating trend. AU bank's proprietary ratio in 2019 is 9.69, it rose to 12.16 in 2021. But in 2022, it follows a decreasing trend. Whereas Ujjivan Bank's proprietary ratio in 2019 is 13.24 rose to 17.31 in 2020. Proprietary ratio in 2022 and 2022 shows a decreasing trend.

4.8 Return on Assets

a) AU Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Net Profit	Net Assets	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	1129.83	10502.4	10.75
	2021	1170.68	6275.21	18.65
	2020	674.78	4377.41	15.41
	2019	381.81	3162.89	12.07

Table 4a.8

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Net Profit	Net Assets	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	-4141.59	2802.63	-14.79
	2021	8.30	3218.74	0.25
	2020	349.92	3187.72	10.97
	2019	199.22	1819.63	10.94

Table 4b.8

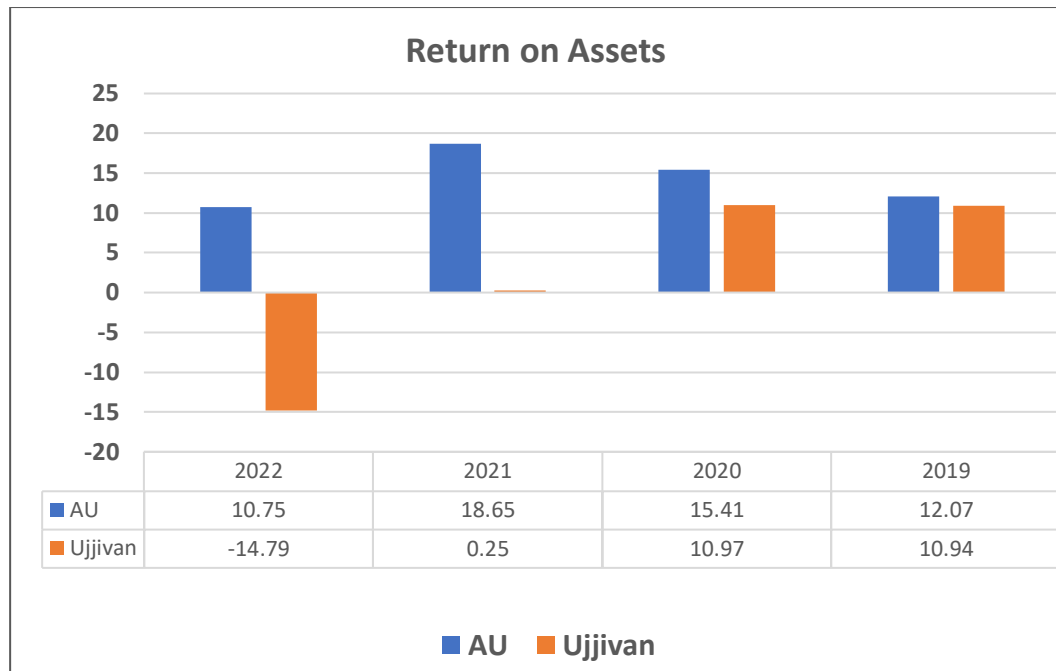


Chart 4c.8

Interpretation

A Return on asset of over 5% is generally considered as good and over 20% is excellent. AU Bank maintains a good return on asset over past 4 years. Whereas Ujjivan Bank’s return on Asset in 2019 and 2020 is good. But in 2021 and 2022, it shows a decreasing trend.

4.9 Profit Margin

a) AU Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Net Profit	Total Incomes	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	1129.83	6915.43	0.24
	2021	1170.68	6401.60	18.29
	2020	674.78	4991.98	13.52
	2019	381.81	3411.04	11.19

Table 4a.9

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Net Profit	Total Incomes	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	-414.59	3126.07	-13.26
	2021	8.3	3116.89	0.27
	2020	349.92	3025.81	11.56
	2019	199.22	2037.57	9.78

Table 4b.9

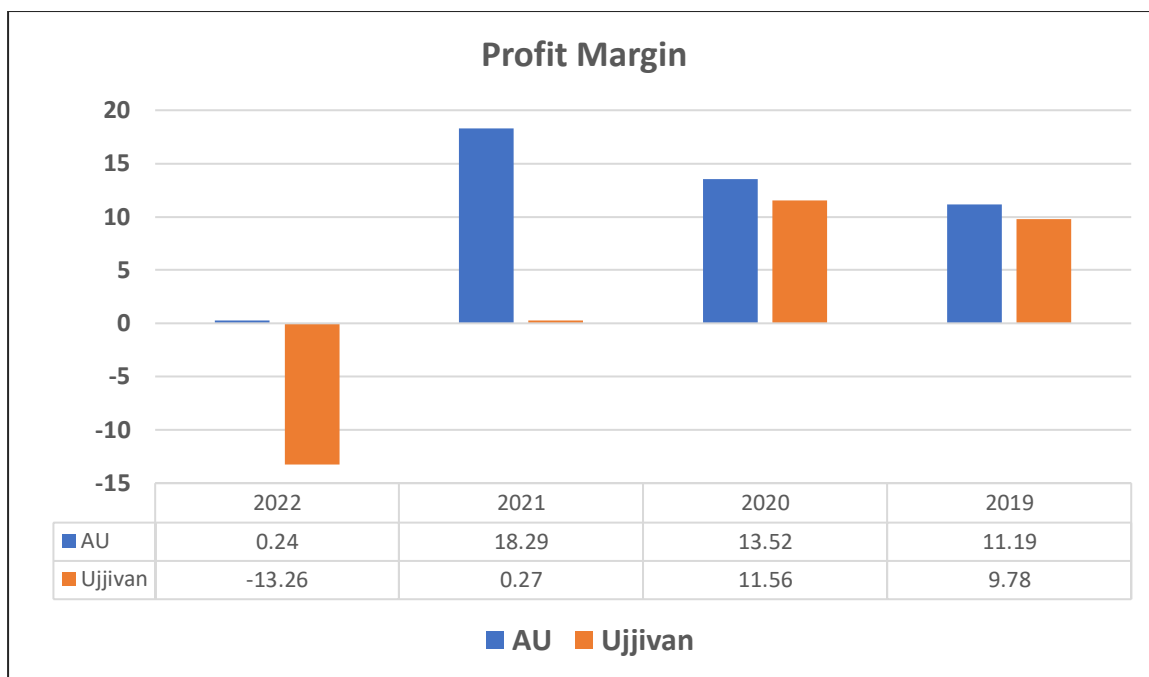


Chart 4c.9

Interpretation

Profit Margin of AU bank and Ujjivan bank shows a decreasing trend. AU bank's profit Margin remained healthy throughout the past 4 years. Whereas Ujjivan bank's profit margin in 2019 is 9.78 rose to 11.56 in 2020. But in 2021 and 2022 it shows a decreasing trend.

4.10 Debt to Asset Ratio

a) AU Bank

Name of the bank	Year	Total Debt	Total Assets	Ratio (%)
AU Bank	2022	5990.78	69077.80	0.09
	2021	7029.70	51591.31	0.14
	2020	10335.32	42143.07	0.25
	2019	8613.36	32622.80	0.26

Table 4a.10

b) Ujjivan Bank

Name of the Bank	Year	Total Debt	Total Assets	Ratio (%)
Ujjivan Bank	2022	1763.56	23604.46	0.07
	2021	3247.32	20380.45	0.16
	2020	3953.27	18411.23	0.21
	2019	4166.09	13742.21	0.3

Table 4b.10

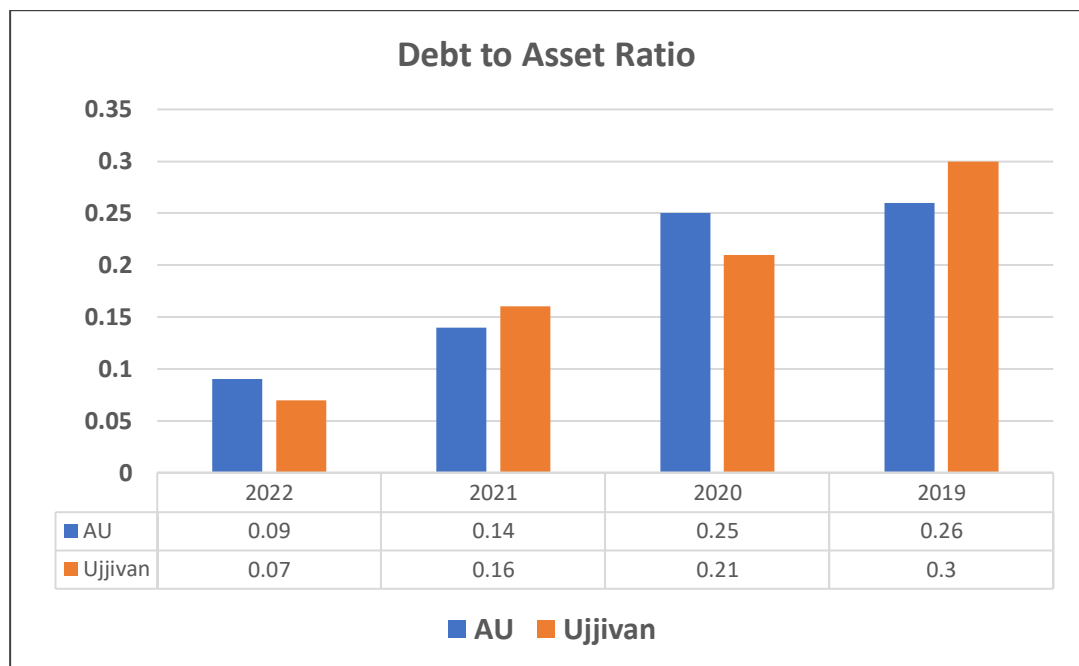


Chart 4c.10

Interpretation

It is used to measure the debt capacity. Generally, a debt to asset ratio below 1.0 would be seen as relatively safe. So both the bank's maintain a good debt capacity over past 4 years.

Chapter 5

Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

FINDINGS

This chapter highlights the most important results of this study.

While considering the liquidity ratio, AU bank and Ujjivan Bank has maintained a good current ratio, which indicate that better short term solvency position. In the case of quick ratio, Both the bank's fails to maintain the ideal ratio. Which means that bank's quick assets are equal to its current liabilities.

While considering the solvency ratios and proprietary ratio of AU bank and Ujjivan Bank shows a fluctuating trend. It indicates that the proportion of total assets financed out of Proprietary fund is not stable. Debt to equity ratio of AU bank is good. It indicates that more of bank's financing is from debt versus issuing shares of equity. Banks tend to have high debt to equity ratio because, they borrow capital in order to lend to customers. Whereas Ujjivan bank shows a decreasing trend. While considering the overall solvency ratio, we can see that the AU bank and Ujjivan bank maintained a healthy solvency position throughout the past 4 years.

While considering the profitability ratios, profit Margin of AU bank shows an increasing trend. It indicates the future profitability of the bank. Whereas Ujjivan bank shows a decreasing trend. Net profit to owned fund ratio of AU bank is stable. It means that AU bank is effective in generating profit from the money invested in to the bank. Whereas Ujjivan bank shows a decreasing trend. AU bank maintains a good return on asset ratio, it means that the bank is effective in deploying asset to generate income. Whereas Ujjivan bank is fails to maintain the ideal ratio.

While considering the credit deposit ratio, AU bank and Ujjivan bank shows a fluctuating trend. Currently both banks have good credit deposit ratio as compared to previous years. While considering the Debt to asset ratio, Both the banks maintained a good debt capacity over past 4 years.

SUGGESTIONS

- Both the banks can have a proper check on their short-term adequacy. This easily help them to pay off their debts easily.
- An investor should always analyse and study the banks financial before making investment.
- When compared to other small finance banks of the country, Au bank and Ujjivan bank are more favorable to invest.
- Small finance banks can earn more profit if they have an adequate planning on their pricing strategies. A low pricing strategy can affect their net profit margin which leads to inefficient management.
- Bank should consider internal sources of financing in order to increase their profitability.

CONCLUSIONS

In this study, we have analysed the financial performance of AU and Ujjivan Small finance bank during 2019-2022. Ratio analysis and graphical methods are used to analyse the financial condition of the banks over past 4 years.

The small finance banks are intended to advance financial incorporation in India. These banks are performing significantly well and they have great possible all over India. Financial prohibited individuals are on the loose in India. Small Finance banks Essentially advance financial consideration in India by building up practically 95% of Their branches in rural and semi-urban areas of the country and by serving all sorts of Individuals including poor also, low pay individuals of those areas. Small Finance banks Need to embrace inventive advances in their retail banking business and during the time Spent offering financial types of assistance to their clients which will fortify their Manageability.

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ALANCE SHEET OF UJJIVAN SMALL FINANCE BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	1,728.31	1,728.31	1,728.22	1,440.04	1,440.04
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	1,928.31	1,928.31	1,928.22	1,640.04	1,640.04
Revaluation Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	832.12	1,246.71	1,238.08	179.59	6.90
Total Reserves and Surplus	832.12	1,246.71	1,238.08	179.59	6.90
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	2,802.63	3,218.75	3,187.73	1,819.63	1,646.93
Deposits	18,292.22	13,135.77	10,780.48	7,379.44	3,772.52
Borrowings	1,763.56	3,247.32	3,953.27	4,166.09	3,852.85
Other Liabilities and Provisions	746.05	778.62	489.76	377.05	200.88
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	23,604.46	20,380.45	18,411.23	13,742.21	9,473.18
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	1,682.25	1,711.53	1,224.87	446.46	249.63
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	485.85	865.97	118.42	648.00	245.20
Investments	4,152.93	2,516.45	2,396.14	1,526.62	1,232.48
Advances	16,303.17	14,493.95	14,043.64	10,552.45	7,336.21

Fixed Assets	249.39	280.73	300.48	284.45	198.34
Other Assets	730.87	511.83	327.68	284.23	211.31
TOTAL ASSETS	23,604.46	20,380.45	18,411.23	13,742.21	9,473.18
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	575.00	575.00	575.00	474.00	187.00
Number of Employees	16,895.00	16,571.00	17,841.00	14,752.00	11,242.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	18.99	26.44	28.81	18.94	23.04
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	17.70	25.06	28.01	18.39	22.32
Tier 2 (%)	1.29	1.38	0.80	0.55	0.72
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	1,284.08	1,070.60	137.14	97.85	275.92
Gross NPA (%)	7.00	7.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
Net NPA	99.60	424.58	27.49	27.55	224.99
Net NPA (%)	0.61	2.93	0.20	0.26	0.00
Net NPA To Advances (%)	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingent Liabilities	137.23	40.56	20.73	30.90	19.51

BALANCE SHEET OF AU SMALL FINANCE BANK (in Rs. Cr.)	MAR 22	MAR 21	MAR 20	MAR 19	MAR 18
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES					
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS					
Equity Share Capital	314.90	312.21	304.12	292.36	285.70
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	314.90	312.21	304.12	292.36	285.70
Revaluation Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	7,157.78	5,859.89	4,020.56	2,652.59	1,977.98
Total Reserves and Surplus	7,157.78	5,859.89	4,020.56	2,652.59	1,977.98
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	7,514.01	6,275.22	4,376.81	3,162.89	2,281.18
Deposits	52,584.62	35,979.31	26,163.93	19,422.44	7,923.32
Borrowings	5,990.78	7,029.70	10,335.32	8,613.36	7,638.86
Other Liabilities and Provisions	2,988.39	2,307.08	1,267.01	1,424.11	989.41
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	69,077.80	51,591.31	42,143.07	32,622.80	18,832.77
ASSETS					
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	2,468.41	1,569.35	1,049.64	811.14	492.12
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	3,460.11	3,211.99	2,320.04	929.05	1,269.10
Investments	15,306.50	10,815.41	10,668.22	7,161.67	3,050.59
Advances	46,095.26	34,608.91	26,992.42	22,818.73	13,312.13

Fixed Assets	622.57	482.37	448.00	447.03	386.09
Other Assets	1,124.95	903.27	664.76	455.17	322.74
TOTAL ASSETS	69,077.80	51,591.31	42,143.07	32,622.80	18,832.77
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Number of Branches	919.00	744.00	406.00	322.00	306.00
Number of Employees	27,817.00	22,484.00	17,112.00	12,623.00	11,151.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	20.99	23.40	21.99	19.31	19.31
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS					
Tier 1 (%)	19.69	21.50	18.36	15.96	18.42
Tier 2 (%)	1.30	1.90	3.63	3.35	0.89
ASSETS QUALITY					
Gross NPA	924.38	1,502.83	457.78	470.14	269.73
Gross NPA (%)	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Net NPA	271.85	755.46	217.30	294.50	169.33
Net NPA (%)	0.50	2.18	0.81	1.29	1.27
Net NPA To Advances (%)	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS					
Bills for Collection	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingent Liabilities	2,107.61	1,220.84	1,360.05	502.14	0.00

