A Study on Analysing the Financial Performance of AU Small Finance and Ujjivan Small Finance

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Abstract— This study aims to evaluate and compare the financial performance of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank in the post-pandemic period, focusing on their stability, efficiency, and growth. Employing a quantitative approach, the research analyzes key financial metrics—including profitability ratios, asset quality, capital adequacy, and operational efficiency—using secondary data from annual reports and regulatory disclosures over five years. The findings reveal that Ujjivan consistently outperforms AU in return on assets and net profit margins, despite relying less on debt financing. Conversely, AU demonstrates stronger asset base diversification and higher leverage. These results imply that while Ujjivan exhibits superior asset utilization and profitability, AU's strategic asset management offers resilience. The insights contribute to understanding the evolving dynamics of small finance banks and support informed decision-making for stakeholders in India's financial sector.

Keywords— Financial Performance, Profitability Ratios, Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), Non-Performing Assets (NPA).

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Small Finance Banks (SFBs) have emerged as vital components of India's financial ecosystem, with the primary objective of promoting financial inclusion by providing banking services to underserved and unbanked segments of the population. Among these institutions, **AU Small Finance Bank** and **Ujjivan Small Finance Bank** have established themselves as prominent players, offering a diverse range of financial products and services tailored to the needs of low- and middle-income customers, micro and small enterprises, and rural households.

The financial performance of these banks is a crucial indicator of their stability, efficiency, and ability to meet their developmental objectives while maintaining profitability and regulatory compliance. Assessing their financial performance enables stakeholders—including investors, policymakers, and regulators—to gauge their operational soundness, strategic growth, and overall contribution to the Indian banking landscape.

This study aims to critically analyze and compare the financial performance of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank using key financial metrics such as profitability, asset quality, capital adequacy, and operational efficiency over a defined period. The analysis will provide insights into the financial strengths and challenges faced by both banks and evaluate their resilience in a dynamic economic environment. By doing so, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of the role and sustainability of Small Finance Banks in India's evolving financial sector.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. According to Sharma (2021), Small Finance Banks in India play a pivotal role in promoting financial inclusion by offering banking services to the unbanked and underserved segments. The study revealed that the financial health of SFBs can be effectively measured through profitability ratios, liquidity ratios, capital adequacy, and asset quality indicators.

2. Patel & Mehta (2020) emphasized the need to analyse Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Interest Margin (NIM) as primary indicators of performance. Their findings showed that consistent NIM and controlled Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) are vital for the sustainable growth of SFBs.

3. Research by ICRA (2022) reported that AU Small Finance Bank has demonstrated robust growth in profitability and balance sheet expansion, largely driven by its diversified loan portfolio and focus on technology-led services. Its relatively low NPA levels compared to peers — and strong CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio) indicate sound financial health.

4. Gupta (2021) conducted a comparative study of leading SFBs and concluded that AU Bank's efficient cost management, strong deposit mobilization, and expansion into urban markets have positively impacted its financial metrics.

5. According to CRISIL (2023), Ujjivan SFB's performance has been gradually improving post-COVID, with better asset quality and recovery in net profit. However, challenges remain in terms of high operational costs and dependency on microfinance borrowers, which can expose the bank to credit risk.

6. Rao & Srinivasan (2022) evaluated the post-IPO financial performance of Ujjivan and highlighted improvements in CASA (Current and Savings Account) ratios, increasing customer base, and digital onboarding as key strengths. However, volatile profitability due to provisioning and restructuring of loans during pandemic times was a noted concern.

7. Singh & Reddy (2022) compared various SFBs and found that while AU SFB leads in profitability and operational efficiency, Ujjivan excels in microfinance outreach and customer acquisition. The study emphasized the importance of consistent regulatory compliance, digital transformation, and strong governance structures for SFBs to compete effectively with larger commercial banks.

8. Chakraborty (2020) argued that while both AU and Ujjivan show promising growth, AU's diversified asset base gives it a strategic advantage, whereas Ujjivan must manage its credit risk better to ensure long-term sustainability.

III.   RESEARCH GAP

While the existing literature provides valuable insights into the financial performance and strategic positioning of Small Finance Banks (SFBs), particularly AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, several important research gaps remain:

1. **Lack of Recent Comparative Analysis Post-Pandemic:** Although several studies have explored the financial metrics of AU and Ujjivan SFBs individually, there is limited research offering a comprehensive post-COVID comparative analysis of their financial performance. Given the significant operational and financial restructuring in the sector post-2020, an updated evaluation is necessary.

2. **Insufficient Focus on Longitudinal Performance Trends:** Most studies (e.g., ICRA 2022, CRISIL 2023) focus on snapshot analyses for specific fiscal years. There is a gap in longitudinal studies that track multi-year financial performance trends to assess stability, adaptability, and consistent growth patterns across AU and Ujjivan SFBs.

3. **Limited Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Metrics:** The reviewed literature heavily emphasizes quantitative indicators like ROA, ROE, NIM, and CAR. However, qualitative factors such as management efficiency, customer satisfaction, risk management strategies, and digital transformation impact remain underexplored in the context of financial performance.

4. **Gap in Region-Specific or Market-Segment-Based Performance Insights:** While AU has a broader urban reach and Ujjivan focuses more on microfinance in rural areas, studies rarely offer a geographically segmented or customer-segment-based performance analysis, which could uncover deeper operational strengths and challenges.

5. **Absence of Comparative Efficiency and Risk Profile Analysis:** There is limited academic work comparing the cost efficiency, credit risk exposure, and asset quality variations between AU and Ujjivan. Such analysis would be valuable to investors, policymakers, and banking strategists.

6. **Need for Benchmarked Financial Performance against Industry Averages:** The current literature lacks studies that benchmark AU and Ujjivan SFBs' performance against industry standards or averages, which is crucial for understanding their relative competitiveness within the broader SFB sector.

Statement of the Problem:

Despite the growing prominence of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in advancing financial inclusion in India, particularly AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank, there exists a significant gap in comprehensive and contemporary research evaluating their financial performance in a post-pandemic context. Most existing studies are either outdated or limited to one bank,

lacking comparative analysis that reflects the operational and financial adjustments made after COVID-19. Furthermore, the majority of prior research focuses narrowly on quantitative indicators without integrating qualitative dimensions such as management efficiency, digital transformation, and customer outreach strategies.

There is also an absence of longitudinal studies tracking multi-year performance trends that would reveal stability and growth patterns, as well as a lack of regional or market-segment-based performance assessments. In addition, insufficient benchmarking against industry standards and minimal comparative evaluation of cost efficiency, credit risk exposure, and asset quality hinder a holistic understanding of the strategic strengths and weaknesses of AU and Ujjivan SFBs. This study seeks to address these gaps by offering a detailed comparative and trend-based financial performance analysis, combining both quantitative and qualitative metrics to support informed decision-making among stakeholders.

Need For the Study:

The need for this study arises from the growing significance of Small Finance Banks (SFBs) in India's financial ecosystem, particularly in advancing financial inclusion. AU Small Finance Bank and UJJIVAN Small Finance Bank are two prominent SFBs that have shown considerable growth with different origins and business models. AU evolving from a non-banking financial company (NBFC) and Ujjivan from a microfinance background. Analyzing and comparing their financial performance offers valuable insights into their operational efficiency, profitability. This is crucial not only for investors and stakeholders but also for policymakers and rules, who rely on such studies for framing relevant financial policies. Given the limited academic research available on the performance of SFBs, this study also aims to contribute to the existing literature and serve as a useful reference for future research, academic studies, and strategic decision-making within the banking sector.

Objectives of the Study:

- To understand the financial performance of AU & Ujjivan Small Finance Banks.
- To analysis the financial performance of AU & Ujjivan Small Finance Bank.
- To assess significant level of AU & Ujjivan Small Finance Banks

Scope of the Study:

This study is focused on evaluating and comparing the financial performance of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank over a defined period, primarily covering the post-COVID era. The scope

encompasses an in-depth analysis of various financial indicators such as profitability ratios (ROA, ROE, NIM), liquidity ratios, capital adequacy, asset quality (NPA levels), and efficiency ratios.

The research will examine annual reports, financial statements, and regulatory disclosures from both banks to assess their financial health, growth patterns, and operational effectiveness. The study will also explore the impact of digital transformation, customer base expansion, and risk management practices on overall financial performance.

Furthermore, the study will:

- Provide a comparative analysis between AU and Ujjivan SFBs in terms of financial strength and operational efficiency.
- Evaluate the longitudinal performance trends over recent fiscal years.
- Incorporate both quantitative and qualitative dimensions of financial performance.
- Benchmark the performance of both banks against industry averages and regulatory standards.

The geographical scope is limited to India, and the study period will focus primarily on the last five financial years, including the post-pandemic recovery phase. The findings will be useful for investors, financial analysts, policymakers, and banking strategists interested in understanding the evolving dynamics of the Small Finance Bank sector.

Hypotheses of the Study:

$H_0 1$ (Null Hypothesis): There is **no significant difference** in the profitability ratios (e.g., ROA, ROE, NIM) between AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank.

$H_1 1$ (Alternative Hypothesis): There is a **significant difference** in the profitability ratios between AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank.

$H_0 2$: There is **no significant difference** in the asset quality (e.g., Gross NPA, Net NPA) of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank.

$H_1 2$: There is a **significant difference** in the asset quality of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank.

$H_0 3$: There is **no significant variation** in the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and liquidity ratios between AU and Ujjivan Small Finance Banks.

$H_1 3$: There is a **significant variation** in the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) and liquidity ratios between AU and Ujjivan Small Finance Banks.

$H_0 4$: There is **no significant trend** in the financial performance of AU and Ujjivan Small Finance Banks over the study period.

$H_1 4$: There is a **significant trend** in the financial performance of AU and Ujjivan Small Finance Banks over the study period.

Limitations of the Study:

- **Limited Time Frame:** The study is restricted to a specific period (e.g., last 5 financial years), which may not fully capture long-term performance trends or the complete impact of structural changes in the sector.

- **Secondary Data Dependence:** The analysis is based primarily on **secondary data** such as annual reports, financial statements, and published sources, which may be subject to reporting bias or lack of real-time accuracy.

- **Lack of Primary Insights:** The study does not incorporate **primary data** such as interviews with bank executives or customer feedback, limiting the understanding of qualitative factors influencing financial performance.

- **Macroeconomic Influences Not Fully Considered:** Broader economic factors like inflation, interest rate changes, or government policy shifts, which may affect financial performance, are not deeply analyzed in this study.

- **Geographic Generalization:** The performance may vary across different regions where the banks operate. However, **region-specific variations** are not studied in depth, leading to generalized conclusions.

- **Exclusion of Competitor Benchmarking Beyond Two Banks:** The study focuses solely on AU and Ujjivan SFBs, without comparing their performance with other Small Finance Banks or commercial banks, which limits a broader industry-wide perspective.

- **Unquantified Impact of COVID-19:** Although the study addresses post-COVID performance, the exact **quantitative impact of the pandemic** on financials may be difficult to isolate from other influencing variables.

IV.   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Design: The study follows a **descriptive and analytical research design** to evaluate and compare the financial performance of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank. It aims to provide insights into the financial strengths, weaknesses, and trends based on quantitative financial data.

2. Nature of the Study: The research is **quantitative** in nature, using financial ratios and statistical tools to measure performance and draw comparisons between the two banks.

3. Data Collection Method:

- The study relies on **secondary data**, which includes:
  - Annual reports of AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank
  - Financial statements (Balance Sheets, Profit & Loss Accounts)
  - Reports from RBI, CRISIL, ICRA, and other regulatory bodies
  - Published articles, journals, and industry reports

4. Study Period: The analysis covers a **5-year period** including pre- and post-COVID years to evaluate changes over time.

5. Tools for Analysis:

- **Ratio Analysis**:

  To evaluate key financial indicators such as:
  - Profitability Ratios (ROA, ROE, NIM)
  - Liquidity Ratios (Current Ratio, Quick Ratio)
  - Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)
  - Asset Quality Ratios (Gross and Net NPA)
  - Efficiency Ratios (Cost to Income Ratio, Operating Expense Ratio)

- **Trend Analysis**:

  To observe performance trends over the selected years.

- **Comparative Analysis**:

  To identify and interpret differences in financial performance between the two banks.

- **Benchmarking**:
  Where applicable, financial metrics are compared with industry averages or regulatory standards.

6. Statistical Techniques: Basic statistical tools like **mean, percentage change, and growth rate** may be used to support the analysis. Inferential tools like **t-tests** may be applied if hypothesis testing is included.

V.   DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Current Ratio: The current ratio is a key liquidity ratio that indicates a company's ability to cover its short-term

obligations (those due within one year) using its current assets. It informs investors and analysts how effectively an organization can leverage the liquid assets on its balance sheet to meet its immediate debts and other payables.

CURRENT ASSETS/ CURRENT LIABILITIES

| year	Current assets	Current	Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Ratio
2024	106,672.35	96,866.14	1.10	39,185.73	34,808.73	1.13
2023	87,918.72	79,238.78	1.11	32,283.56	29,107.76	1.11
2022	67,330.28	61563.79	1.09	22,624.20	20,801.83	1.09
2021	50,205.66	45,316.09	1.11	19,587.90	17,167.71	1.14
Mean	78,031.75	70,746.20	1.10	28,420.35	25,470.01	1.12
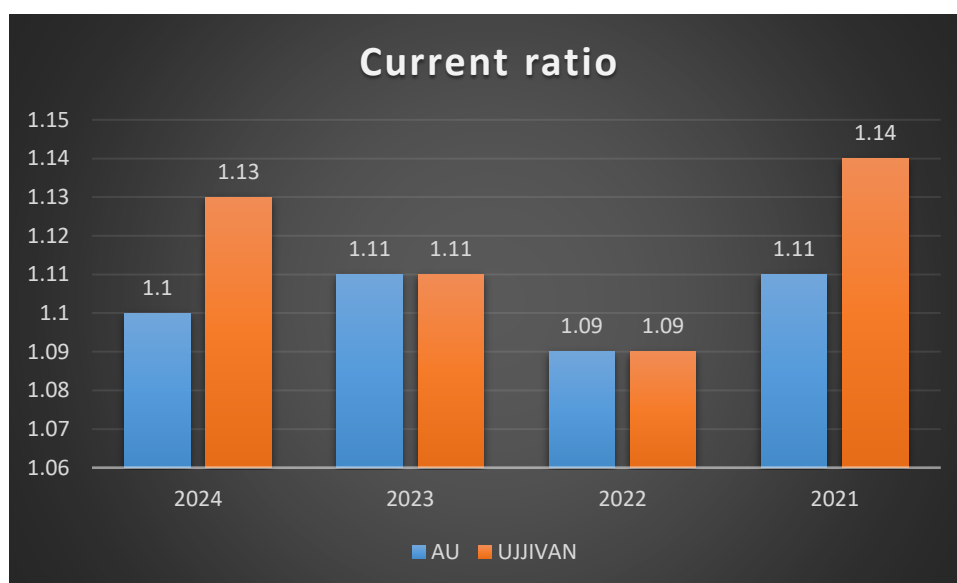
Interpretation: Ujjivan and AU, 2021–2024. AU's gross profit in 2021 was 1.11, while Ujjivan's was 1.14. For both organizations, the gross profits in 2022 and 2023 were 1.09 and 1.11, respectively. In 2024, however, Ujjivan's gross profit increased significantly to 1.13, while AU remained lower at 1.1. Overall, Ujjivan's gross profit data appears to have been more inconsistent, with a noticeable upward trend in 2024, while AU's gross profit remained more consistent over the four-year period.

2. Total Debt to Equity: The debt-equity ratio is a proportion of the overall commitment of the leasers and investors or proprietors in the capital utilized in business. Basically expressed, ratio of the absolute long-term debt and equity capital in the business is known as the debt-equity ratio.

Debt-equity ratio= debt/equity *100

| Year	Debt	Equity	Ratio	Debt	Equity	Ratio
2024	86661.49	12559.53	6.90	33632.98	12559.53	5.99
2023	75663.64	10977.34	6.89	28179.06	10977.34	6.69
2022	58575.4	7514.01	7.80	20055.78	7514.01	7.16
2021	43009.01	6275.22	6.85	16383.09	6275.22	5.09
Mean	65977.39	9331.525	7.11	24562.73	9331.525	6.23
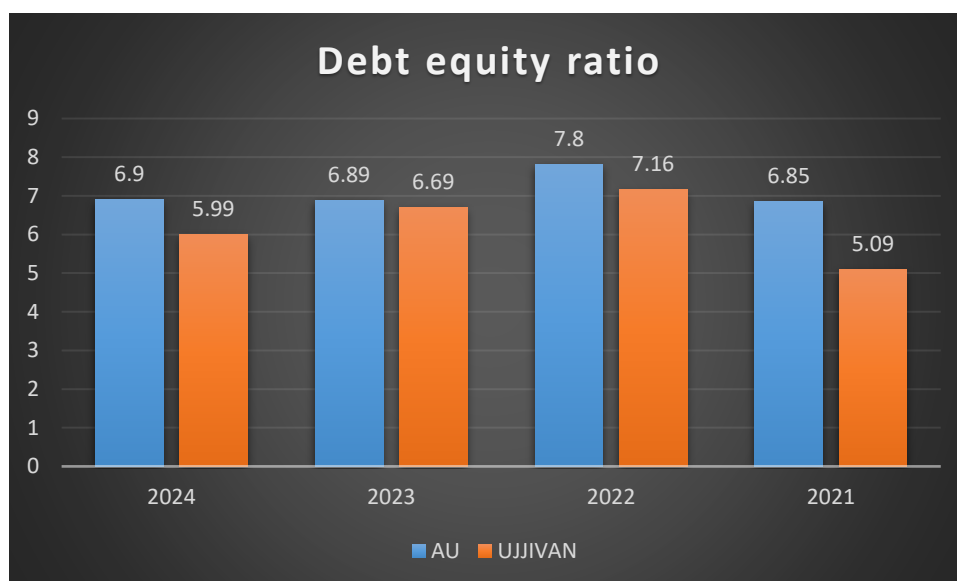
Interpretation: According to figure above the AU Bank and Ujjivan Bank from 2021 to 2024. The debt-to-equit ratios of AU Bank and Ujjivan Bank were 6.85 and 5.09, respectively, in 2021. The difference when AU Bank's ratio peaked in 2022 at 7.80 and Ujjivan Bank's at 7.16. In 2023, both banks' ratios decreased, with AU Bank standing at 6.89 and Ujjivan Bank at 6.69. By 2024, AU Bank's debt-to-equity ratio was 6.90, while Ujjivan Bank's had fallen even lower, to 5.99. The fact that AU Bank consistently maintained a higher debt-to-equity ratio than Ujjivan Bank during the observed period suggests that it depends more on debt financing than Ujjivan Bank

3. Net Profit Margin: The net profit margin, or just net margin, gauges how much net pay or profit is created as a level of revenue. It is the proportion of net profits to revenues for an organization or business section.

NP ratio= NP/ sale * 100

| Year	Net profit	Sale	NP Ratio	Net profit	Sale	NP Ratio
2024	1534.72	12300.61	12%	1281.49	6463.91	20%
2023	1427.93	9239.87	15%	1099.92	4754.19	23%
2022	1129.83	6915.43	16%	-414.59	3126.07	-13%
2021	1170.68	6401.6	18%	8.3	3116.89	0.26%
Mean	1315.79	8714.38	16%	4365.27	493.78	11%
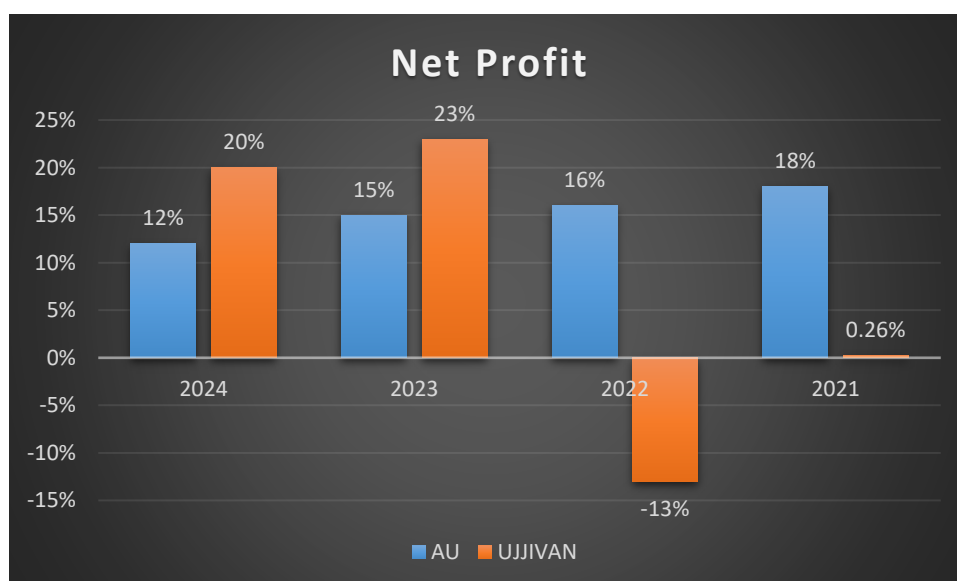
Interpretation: The bar chart that goes with it displays the net profit percentages for AU and Ujjivan from 2021 to 2024. AU's net profit in 2021 was a healthy 18%, while Ujjivan's was zero percent. AU's 2022 net profit was 16%, but Ujjivan experienced a significant loss of -133%. By 2023 both companies were profitable, with AU at 15% and Ujjivan at its peak of 23%. In 2024, Ujjivan's net profit fell to 20%, but it was still greater than AU's 12% profit. Between a significant loss in 2022 and the highest net profits in 2023 and 2024, Ujjivan demonstrated more volatility than the other company. At the same time, however, AU continuously maintained positive net profits.

4. Proprietor's Ratio: The proprietor's ratio is a key metric used to evaluate the adequacy of an organization's capital structure. It's calculated by dividing shareholders' equity by total assets, indicating the proportion of assets financed by owners' funds.

FORMULA = [PROPRIETORS FUND/TOTAL ASSETS]

| Year	Shareholder fund	Total assets	Ratio	Shareholder fund	Total assets	Ratio
2024	12559.53	109425.67	0.11	5613.49	40422.22	0.14
2023	10977.34	90216.12	0.12	4209.11	33316.88	0.13
2022	7514.01	69077.8	0.11	2802.63	23604.46	0.12
2021	6275.22	51591.31	0.12	3218.75	20380.45	0.16
Mean	9331.525	80077.73	0.12	3961.00	29431.00	0.14
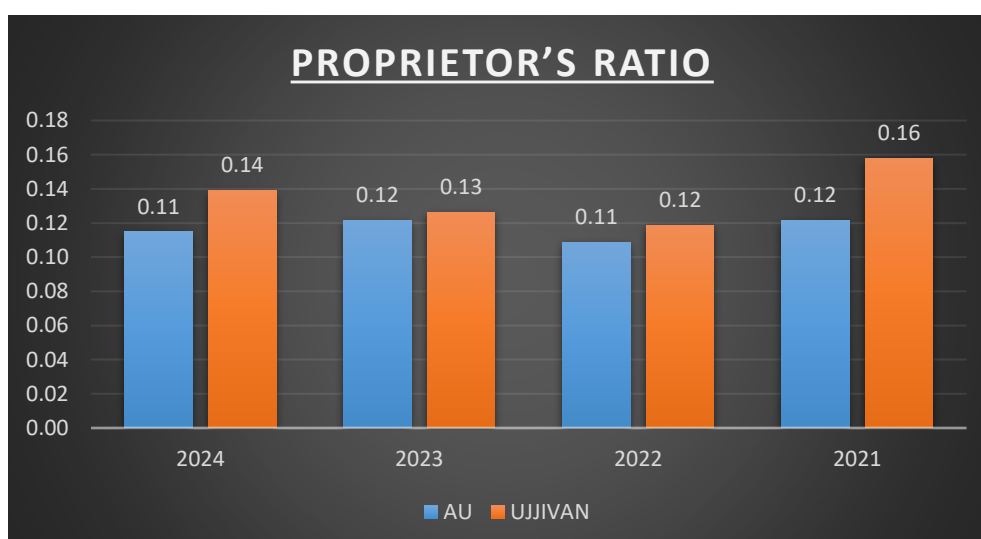
Interpretation: AU and UJJIVAN's Proprietor's Ratio for 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024. In general, UJJIVAN has consistently maintained a higher Proprietor's Ratio than AU throughout the observed period. The ratios for AU and UJJIVAN were 0.12 and 0.16, respectively, in 2021. Both entities show some fluctuation over time. Following a slight decrease from 0.12 in 2021 to 0.11 in 2022, AU's ratio increased to 0.12 in 2023 before dropping again to 0.11 in 2024. After declining from 0.16 in 2021 to 0.12 in 2022, the UJJIVAN ratio increased to 0.13 in 2023 and 0.14 in 2024. Despite these year-to-year fluctuations, UJJIVAN consistently has a higher Proprietor's Ratio than AU in all four.

5. Return On Assets: Return on Assets (ROA) is a crucial financial metric that reveals how effectively a company uses its assets to generate profit. Expressed as a percentage, a higher ROA indicates better performance, signaling to executives, investors, and analysts that the company's management is proficient at converting its assets into income.

ROA= NET INCOME/TOTAL ASSETS

Year	Net income	Total assets	Ratio	Net income	Total assets	Ratio
2024	12300.61	109425.67	0.11	6463.91	40422.22	0.16
2023	9239.87	90216.12	0.10	4754.19	33316.88	0.14
2022	6915.43	69077.8	0.10	3126.07	23604.46	0.13
2021	6401.6	51591.31	0.12	3116.89	20380.45	0.15
Mean	8714.38	80077.73	0.11	493.78	29431.00	0.15
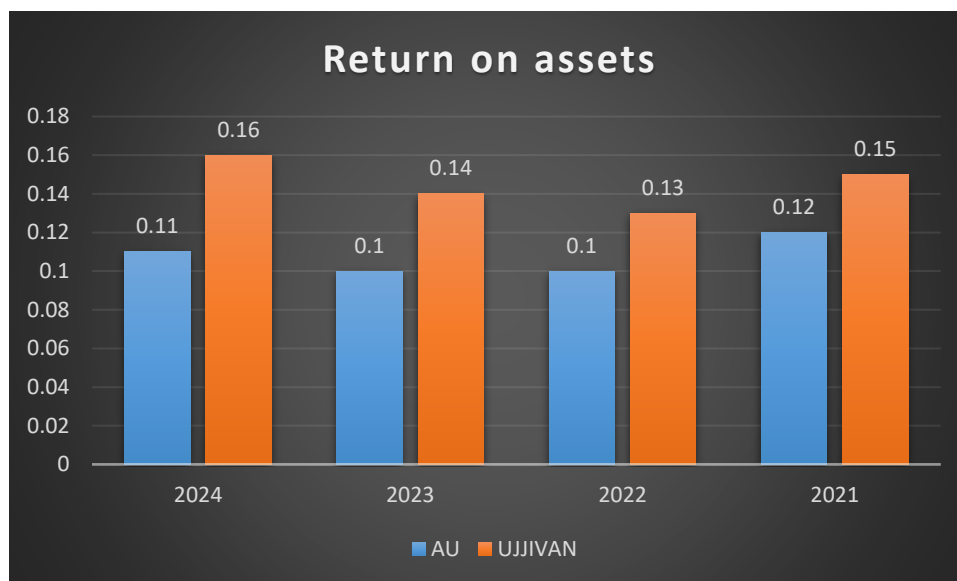
Interpretation: according to bar graph AU and UJJIVAN's Return on Assets (ROA) for the four years (2021–2022–2023–1924). In terms of ROA, UJJIVAN continuously beat AU during this time. The ROA of 0.16 that UJJIVAN recorded in 2024 was far greater than AU's 0.11. 2021 (UJJIVAN: 0.15, AU: 0.12), 2022 (UJJIVAN: 0.13, AU: 0.10), and 2023 (UJJIVAN: 0.14, AU: 0.10) likewise showed this pattern. Even though both companies' ROA fluctuated over time, UJJIVAN was consistently better able to make money off of its assets than AU in every year that was shown.

VI. STATISTCAL ANALYSIS

Net profit on t-test

H0: There is no significant difference in net profit ratio of AU Small finance banks & ujjivan small finance banks

H1: There is a significant difference in net profit ratio of AU Small finance banks & ujjivan small finance banks

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances	AU	UJJIVAN
Mean	16.333333	3.42
Variance	2.3333333	331.4892
Observations	3	3
Pooled Variance	166.91127	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	4	
t Stat	1.2241684	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.1440296	

t Critical one-tail	2.1318468	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.2880592	
t Critical two-tail	2.7764451	

Interpretation: The find of the comparing data for AU and UJJIVAN using a two-sample t-test with equal variances assumed. The analysis shows that AU has a significantly higher mean (16.33) than UJJIVAN (3.42), but UJJIVAN has a much larger variance (331.4892) than AU (2.333333). A pooled variance of 166.91127 and three observations per sample yield a t-statistic of 1.2241684 with four degrees of freedom. The t critical one-tail value of 2.1318468 is less than the p-value for a one-tail test, which is 0.1440296; similarly, the t critical two-tail value of 2.7764451 is less than the p-value for a two-tail test, which is 0.2880592. The findings indicate that the means of AU and UJJIVAN there is no significant difference between the AU Small finance Bank and ujjivan small finance bank.

Debt to Equity t-test:

H0: There is no significant difference in DEBT TO EQUITY ratio of AU Small finance banks & ujjivan small finance banks.

H1: There is a significant difference in DEBT TO EQUITY ratio of AU Small finance banks & ujjivan small finance banks.

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Equal Variances	AU	UJJIVAN
Mean	7.11	6.2325
Variance	0.212067	0.811225
Observations	4	4

Pooled Variance	0.511646	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	6	
t Stat	1.734912	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.066723	
t Critical one-tail	1.94318	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.133446	
t Critical two-tail	2.446912	

variances. The analysis shows that UJJIVAN has a much larger variance (331.4892) than AU (2.333333), but AU has a significantly higher mean (16.33) than UJJIVAN (3.42). Each sample has three observations, and the t-statistic with four degrees of freedom is 1.2241684 with a pooled variance of 166.91127. A one-tail test's p-value is 0.1440296, which is higher than the t critical one-tail value of 2.1318468. Similarly, a two-tail test's p-value is 0.2880592, which is higher than the t critical two-tail value of 2.7764451. According to these findings, the means of AU and UJJIVAN there is no significance difference between AU Small finance bank and ujjivan small finance bank.

Interpretation: the findings of a two-sample t-test that compares data for AU and UJJIVAN while assuming equal

Balance S heet of AU Small Finance Bank (in Rs. Cr.)	Mar 24	Mar 23	Mar 22	Mar 21
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	669.16	666.75	314.90	312.21
Total Share Capital	**669.16**	**666.75**	**314.90**	**312.21**
Revaluation Reserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves and Surplus	11,827.64	10,266.57	7,157.78	5,859.89
Total Reserves and Surplus	11,827.64	10,266.57	7,157.78	5,859.89
Total ShareHolders Funds	**12,559.53**	**10,977.34**	**7,514.01**	**6,275.22**
Deposits	87,182.12	69,364.99	52,584.62	35,979.31
Borrowings	5,479.37	6,298.65	5,990.78	7,029.70
Other Liabilities and Provisions	4,204.65	3,575.14	2,988.39	2,307.08
Total Capital and Liabilities	**109,425.67**	**90,216.12**	**69,077.80**	**51,591.31**
ASSETS				
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	4,638.01	8,916.09	2,468.41	1,569.35
Balances with Banks Money at Call and Short Notice	1,738.32	509.08	3,460.11	3,211.99
Investments	27,133.37	20,072.01	15,306.50	10,815.41
Advances	73,162.65	58,421.54	46,095.26	34,608.91
Fixed Assets	851.59	740.14	622.57	482.37
Other Assets	1,901.72	1,557.25	1,124.95	903.27
Total Assets	**109,425.67**	**90,216.12**	**69,077.80**	**51,591.31**

OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				
Number of Branches	629.00	474.00	919.00	744.00
Number of Employees	29,738.00	28,320.00	27,817.00	22,484.00
Capital Adequacy Ratios (%)	20.06	23.59	20.99	23.40
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS				
Tier 1 (%)	18.80	21.78	19.69	21.50
Tier 2 (%)	1.26	1.81	1.30	1.90
ASSETS QUALITY				
Gross NPA	1,237.40	981.31	924.38	1,502.83
Gross NPA (%)	1.67	1.66	2.00	4.00
Net NPA	441.99	286.16	271.85	755.46
Net NPA (%)	0.55	0.42	0.50	2.18
Net NPA To Advances (%)	0.55	0.42	1.00	2.00
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS				
Bills for Collection	12.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
Contingent Liabilities	4,806.25	3,498.59	2,107.61	1,220.84

VII. FINDINGS

- The average current assets of AU Small finance bank is 1.10 and UJJIVAN Bank is 1.12. which implies that the UJJIVAN Bank has more efficient management at managing its balancesheet to generate more th AU Small finance bank.
- The average debt to equity of AU Small finance bank is 7.11 and UJJIVAN Small finance bank is 6.23. The fact that AU Bank consistently maintained a higher debt-to-equity ratio than Ujjivan Bank during the observed period suggests that it depends more on debt financing than Ujjivan Bank.
- The average of net profit of AU small finance bank is 16% and UJJIVAN small finance bank is 11% . Ujjivan demonstrated more volatility than the other company. At the same time, however, AU continuously maintained positive net profits.
- The average of proprietors ratio of AU small finance bank is 0.12 and UJJIVAN small finance bank is 0.14 UJJIVAN consistently has a higher Proprietor's Ratio than AU in all four.
- The average of ROA of AU Small finance bank is 0.11 and UJJIVAN Bank is 0.15 Even though both

companies' ROA fluctuated over time, UJJIVAN was consistently better able to make money off of its assets than AU in every year that was shown

VIII. CONCLUSION

This study shows different performance trends between AU Small Finance Bank and Ujjivan Small Finance Bank over a four-year period (2021–2024). The consistently higher average current assets ratio (1.12) of Ujjivan Small Finance Bank over AU Small Finance Bank (1.10) suggests that the bank managed its balance sheet more profitably overall. furthermore Ujjivan continuously maintained a higher Proprietor's Ratio (average of 0.14 compared to AU's average of 0.12), indicating a larger percentage of assets financed by owners' money. In addition, Ujjivan continuously demonstrated a higher Return on Assets (average of 0.15), demonstrating its superior capacity to make money off of its assets, than AU (average of 0.11).

On the other hand, Ujjivan Small Finance Bank's debt-to-equity ratio (average of 6.23) was consistently lower than AU Small Finance Bank's (average of 7.11), suggesting a higher dependence on debt financing. In 2023 and 2024,

Ujjivan's net profit margin reached higher peaks, but it also displayed greater volatility, including a notable loss in 2022.

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