



Relationship between Capital Structure and Financial Performance of Indian Cement Companies

Dr. Lakshmi Devi

Assistant Professor in Commerce

A.I.Jat.H.M. College, Rohtak

Abstract

The capital arrangement decision is the most crucial decision for firms/companies because it marks the profitability and risk of firms and shareholders. The present study inspects the relationship of capital structure with the economic presentation of BSE registered cement companies in India. For achieving the objective of the study, five BSE listed companies of Indian cement industry were taken into sample by using judgemental sampling. Under this study, secondary data relating to capital structure and financial performance were gathered from the annual reports of sampled companies for a period of ten years from 2009-10 to 2018-19. The descriptive statistical tools-average, standard deviation, coefficient of variance, skewness, kurtosis and correlation analysis were applied for analysing the data. The obtained results of this study explicated that capital structure variable- Debt ratio has a negative relationship with financial performance variables - net profit, operating profit, return on assets, return on capital employed, return on equity and return on equity per share in the BSE listed companies of the Indian cement industry.

Key Words: Capital Structure, Debt-Equity Ratio, Financial Performance,

Introduction

In the current scenario, business entities are not working with aim of profit maximisation only but working with the aim of wealth maximisation. Hampton (1992) advocates that the key purpose of a commercial entity is to maximise its value. It means, management takes decisions which increase the value of the entity. The value of entity/company depends upon so many factors, however, mains are capital structure of companies and financial performance of the company. The capital structure is a combination of long period financial sources such as debt and equity. That is why, the decision-makers have to make a choice regarding proportion of debt and equity in overall capital structure to construct an optimum structure (Emeni, 2012). Through deciding a good structure, the higher financial performance could be achieved by the management. Further, a requirement for raising external funds creates a new capital structure determination (Bodhanwala, 2012). Ultimately, optimum capital structure leads to decrease the whole cost of capital and helps to increase the profitability of the entity. There are merits and demerits associated with the particular source of finance. The equity is very costly source as comparative to debt but less risky, whereas, debt is very cheaper but highly risky source of finance. The high leveraged firms work with higher profit efficiency (Berger et.al.



2006) On the other hand, the business concerns which outperform financially, could survive for long in the industry. Financially strong companies can handle environmental challenges easily and reap benefits of the opportunities available. Financial performance of the companies depends upon the profitability, returns and reserves position with the entities; cost etc (Ganapathi, Kulandaivelu, Keerthana and Namakkal, 2018). To gain the better understanding of the financial performance, its factors are discussed and these are as:

Debt-Equity Ratio: The debt ratio is the most basic and important measure to study a company's indebtedness. This ratio shows how much debt a company uses to run its financial operations. This ratio is calculated by comparing long-term debt to total equity.

Net Profit: The NP ratio measures the relationship between a company's net profit and net sales.

Operating profit margin: Operating profit ratio means the profit generated from the business activities of the company. It is also known as EBIT (Earnings before Interest and Taxes). Operating profit margin measures the performance of companies. This rate can be calculated as follows:

Operating Profit Ratio = OP/Net Sales

Return on Assets (ROA): ROA measures a company's profitability in terms of the assets used in the company. This ratio indicates the relationship between firm profit and its assets. It explains how much profit the company makes per rupee of assets used. The ROA can be measure as follows:

ROA = (Net Profit after tax/Total Assets) × 100

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE): the ROCE measures the profitability from the view of the whole funds invested in the firms. The concept funds invested or capital used relative to total long-term financing. This means that the capital used consists of shareholders' equity and long-term debt. ROCE can be calculated as follows:

ROCE = (EBIT/ Average Capital Employed) × 100

Return on Equity (ROE): ROE tests profitability from the viewpoint of equity investors by relating the income available to shareholders to the book value of the equity investment. ROE specifies the extent to which the owner's funds have been used by the business. it also checks whether the business can attain a satisfactory return for the owner. ROE can be calculated as follows:

“ROE = (Net Profit after Tax/ Total Shareholders Funds) × 100”

Earnings per Share (EPS): profitability of a company can also be calculate in terms of number of equity shares. It is called as EPS which is measured by the following formula:-

“EPS = Profit after tax-Preference dividend/Number of Equity Shares”

The main approaches of capital structure:-

There are many approaches in the literature which explain the association between value of the firm and mixture of debt and equity. The main approaches are:



Net Income Approach (NIA): This approach describes that a change in capital structure will lead to a corresponding change in the value of the firm.

Net Operating Income Approach: it explicates that there was no association between financial leverage and value of the firm. The proportion of equity and debt does not affect the value of the company.

Traditional Approach: This approach states that through the proper use of leverage, a company can reduce its total cost of capital and can increase the value of the firm. .

M-M Approach: Modigliani-Miller approach advocates the Net Operating Income approach and explains when taxes are ignored, this approach rules out any association among capital structure and value of the firm.

Cement Industry in India

The Indian cement industry is known as second largest industry in the world. The industry is account for approximately 545 million tonnes (MT) production capacity. It has a great importance in the development of Indian economy. Besides this, the government of India is focussing in the development of infrastructure facilities in the country and this action will be helpful for the companies in cement industry to increase their ordered book. It means, there are more possibilities to increase employment opportunities in the country. On another side, to maximise the value of companies and to increase their profitability, a balanced capital structure should be determined. At present, 23 major cement companies listed in BSE in India. Out of these companies, only five leading cement companies considered as sample to encounter the purposes of the present study. The five sampled companies are:

S.No.	Name of Company	Establishment Year
1.	Ultratech Cement Ltd	1983
2.	ACC Ltd	1936
3.	Ambuja Cement Ltd	1983
4.	Shree Cement Ltd	1979
5.	Prism Cement Ltd	1992

Review of literature

Garg (2007) studied the association among board independence, board size and firm performance. Research discovered mixed evidence that independent directors add value and improve corporate performance.

Ebaid (2009) studied the association among debt levels and financial performance of companies listed on the Egyptian stock exchange between 1997 and 2005 using three accounting measures namely operating efficiency (ROA) and financial performance ROA, ROE, and total return. The researcher discovers that there is a significant negative effect of short-term debt and total debt on financial performance as measured by ROA, but there is no significant relationship between long-term debt and total debt. The author also



finds that there is no significant effect of debt (TD, STD and LTD) on financial performance as measured by both gross margin and return on equity. The results show that the control variable for firm size has no significant impact on firm performance.

Saeedi and Mahmoodi (2011) evaluated the capital structure and financial performance of 320 corporations in Iran . For investigation purposes, four performance measures such as ROA, ROE, EPS the dependent variable, and three measures of capital structure, including long-term debt, short-term debt and total debt ratio as independent variables were taken and the results of this study demonstrated that the financial performance of the selected firms has a positive relationship and significantly with capital structure, while ROA has a negative relationship with capital structure.

Vitar, (2013) focused on the association among capital structure and outcomes of listed banks in Ghana. The study concluded that there is a negative association among performance and capital structure. The study analyzes that this is mainly because short-term debt is too dependent and leads to low commercialization and high rejection rates.

Prasad (2019) tried to discover the effect of capital structure on the financial performance of small business banks in India. The study covers a two-year period from 2017 to 2018 and 8 banks were selected for the study. The objective of the study is to examine the impact of capital structure on the financial performance of banks and analyze the correlation between financial leverage and financial performance of banks. To measure capital structure, debt and leverage ratios are used and to measure financial performance, return on capital employed (ROCE), net profit margin (NP) and net profit margin. Net return on interest (NIM) is used to achieve the research objective. A regression analysis was performed to examine the impact of capital structure on profitability by considering capital structure as an independent variable and profitability as the dependent variable. The results indicate that capital structure has a significant impact on the financial performance of banks in India.

Objectives of the Study:-

After studying various previous studies related to capital structure and financial performance of large companies of manufacturing, banking, trading and textile industry, the following objectives are determining:

1. To study the capital structure and financial performance of BSE listed Cement Corporations.
2. To examine the relationship between capital structure and financial performance of BSE listed Cement corporations.

Research methodology

The present study intentions to examine relationship of capital structure on profitability of selected BSE listed cement corporations in India. Out of 23 major BSE listed cement companies, the five leading cement companies selected as sample through random-cum-convenience sampling method to attain the objectives of the study. For these firms, the secondary data are collected from the yearly reports of each company for



the period of ten years from 2009-10 to 2018-19. The statistical tools applied to analyze the available data are average, standard deviation, coefficient of variance, skewness, kurtosis and correlation analysis using SPSS. The variables of capital structure and financial performance of sampled corporations are given below:

Variables Description

Variables	Measures	
Capital Structure (independent Variable)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt/Equity
Financial Performance (Dependent Variable)	Net Profit Ratio	NP/ Net Sales
	Operating Profit Ratio	OP/Net Sales
	ROA	(Net Profit after tax/Total Assets) ×100
	ROCE	(EBIT/Average Capital Employed) × 100
	ROE	(Net Profit after Tax/Total Shareholders Funds) ×100
	EPS	(PAT-Preference dividend)/Number of Equity Shares

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The existing study is mainly apprehensive with the issue of capital structure and financial performance of five sampled BSE listed cement corporations. The secondary data measured for the study which contains of nominated variables collected for the ten year duration from 2009-10 to 2018-19. The variable “debt-equity ratio” is the substitution of capital structure and six profitability ratios such as NP Ratio, OP Ratio, ROA, ROCE, ROE and EPS are the proxy of the financial performance variables. All the data relating to capital structure variable and financial performance variables are analyzed by applying descriptive statistics such as averages, standard deviation, and coefficient of variance, skewness and kurtosis. The association among capital structure and financial performance measures by using “correlation coefficient”. The analysis of data and interpretation of results are followings:



Table-1
Showing Analysis of Debt-Equity Ratio of Sampled BSE listed Cement Companies

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	0.35	0.15	43.62	0.87	0.74
ACC	0.02	0.03	169.32	0.83	1.38
AML	0.00	0.00	210.82	1.47	1.41
SCL	0.38	0.33	84.96	1.75	1.62
PCL	1.20	0.38	31.72	0.96	-1.32

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-1 indicated the results of descriptive analysis of Debt-Equity Ratio (capital structure) of BSE listed sampled companies during the study period 2009-10 to 2018-19. The highest average debt-equity ratio was found in case of Prism Cement Ltd (1.20) followed by Shree Cement Ltd (.38), Ultratech Cement Ltd (.35) and ACC Ltd (0.02). It was found that Ambuja Cement Ltd used equity source of finance in your capital structure. It means that Prism Cement Ltd has less equity share capital as compare to debt capital, whereas, remaining selected companies have high equity capital then debt capital in the capital structure. The highest variability in debt-equity ratio was obtained in Prism Cement Ltd (SD= 0.38) and lowest was in Ambuja Cement Ltd (SD = .00). The results of skewness and kurtosis of debt-equity ratio of all sampled companies are also shown by the above table. When the capital structure of Prism Cement Ltd was analyzed with the help of financial statements (given in the Yearly Reports) of the company, increasing pattern of long term borrowings was observed during financial years from 2009-10 to 2014-15 and it was the main cause to increase average debt-equity ratio of Prism Cement Ltd as compared to debt-equity ratios of other selected companies under the study.

Table-2
Showing Analysis of Net Profit of Sampled BSE listed Cement Companies

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	10.73	2.70	25.16	0.31	-0.41
ACC	9.36	6.30	67.34	0.32	-0.39
AML	13.07	4.76	36.39	-0.41	0.54
SCL	13.16	5.19	39.48	-0.06	-1.39
PCL	1.27	3.05	240.45	1.96	4.59

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-2 shows that the analysis of Net Profit of all sampled BSE listed cement companies over the period of study. After analysing the data, it was obtained that maximum average 13.16 percent net profit earned



by the Shree Cement Ltd followed by Ambuja Cement Ltd (13.07 percent), Ultratech Cement Ltd (10.73 percent), ACC Ltd (9.36 percent) and Prism Cement Ltd (1.27). This result reveals that high debt using companies earn low rate of net profit (Prism Cement Ltd) and which company uses appropriate mixture of debt and equity capital, they earn high rate of net profit. The Highest standard deviation in net profit was found in case of ACC Ltd (6.30 percent) and lowest was in Ultratech Cement Ltd (2.70 percent). The relative measure of variability (CV) in NP was noticed highest in Prism Cement Ltd (CV= 240.45) and lowest was in Ultratech Cement Ltd (CV= 25.16). The companies Prism Cement Ltd, ACC Ltd and Ultratech Cement Ltd were positively skewed, whereas, Ambuja Cement Ltd and Shree Cement ltd were negatively skewed. In case of Shree Cement Ltd and Ambuja Cement Ltd, the main causes behind their net profit ratios were increasing revenue pattern due to advertisement campaign and decreasing expense. Whereas, lower profit were observe in Prism Cement Ltd due to increasing expenses (given in the Annual Reports of selected companies).

Table-3
Showing Analysis of Operating Profit of Sampled BSE listed Cement Companies

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	17.37	3.15	18.12	1.20	1.03
ACC	12.55	3.67	29.24	0.56	-1.23
AML	18.00	3.48	19.35	0.52	-0.88
SCL	17.87	6.37	35.62	0.08	-0.52
PCL	5.26	3.84	73.10	2.07	4.95

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-3 presents the analysis of operating profit of all sampled BSE listed companies throughout the study period from 2009-10 to 2018-19. The results given in the above table explicate that the highest average operating profit was found in case of Ambuja Cement Ltd (18 percent) followed by Shree Cement Ltd (17.87 percent), Ultratech Cement Ltd (17.37 percent), ACC Ltd (12.55 percent) and Prism Cement Ltd (5.26 percent). The standard deviation in operating profit was found maximum in Shree Cement Ltd (6.37 percent) and minimum in Ultratech Cement (3.15 percent), whereas, the coefficient of variance was maximum in Prism Cement Ltd (73.10) and minimum in Ultratech Cement Ltd (18.12). All the sampled companies were found positively skewed. The higher operating profit ratio in Ambuja Cement Ltd, Shree Cement Ltd and Ultratech Cement Ltd were due to less cost of consumed material as compared to rest of the selected companies (taken from the Yearly Reports of the selected corporations).



Table-4
Showing Analysis of ROA of Sampled BSE listed Cement Companies

(In Percent)

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	7.45	2.87	38.48	0.83	0.09
ACC	8.07	2.26	27.94	-0.69	-0.77
AML	8.03	3.01	37.49	-2.16	-2.04
SCL	10.01	3.82	38.22	-0.08	-0.71
PCL	1.41	3.34	236.48	1.77	3.81

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-4 elaborates the results of analysis of ROA of sampled cement corporations during the study period. The highest average ROA was obtained in Shree Cement Ltd (10.01 percent) and lowest was in Prism Cement Ltd (1.41 percent). The standard deviation in ROA was found in Shree Cement Ltd (3.82 percent) and lowest in ACC Ltd (2.26 percent), but, coefficient of variance was highest in Prism Cement and lowest in ACC Ltd. the three companies were negatively skewed and remaining two companies were positively skewed.

Table-5
Showing Analysis of Return on Capital Employed of Sampled BSE listed Cement Companies

(In Percent)

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	11.17	2.58	23.13	0.35	-1.00
ACC	12.61	3.51	27.84	-1.07	0.38
AML	10.78	3.71	34.42	0.38	-1.38
SCL	13.17	4.81	36.55	-0.13	-0.15
PCL	9.97	5.51	55.25	0.96	0.31

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-5 presents that the analysis of return on capital employed (ROCE) of sampled BSE listed cement companies from 2009-10 to 2018-19. It is clear from the above table that the average ROCE was found maximum in Shree Cement Ltd (13.17 percent) followed by ACC Ltd (12.61 percent), Ultratech Cement Ltd (11.17 percent), Ambuja Cement Ltd (10.78 percent) and Prism Cement Ltd (9.97 percent). The maximum standard deviation in ROCE was noticed in Prism Cement Ltd (5.51 percent) and minimum in Ultratech Cement Ltd (2.58 percent). The coefficient of variance was found maximum in Prism Cement Ltd and minimum in Ultratech Cement Ltd. the three companies was found positively skewed and remaining two companies was negatively skewed. High average return on capital employed for Shree Cement Ltd was due to it's increasing profitability, whereas, the lowest ROCE for Prism Cement Ltd was due to increasing expenses which reduced the EBIT of Prism Cement for the period taken under the study.

**Table-6****Showing Analysis of ROE of Sampled BSE listed Cement companies (In Percent)**

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	13.59	4.93	36.28	1.12	0.47
ACC	12.81	3.92	30.58	-0.34	-0.80
AML	10.68	4.50	42.16	-0.98	-1.96
SCL	18.05	8.65	47.92	1.14	1.43
PCL	3.72	8.89	239.22	0.77	0.49

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-6 reveals that the results of analysis of ROE of sampled cement corporations during the study period. It is observed from the above table that the highest average rate of return on equity was obtained in Shree Cement Ltd (18.05 percent) and lowest in Prism Cement Ltd (3.72 percent). The above table also indicates that the highest standard deviation in the rate of ROE was found in Prism Cement Ltd (8.89 percent) with highest coefficient of variance (239.22) and lowest was in ACC Ltd (3.92 percent) with lowest coefficient of variance (30.58). The result of skewness indicates negatively skewed in ACC Ltd and Ambuja Cement Ltd, whereas, positively skewed in remaining three companies. Shree Cement Ltd and Ultratech Cement Ltd were taking the benefits of trading on equity. That is why, ROEs for the companies were higher as compared to other entities. In case of Prism Cement Ltd, ROE was lesser than other entities due to increasing interest costs.

Table-7**Showing EPS of Sampled BSE listed Cement Companies**

(In Rs.)

Companies	Average	SD	CV	Skewness	Kurtosis
UCL	84.12	10.47	12.44	1.07	0.57
ACC	57.23	16.11	28.15	-0.89	-0.42
AML	7.42	1.56	20.98	1.28	-0.28
SCL	244.90	109.99	44.91	0.68	-0.78
PCL	0.95	2.24	235.43	1.71	1.77

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS.

Table-7 shows that the results of analysis of EPS of all sampled cement companies over the period of study. From the above table it is witnessed that the maximum EPS was found in Shree Cement Ltd (Rs. 244.90) followed by Ultratech Cement Ltd (Rs. 84.12), ACC Ltd (Rs. 57.23) Ambuja Cement Ltd (Rs. 7.42) and Prism Cement Ltd (Rs. 0.95). the highest standard deviation in EPS was found in Shree Cement Ltd (109.99) and lowest in Ambuja Cement Ltd (1.56), whereas, the highest coefficient of variance was in Prism Cement Ltd and lowest in Ultratech Cement Ltd. out of five sampled companies, four companies indicate positively skewed and one companies indicates negatively skewed. The EPS for Prism Cement Ltd was 0.95 because distributable profits of company were low due to increasing financing and operating expenses.



A major part of its profits went to meet the interest expenses during the study period. In case of Shree Cement Ltd, EPS was highest due to adoption of balanced capital structure.

Table-8

Showing the Correlation Analysis

Variables	R	R ²	Sig.
NP	-0.668**	0.446	.000
OP	-0.556**	0.309	.000
ROA	-0.618**	0.382	.000
ROCE	-0.232	0.054	.105
ROE	-0.384**	0.147	.006
EPS	-0.177	0.031	.219

Source: Annual Reports of Sampled BSE listed companies, using Excel and SPSS-18.

The results of correlation analysis between capital structure & variables of financial performance of all sampled BSE listed cement corporations over the study period from 2009-10 to 2018-19. The results of correlation analysis given in the above table indicate that the debt-equity ratio (capital structure) was found negatively correlated with the all financial performance variables NP (-0.668), OP (-0.556), ROA (-0.618), ROCE (-0.232), ROE (-0.384) and EPS (-0.177). But, it was found significant with NP, OP, ROA and ROE at one percent level of significance. The outcome reveals that the capital structure has negative association with financial performance of BSE listed sampled corporations during the study period. It means that cement companies increase the debt funds in capital structure as compare to equity then decrease in net profit, return on assets, return on capital employed, operating profit, return on equity and earnings per share and vice-versa. The outcome of the present study partially supported by Indhumathi and Palanivelu (2013).

Results of the Study

1. The maximum average and S.D of Debt-Equity Ratio was found in Prism Cement Ltd and minimum was in Ambuja Cement Ltd.
2. The highest average rate of Net Profit was found in Shree Cement Ltd and lowest in Prism Cement Ltd. But, standard deviation in the rate of net profit was found highest in ACC Ltd and lowest in Ultratech Cement Ltd.
3. The highest average rate of Operating Profit was obtained in Ambuja Cement Ltd and lowest was in Prism Cement Ltd, whereas, standard deviation of operating profit was found maximum in Shree Cement Ltd.



4. The average rate of Return on Assets was found maximum in case of Shree Cement Ltd and minimum was in Prism Cement Ltd. The maximum standard deviation in return on assets was found in Shree Cement Ltd and minimum in ACC Ltd.
5. Highest rate of Return on Capital Employed was obtained in case of Shree Cement Ltd and lowest was in Prism Cement Ltd. the highest standard deviation was obtained in Prism Cement Ltd and lowest was in Ultratech Cement Ltd.
6. The average rate of Return on Equity was found maximum in Shree Cement Ltd and minimum was in Prism Cement Ltd. the standard deviation in return on equity was found maximum in Prism Cement Ltd and minimum in ACC Ltd.
7. The highest average Earnings Per Share was found in case of Shree Cement Ltd and Lowest in Prism Cement Ltd.

Conclusion

This research study examined the association among capital structure and financial performance of BSE listed corporations of Indian cement industry. The outcomes depicts that there is a negative significant association among net profit and capital structure, operating profit, ROA and ROE whereas, insignificant negative relationship of capital structure with return on capital employed and earnings per share. The study concludes that which cement company used a appropriate mixture of debt and equity funds in your capital structure that earn a high rate of net profit, operating profit ROA ,ROE and more earnings per share (such as Shree Cement Ltd). But, which company used more debt as compare equity in capital structure that company achieve low rate of net profit, operating profit ROA, ROE and EPS. The researcher considered only companies of cement industry and so future researcher conduct study in other industry.

References

1. Garg, A. K. (2007). Influence of Board Size and Independence on Firm Performance: A study of Indian Companies. *Vikalpa*, 32 (3), 39-60.
2. Goyal, A. (2013). Impact of Capital Structure on Performance of Listed Public-Sector Banks in India. *International Journal of Business Management Invention*, 2 (10), 35-43.
3. Indhumathi, C. and Palanivelu, P. (2013). A Study on Capital Structure and Financial Performance of Selected Textile Companies in India. *PARIPEX - Indian Journal of Research*, 2 (7), 191-193.
4. Leon, S. A. Jude. (2013). The impact of Capital Structure on Financial Performance of the listed manufacturing firms in Sri Lanka. *Global Journal of Commerce and Management Perspective*, 2 (5), 56-62.
5. Quadras, J.M. (2016). Impact of Capital Structure on Financial Performance of Banks. *International Journal of Indian Management and Strategy*, 21 (3), 54-59.



6. Narang, Megha. (2018). Impact of capital structure on firm performance: A study of listed firms on national stock exchange. *International Journal of Advanced Educational Research*, 3(1), 251-254.
7. Chandra, K. S. and Udhayakumar, C. S. (2018). Impact of Capital Structure on Firm Performance: Evidence from India. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, Volume 118 No. 22, 955-959.
8. Iqbal, Umer and Usman, Muhammad (2018). 13 Impact of Financial Leverage on Firm Performance Textile Composite Companies of Pakistan. *SEISENSE Journal of Management*, 1 (2), 70-78.
9. Rakesh, M. and Souza: Janet Jyothi D. (2018). Impact of Capital Structure on Profitability. *Asian Journal of Management*, 9 (3), 1067-1072.
10. Prasad, Vishnu. (2019). Impact of Capital Structure on Financial Performance of Small Finance Banks. *International Journal of Research in Business Studies and Management*, 6 (4), 29-35.
11. Batra, Geetika and Munjal, Alka. (2015). An Empirical Analysis on the Nature of Relationship between Capital Structure and Firms Performance: A Study of 40 Indian Firms. *IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance*, 6 (6), 12-20.
12. Ebaid, El. (2009). The impact of capital-structure choice on firm performance: empirical evidence from Egypt. *The Journal of Risk Finance*, 10 (5), 477-487.
13. Dey, Ripon Kumar, Hossain, Syed Zabid and Abdul Rahman, Rashidah (2018). Effect of Corporate Financial Leverage on Financial Performance: A on Publicly Traded Manufacturing Companies in Bangladesh. *Asian Social Science*, 14 (12), 124-133.
14. Berger, A. N., and Di Patti, E. B. (2006). Capital structure and firm performance: A new approach to testing agency theory and an application to the banking industry. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 30(4), 1065-1102.
15. Vitor, D. (2012). Capital structure and performance of listed banks in Ghana. *Global Journal of Human Social Science*.