

A STUDY ON FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF ELLIPSO LOGISTICS PVT LTD

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

By

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Register No.41410274



DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE

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MAY 2023



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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **Mr.SANTHOSHKUMAR.P (REGISTER NO.41410274)** who carried out the project entitled "**A STUDY ON FINANCIAL VAIBILITY OF ELLIPSO LOGISTICS PVT LTD**" under my supervision from JANUARY 2023 to MAY 2023.

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DECLARATION

I **SANTHOSHKUMAR.P (41410274)** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **“A STUDY ON FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF ELLIPSO LOGISTICS PVT LTD”** done by me under the guidance of **Dr.M.LAVANYA** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree.

DATE:06.05.2023

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SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE



05/04/2023

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Sub: MBA Project Completion letter

We hereby confirm that the below student studying final year MBA in Sathyabama Institute Of Science And Technology, Chennai, has successfully completed the Finance project in our concern titled “ **A STUDY ON FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF ELLIPSO LOGISTICS PVT LTD**” from 19/01/2023 to 30/03/2023.

NAME: SANTHOSHKUMAR P

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We wish him every success in his life and career.

For Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd,


Alex .A
Senior HR Executive



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ABSTRACT

This project deals with the study on Financial Viability of Ellipso Logistics. The main objective of this project is to analyze the financial viability of the company and the liquidity position of the company for each year. Secondary objectives are to find out the efficiency of the company using the various financial ratios of the company and to apply the related ratios in order to analyze the financial viability of the company and to suggest suitable suggestions.

This project is about the Financial Viability of Ellipso Logistics. By calculating the important key ratios of the company with the help of the financial statement for the 5 years, researchers analyze where the company is standing in the market in order to predict the future. The project deals with the competitors in the market. And what will be the opportunities and the threats for the company in the market. In this research, not only considered the key ratios and also the current trends in the market to predict the future.

For analyzing the Financial Viability of the Ellipso Logistics, secondary data such as balance sheet, the financial statements of the company are collected and also the tools have been applied. Finally, from the analysis and interpretation of the study, it has been concluded that the company's performance is improving by increasing its capital. Ratios are dynamic for every year. The study suggests that the company needs to improve its capital position decisions to maximize its earnings for the upcoming years.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1.1. FINANCIAL VIABILITY ANALYSIS

Financial Viability analysis is the process of identifying the financial strengths and weaknesses of the firm by properly establishing the relationship between the items of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account. It also helps in short term and long term forecasting and growth can be identified with the help of Financial Viability analysis. It also helps the management to make better decision making.

The dictionary meaning of ‘analysis’ is to resolve or separate a thing in to its elements or components parts to trace their relation to the things as a whole and to each other.

Every business concern wants to know the various financial aspects for effective decision making. The main aim of preparing a financial statement is to achieve the objectives of the firm as a whole.

1.1.2. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The term financial statement refers to an organized collection of data on the basis of accounting principles and conventions to disclose its financial information.

1.1.3. DEFINITION

According to John N. Myer (1985), “the financial statements provide a summary of the accounts of a business enterprise, the balance sheet reflecting the assets, liabilities and capital as on a certain date and the income statement showing the results of operations during a certain period”. Financial statements are broadly grouped into two groups.

- Income Statements (Trading, Profit and loss Account)
- Balance Sheets

1.1.4.MEANING OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A financial statement is a collection of data organized according to logical and consistent accounting procedures. Its purpose is to convey an understanding of some financial aspects of a business firm. It may show a position at a moment in time as in the case of a balance sheet, or it may reveal a series of activities over a given period of time, as in the case of an income statement.

The statement disclosing the status of investments is known as balance sheet and the statement showing the result is known as profit and loss account". Thus, the term financial statement has been widely used to represent two statements prepared by accountants at the end of specific period.

Financial statements are prepared as an end result of financial accounting and are the major source of financial information of an enterprise. Financial statements are also called as financial reports.

The financial statements are prepared on the basis of recorded facts. The recorded facts are those which can be expressed in monetary terms. The statements are prepared for a particular period, generally for one year.

1.1.5.NATURE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements are prepared on the basis of business transactions recorded in the books of **Original Entry or Subsidiary books, Ledger and Trial balance**. Recording the transactions in the books of primary entry is supported by document proofs such as vouchers, invoice notes etc.

The nature and accuracy of the data included in the financial statements are influenced by the following factors:

- Recorded facts concerning the business transactions.
- Generally accepted accounting principles.
- Personal judgments.
- Accounting conventions were adopted to facilitate the accounting technique.

1.1.6.CONCEPT OF FINACIAL STATEMENT

A financial statement, also called a financial report, refers to such statements as it contains financial information of the enterprise. They are over all general purpose entity statement as the report financial position and operation results of an enterprise business at end of account period. As a matter of fact, these statements reflect the total of the summary of the books of account.

The analysis of financial statement is a process of evaluating the relationship between the component parts of financial statement to obtain a better understanding of the firm's position and performance. This analysis can be undertaken by management of the firm or by parties outside the namely, owners, creditors, investors and others.

1.1.7.TYPES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial statements include

- A Balance Sheet
- An Income Statement
- A Statement of changes
- A Statement of changes in Financial Position: It is fund flow and cash flow statement.
- The financial statements are prepared with a view to depict financial position of the concern. A proper analysis and interpretation of these statements enables a person to judge the profitability and financial strength of the business.

1.1.8.IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For management: Till recently, the feeling was that financial statements are meant only for owners of the concern and to satisfy legal requirements. Now it is realized that financial statements are of utmost help to the management of a concern. Management will be able to take effective decisions only when correct and reliable information is at its disposal. If information is not available, management can neither plan nor fulfill the functions of operation and control.

For the Financiers: Besides managements, financial statements are also of great importance to the financiers and lenders. Lenders need information regarding customer's financial position, solvency, credit standing, profitability, etc. Financial statements help the companies and lenders to decide whether to extend loans to the customers.

For the Creditors: A trade creditor is another class for whom financial statements are important. Trade credit implies extending facilities of deferred payment for credit purchases by seller buyer. All these facts are revealed by financial statements with the help of solvency ratios, cash and fund flow analysis, etc.

For Investors: Present and prospective investors are interested in studying financial statements to assess earning capacity, growth potential and efficiency of management. Financial statements provide such information readily to shareholders and debenture.

1.1.9.LIMITATIONS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Financial statements are normally prepared on the basis of accounting principles, conventions and past experiences. Therefore, they op not communicate much about the profitability, solvency, stability, liquidity etc. of the undertakers to the users of the statements.
- Financial statement emphasis to disclose only monetary facts, i.e., quantitative information, but qualitative information is ignored.
- Information disclosed by financial statements is based on accounting concepts and conventions. It is unrealistic because of the difference in terms and conditions.

1.2.INDUSTRY PROFILE

Logistics is regarded as the backbone of the economy, providing the efficient and cost-effective flow of goods on which other commercial sectors depend. The logistic industry in India is evolving rapidly, It is the interplay of infrastructure, technology and new types of service providers, which defines whether the logistic industry is able to help its customers reduce their costs in the logistic sector and provide effective services.

Despite the weak economic sentiment, the logistics industry continues to witness growth due to the growth in retail, e-commerce and manufacturing sectors. The Global Logistics sector was expected to grow 10-15% in the period 2022-23. The logistics industry is expected to reach over USD 2 billion by 2025. The rise of e-commerce logistics and increased domestic consumption will lead the way for the industry in the coming years. With a promise of growth and improvements, the service oriented logistics industry is ready to expand beyond the horizons in the latter half of this decade.

1.2.1.Recent scenario

The current Indian logistics sector comprises of inbound and outbound segments of the manufacturing and service supply chains. Of late, the logistics infrastructure has gained a lot of attention both from business industry as well as policy makers. The role of managing this infrastructure, to effectively compete has been slightly under-emphasized. Inadequate logistics infrastructure has an effect of creating bottlenecks in the growth of an economy.

The logistics management regimen has the capability of overcoming the disadvantages of the infrastructure in the short run while providing cutting edge competitiveness in the long term.

There are several challenges and opportunities for the logistics sector in the Indian economy.

1.2.2.Challenges faced by the current logistics industry in India

The most essential challenge faced by the industry today is insufficient integration of transport networks, information technology and warehousing & distribution facilities. Regulations exist at a number of different tiers, is imposed by national, regional and local authorities. However, the regulations differ from city to city, hindering the creation of national networks.

Trained manpower is essential both for the third party logistics sector as well as the manufacturing and retailing sectors, which is very weak at a practical level, i.e., IT, driving and warehouse as well as at a higher strategic level. The disorganized nature of the logistics sector in India, its perception as a manpower-heavy industry and lack of adequate training institutions has led to a shortfall in skilled management and client service personnel. There is a lack of IT standards, equipment and poor systems integration.

Poor facilities and management are the reason for high levels of loss, damage and deterioration of stock, mainly in the perishables sector. Part of the problem is insufficient specialist equipment, i.e. proper refrigerated storage and containers, but it is also partly down to lack of training. The practitioners and the academicians are now aware of the importance of logistics and supply chain; however, the field is still under penetrated as far as research is concerned. It is essential to prioritize research and development so that the weaknesses in the industry can be taken care of and improved.

1.2.3.Solutions to some of the challenges

Infrastructure is the backbone of every country's growth and prosperity and for the logistics industry to flourish special, emphasis has to be on building world-class road networks, integrated rail corridors, modern cargo facilities at airports and creation of logistics parks which need to be given a status equivalent to Special Economic Zones.

It is necessary to realize that the benefits which can best be practiced in the logistics industry can be brought about by the companies by establishing training institutions, so that there is improvement in the overall service quality of the sector. Good storage and

warehousing facilities are important for the growth of the logistics industry. With the increase in the transportation of perishable products, the logistics agencies need to give a lot of importance to enhancing the warehousing facilities.

Warehousing is required to go to the next level taking into account the changing dynamics of JIT manufacturing, global procurement and new models of sales and distribution. Emphasis on research and development is potent mainly because it encourages the use of indigenous technology which can make the industry cost competitive and can also bring about improvement in services thereby using better, effective and efficient services.

The logistics firms are moving from a traditional setup to the integration of IT and technology to their operations to reduce the costs incurred as well as to meet the service demands. The growth of the Indian logistics sector depends upon its soft infrastructure like education, training and policy framework as much as the hard infrastructure.

To support India's fast paced economic growth of the logistics industry is very essential. It is estimated that the Indian logistics industry will continue to show robust growth of 10-15% annually, leading the pace of growth of the economy at large.

The global economic outlook, indeed that of India, is expected to significantly improve as India Inc begins to tackle the economic downturn. With a new government, many policies are expected to be implemented which will give a fresh impetus to India's growth engine particularly, in the corporate and SME sector which in turn will expand demand for the logistics sector.

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE

1.3.1. VISION

- Be a globally preferred provider of India-centric Supply Chain Services and Solutions.
- Delight customers with quality service by setting new trends through innovation and technology.
- Be a responsible corporate citizen with unwavering commitment to environmental protection and conservation. Corporate Social Responsibility
- Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd believes in being a socially responsible corporate and going beyond business and profit by giving back to the society. Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd has in various capacities contributed towards development of community, promoting education and protecting the environment, thereby contributing to developing a better society.

1.3.2.FOCUS

Having operated in the industry for 6 years, we understand that every logistics and transportation project has its own specific demands. Our industry experience has given us in-depth knowledge of the logistics needs specific to the region. We offer a wide range of services across the logistics sector.

1.3.3.METHODOLOGY

As a logistics company, we understand the value of time - we believe in allowing high flexibility and tailoring our services to engage with the client's every point of requirement. Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd believes in working with you - not just for you.

1.3.4.STRENGTH

- More than 200 employees
- Overseeing 150 clients
- Handling 3600 bills of lading annually
- Operating 1500 sq ft of warehousing space

1.3.5.CORE VALUES

- Integrity in customer service
- Commitment to deliver efficiently
- Passion for our work
- Prudent in our approach

1.3.6. SERVICES

In a world made smaller by information technology advances, Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd looks towards meeting your logistical needs with the following services:

• WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT

Besides the warehouse being a physical component essential to our Warehouse Management option, when a client chooses to store his merchandise with Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd, we are able to offer an extensive list of warehouse support services:Records of warehousing history,alert system via email upon shipment arrival or departure upon request Customer support service for requests of arrival and departure information.Container stuffing and instating.

• E- SERVICES

Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd offers our customers a variety of e-services solutions for their logistics needs. Utilising the latest technologies and industry practices, Ellipso offers our customers the ability to track shipment delivery data, obtain electronic data interchange and electronic invoicing, and simplify their manual processing. Ellipso also offers GPS tracking of our fleet of vehicles– both in Singapore and Indonesia – to ensure the highest performance. We offer customized e-services options to our customers to reflect the unique nature of their operations with specifically-tailored solutions for their business needs. Please reach out to our team for more information on our various e-services features.

- **FREIGHT FORWARDING**

Air - Direct and consolidated shipments

Sea - Containers, consolidated group age services

Road - Full and part load

Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd has its own in-house international freight forwarding division, which is a natural adjunct to our international activities, and has developed into a significant force in its own right, now being one of the leading independent commercial forwarders in Ellipso.

Offering FCL, LCL, Out of Gauge, FTL, LTL, Project, Spot Rate, Fixed Rate, Multimodal Air, Sea and Land Freight, Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd works with clients to ensure we have made a full assessment of their needs, then matches those needs to the best possible fit in terms of safe, efficient, on-time, value services.

- **INVENTORY MANAGEMENT**

Inventory management is the crucial role played by Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd. The material stored is stored for a long time and so inventory management becomes the important function of Ellipso. Cycle counting is done at regular intervals to avoid over or under storage of material. One of the other techniques used is End of period counting, in which the inventory is checked after a specific time interval and if the inventory is found below minimum stock level, the consignor is informed about the situation.

- **PAYMENT COLLECTION ON DELIVERY**

Ellipso also renders credit facility to the customers who are frequent and have good contribution in the share in its turnover. For many small customers, Ellipso gives facility of payment after receipt of material. Paid booking is not made usually and the customer .

- **LABELLING**

Labeling requirement varies from country to country and market to market. It also needs to take into account requirement as per the local laws. At the corporate level this activity is beyond the core-competence of the company profile. Ellipso has experience

to undertaking labeling of products and freeing companies to concentrate on their core functions. With vast experience of twenty years in business, Ellipso has labeled products amounting to over 2 million rupees.

- **WRAPPING**

Can a product reach market without protective cover? Will a product be acceptable in market without wrapping? Will it be able to suppress temptation? Well, the answer to this is known to all. No product is above temptation, all products are for ultimate consumption implicit and explicit to withstand vagaries of climate and in transit tremors need over wrapping. This step helps the product to sustain its identity till the consumption time.

Some products and parts are stored for long time due to several factors like seasonal consumption, import restrictions, slower movement, use of vertical storage space. Shrink-wrapping helps in keeping the product dust free. It also holds parts, boxes together in case of vertical storage on an open pallet.

- **TRANSHIPMENT LOGISTICS**

Seaports and inland waterway ports serve as important interfaces both for regional and global flows of commodities in terms of transshipment, storage and onward transportation – whether this involves raw materials or finished goods, containers or bulk commodities. We can handle your products travelling on the water using our own facilities, particularly our port terminals, and include our partners all round the world; we can also organise the necessary pick-up and final delivery runs beyond the quayside.

1.4.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.4.1.PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

To ascertain the financial viability of Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd for the past five years.

1.4.2. SECONDARY OBJECTIVES

- To determine the liquidity position of the company.
- To evaluate the efficiency of the company using financial ratios of the company.
- To study the performance of a company through comparative analysis.
- To determine the possibilities to suggest better financial viability of the company.

1.5. NEED FOR THE PROJECT

- The study is needed to analyse the financial viability of the company in a better manner. It can also be needed for the management to apply the related ratios to analyze its liquidity and profitability in a better manner.
- Financial Viability is helpful to the management in knowing their current position, their expenses or costs incurred on sales and to finding out factors affecting the company's growth.
- This study is needed to identify the optimal return on assets and the relationship between the Return on Investment and return on assets.

1.6SCOPE OF THE STUDY

- It helps the company to place itself among various other competitive companies.
- The study through the analysis reveals the pros and cons of the company's financial status.
- It enables us to understand the various financial aspects of a company through uncomplicated interpretation and findings for study purpose

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- **Dr.Kamm (2017)** Financial viability Analysis is designed for finance majors in order to improve their skills at analyzing companies and to advance their knowledge of finance theory and application. The overall financial analysis includes: bond valuation, financial statement analysis, financial ratios, financial forecasting, beta and the CAPM, the weighted average cost of capital, the Gordon Growth model, discounted cash flow analysis and multiples. Students are expected to integrate skills of finance, economics, and accounting in the course. The course is quantitative and analytical in nature; we made use of the trading center throughout most of the term. Students calculate and interpret financial data, build spreadsheet models, and make general conclusions about the financial health of a company and its intrinsic value.
- **Dr. Laurence M. Crane (2017)** Financial statements help assess the financial well-being of the overall operation. Information about the financial results of each enterprise and physical asset is important for management decisions, but by themselves are inadequate for some decisions because they do not describe the whole business. An understanding of the overall financial situation requires three key financial documents: the balance sheet, the income statement and the cash flow statement. The recommended measures for financial analysis are grouped into five broad categories: liquidity, solvency, profitability, repayment capacity and financial efficiency.
- **John Irron 2019** Financial statements are a formal record of the financial activities of a business, person, or other thing. Financial statements like a written statement which quantitatively describes the financial strength of a company. This includes an income statement and a balance sheet, and regularly also includes a cash flow

statement. Financial statements are regularly compiled on a quarterly and yearly basis. Financial statements are important futures for each and every business. For a business venture, all the appropriate financial information, offered in a structured way and in a form simple to understand, are called the financial statements.

- **Abdullah Mohammad Khan WAHID (2018)** A financial viability is responsible for a wide range of functions such as account processing, payable and receivable operations, taking into account the transfer of assets and the closing of the books as soon as possible. Properly fulfill these functions is essential for a company, on the basis of precise handling operations and accurate financial statements. These activities are clearly on the basis of any successful career in financial analysis. However, the organizer has exceptional skills in analyzing appropriate funding for success.
- **Rashid Javed(Jan 19, 2019)**All financial statements are essentially historically historical documents. They tell what has happened during a particular period of time. However most users of financial statements are concerned about what will happen in the future. Stockholders are concerned with future earnings and dividends. Creditors are concerned with the company's future ability to repay its debts. Managers are concerned with the company's ability to finance future expansion. Despite the fact that financial statements are historical documents, they can still provide valuable information bearing on all of these concerns.
- **Sarabani duta (2016)**Ratio analysis is one of the technique of financial analysis where ratios are used as A yardstick for evaluating the financial condition and performance of A firm. Analysis and interpretation of various accounting ratios gives A better understanding of financial and performance of firm.
- **Bharathi (2020)**The study is focused on assessing the performance of Dabur India Company through the profitability ratio, identifying the variations in various

profitability components, and understanding the CSR activities initiated by Dabur India Ltd.

- **V Anbazhagan(2022)**The study reveals that the financial performance is better. However, the shareholders fund against the outsider as fund should be increased. The company should take suitable measures to increase its profitability position. Adequate steps have to be taken to improve its cash position and to reduce the operating expenses.
- **Medhat Tarawneh (2020)** Financial performance is a dependent variable and measured by Return on Assets (ROA) and the intent income size. The independent variables are the size of banks as measured by total assets of banks, asset management measured by asset utilization ratio (Operating income divided by total assets) operational efficiency measured by the operating efficiency ratio (total operating expenses divided by net income)
- **Kumar Mohan M.S, Vasu. V. and Narayana T. (2017)** The study has made through using different ratios , mean, standard deviation and Altman"s Z score approach to study the financial health of the company. The study reveals there is a positive correlation between liquidity and profitability ratios except return on total assets as well as Z score value indicate good health of the company.
- **Maheswari, V. (2018)** Made an attempt to analyze the financial soundness of the Hero Honda motors limited have identified three factors, namely liquidity position, solvency position and profitability position based on the study of period 2002 to 2010 using ratio analysis.
- **Ravichandran, M. & Subramaniam M Venkata (2019)** The main idea behind this study is to assessment of viability, stability and profitability of Force motors limited. The operating position of the company can be measured by using various financial tools such as profitability ratio, solvency ratio, comparative statement & graphs etc. This study finds that company has got enough funds to meet its debts & liabilities.

The Company can further improve financial performance by reducing the administrative, selling & operating expenses.

- **Mathur Shivam & Agarwal Krati (2017)** Ratio's are an excellent and scientific way to analyze the financial performance of any firm. The company has received many awards and achievements due to its new innovations and technological advancement. These indicators help the investors to invest the right company for expected profits. The study shows that Maruti Suzuki limited is better than Tata motors limited
- **Agarwal, Nidhi (2018)** The study focuses on the comparative financial performance of Maruti Suzuki and Tata motors Ltd. The financial data and information required for the study are drawn from the various annual reports of companies. The liquidity and leverage analysis of both the firms are done. To analyze the leverage position, four ratios are considered namely, capital gearing, debt equity, total debt and proprietary ratio. The result shows that Tata motors Ltd has to increase the portion of proprietor's fund in business to improve long term solvency position.
- **Huda Salhe Meften & Manish Roy Tirkey (2019)** They have studied the financial analysis of Hindustan petroleum corporation Ltd. The study is based on secondary data. The company has got excellent gross profit ratio and trend is rising in with is appreciable indicating efficiency in production cost. The net profit for the year 2010-11 is excellent & it is 8 times past year indicating reduction in operating reduction in operating expenses and large proportion of net sales available to the shareholders of company.
- **Srivastava Anubha (2017)** Data analysis has been done using the top down approach ,i.e. Economic analysis, industry analysis, company and technical analysis to find relationship between automobile sector index with market index. Mahindra and Mahindra have a great position on the stock market and will attract investor and this could lead to expansion and growth. Thus Tata motors and Maruti Suzuki need to take care of their stock and expansion.

- **Raphael Nisha (2018)** The author tries to evaluate the financial performance of Indian tyre industry. The study was conducted for period 2003-04 to 2011-12 to analyze the performance with financial indicators, sales trend, export trend, production trend etc. The result suggests the key to success in industry is to improve labour productivity and flexibility and capital efficiency.
- **Daniel A. Moses Joshunar (2020)** The study has been conducted to identify the financial strength and weakness of the Tata motors Ltd. using past 5 year financial statements. Trend analysis & ratio analysis used to comment of financial status of company. Financial performance of company is satisfactory and also suggested to increase the loan levels of company for the better performance.
- **Dhole Madhavi (2021)** Investing the impact of price movement of share on selected company performance. It advise due investors consider various factors before choosing the better portfolio. Sentimental factors do play a role in price movement only in short term but in long run annual performance is sole factor responsible for price movement.
- **Jothi, K. & Geethalakshmi, A. (2017)** This study tries to evaluate the profitability & financial position of selected companies of Indian automobile industry using statistical tools like, ratio analysis, mean, standard deviation, Correlation.
- **Kumar Neeraj & Kaur Kuldip (2018)** He made an attempt to test the size and profitability relationship in the Indian automobile industry. To analyze the relationship linear regression model as well as cross-sectional has been employed for the year 1998 to 2014. For profitability analysis two different measures have been used (i) ratio of net profit to total sales turnover (ii) ratio of net income to net assets plus working capital and for firm size two indicators used namely, total sales turnover and net assets. The time series analysis showed the positive relationship between firm size and profitability but cross sectional show no relationship between firm size and profitability
- **Murlidhar, A. Lok Hande & Rana Vishal S. (2019)** The author tries to evaluate the performance of Hyundai Motors Company with respect to export, Domestic Sales,

productions and profit after tax. For this purpose, the pie chart and bar graph are used to show the performance of company various years

- **Hotwani Rakhi (2020)** The author examines the profitability position and growth of company in light of sales and profitability of Tata Motors for past ten years. Data is analyzed through ratios, standard deviations and coefficient of variance. The study reveals that there not exists a strong relationship between sales & profitability of company.
- **Ray Sabapriya (2018)** studied the sample of automobile companies to evaluate the performance of industry through indicators namely sales, production and export trend etc for period of 2003-04 to 2009-10. The study finds that The automobile industry has been passing through disruptive phases by over debt burden, under utilization of assets and liquidity instability.
- **Idhayajothi, R et al (2017)** The main idea behind this study is to analyze the financial performance of Ashoka Leyland Ltd. at Chennai. The result shows that financial performance is sound and also suggested to improve financial performance by reducing the various expenses.
- **E. Gordon and K. Natrajan (2019)** The economic development of any country depends on the existence of a well-organized financial system. It includes financial markets and financial institutions which support the system. Financial system provides the inter mediation between savings and investment and promotes faster economic development.
- **AlpeshGajera (2019)** in his research article an financial performance evaluation of private and public sector banks found that there in significance difference in the financial performance of these banks and private sector banks are performed better than public sector banks in respect of capital adequacy ratio and financial performance
- **Agus Wahyudin, Badingatus Solikhan (2017)** The purpose of this paper is to investigate the effect of corporate governance(CG) implementation rating conducted

by the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG) on the financial performance of the selected companies.

- **AnandaraoSuvvari, Raja SethuDurai S., PhanindraGoyari (2019)** The purpose of this paper is to estimate the financial performance of 24 Indian life insurance companies for the period from 2013 to 2016 using Grey relational analysis (GRA) proposed by Deng (1982) that accommodates the negative values in the analysis.
- **K.P. Venugopala Rao, Farha Ibrahim (2017).** Journal Name: International Journal of Research in IT and Management (IJRIM), Volume 7, Issue 1, Published Date January – 2017, ISSN: 2231-4334, pp. 64~72. This Paper talks about Indian Banking industry is led by public sector banks (PSBs) with 80 percent market share. The present study is to compare the financial performance of IDBI Bank with the industry averages based on financial ratios for the period 2011-12 to 2015-16. It was found that the solvency position of IDBI Bank and the employment of assets are in tune with the industry averages.
- **Binod Guragai, Paul D. Hutchison (2020)** This study aims to examine whether the association between discontinued operations and future financial performance improvement is affected by a regulatory rule (i.e., Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 144 [SFAS144]) that significantly altered the reporting requirements of discontinued operations. This study also examines whether the association is dependent on the profitability of the operations were discontinued.
- **Deven Krishnan, Rafikul Islam, SuhaimiMhd. Sarif (2019)** The purpose of this study intends to develop a hierarchical model through prioritisation of the core competencies with respect to competitive advantage, financial and strategic performance for an oil and gas company in Malaysia.
- **Masoud RahiminezhadGalankashi, Farimah Mokhatab Rafiei (2021),** “Financial performance measurement of supply chains: a review”, International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management, From Volume: 53 Issue: 1, to Vol 70 Issue: 3 WayanWidhyana, GustiBagusWiksuana, LuhGede Sri Artini, Ida BagusPanjiSedana (2020), “Influence of financial architecture, intangible assets on

financial performance and corporate value in the Indonesian capital market”, International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management, From Volume: 53 Issue: 1, to Vol 70 Issue: 3.

- **Wayan Widnyana, Gusti Bagus Wiksuana, Luh Gede Sri Artini, Ida (2020)**, This study aims to analyze and explain the effect of financial architecture (with three dimensions: ownership structure, capital structure and corporate governance) and intangible assets on performance financial and corporate value in the Indonesian capital market.
- **Maj Syed Mohd Mustafa, Dr. Mohd Taqi (2017)** This study is entirely based on secondary data and different ratios have been applied to evaluate the financial performance of the bank along with regression analysis with the help of SPSS 20.0. The study concluded that the selected bank has performed well on the sources of growth rate and financial efficiency, but profitability position has been found poor during the study period.
- **Fernando Munoz, Maria Vargas, Ruth Vicente (2021)** This study aims to examine style-deviation practices in the socially responsible mutual funds (SMRF) industry i.e., how mutual funds game their stated financial objectives to earn a higher relative performance ranking. In addition, the consequences of such practices on sustainable scores and money flows are studied.
- **Vijay Hemant Sonaje (2017)** The paper has made a modest attempt to analyze the performance of eleven commercial banks in India during the period 2013 to 2017, using CAMEL approach. This study also reveals the financial position and soundness among top eleven commercial banks.

CHAPTER 3- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. In this study the various steps that are generally adopted by the researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them.

3.2.RESEARCH DESIGN

The proposed study is **analytical in nature**. Research design is needed because it facilitates the smooth sailing of the various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible. A research design for a particular problem usually involves the consideration of many factors. The researcher has to use facts of information already available. The researcher has to analyze facts to make critical evaluation of the material.

3.3.SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Basically, there are two sources of information: primary and secondary data.

3.3.1.SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data is used as the main source of information. It includes the company's five year-balance sheet from (2018 - 2022).

3.4.TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS

The following are major tools used in analysis and interpretation.

- ✓ Ratio analysis
- ✓ Comparative balance sheet statement.
- ✓ Trend percentage analysis.

✓ **RATIO ANALYSIS**

A ratio is a mathematical relationship between two items expressed in a quantitative form. Ratio can be defined as “Relationship expressed in quantitative terms between figures which have cause and effect relationships which are connected with each other in some manner or the other. Ratio analysis involves the process of computing determining and presenting the relationship of items or groups of items of financial statements. The various ratios are as follows

● **PROPRIETARY RATIO**

The Proprietary Ratio shows the relationship between shareholders' funds to total assets of the concern. The shareholders' funds are equity share capital, preference share capital, undistributed profits, reserves and surpluses.

$$\text{PROPRIETARY RATIO} = \text{SHAREHOLDER'S FUND} / \text{TOTAL ASSET}$$

● **CURRENT RATIO**

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is called current ratio. In order to measure the short-term liquidity or solvency of a concern, comparison of current assets and current liabilities is inevitable. Current ratio indicates the ability of a concern to meet its current obligations as and when they are due for payment.

$$\text{CURRENT RATIO} = \text{CURRENT ASSETS} / \text{CURRENT LIABILITIES}$$

● **CASH POSITION RATIO**

This ratio also known as absolute liquidity ratio or super quick ratio. It's calculated when liquidity is highly restricted in terms of cash and cash equivalents.

Cash position ratio = cash and company balances + marketable securities / current

Liabilities

- **EARNING PER SHARE**

Earning per share is a small variation of return on equity capital. It provides a view of the comparative earnings when it compares with that of similar other companies. Thus, the earnings per share are a good measure of profitability.

$$\text{EPS} = \text{NET PROFIT AFTER DIVIDEND} / \text{NO OF EQUITY SHARES}$$

- **DEBT-EQUITY RATIO**

This ratio helps to ascertain the soundness of the long term financial position of the company. It indicates the proportion between total long term debt and the shareholders' funds. This also indicates the extent to which the firm depends upon outsiders for its existence.

$$\text{DEBT-EQUITY RATIO} = \text{TOTAL LONG TERM FUND} / \text{SHAREHOLDER'S FUND}$$

- **FIXED ASSET RATIO:**

This ratio establishes the relationship between fixed assets and long-term funds. The objective of calculating this ratio is to ascertain the proportion of long term funds invested in fixed assets. The ratio is calculated as given below

$$\text{FIXED ASSET RATIO} = \text{FIXED ASSET} / \text{LONG TERM FUNDS}$$

- **RETURN ON ASSET RATIO :**

ROA is a combination of the profit margin ratio and the asset turnover ratio. It can be calculated separately by dividing net income by average total assets or by multiplying the profit margin ratio times the asset turnover ratio.

$$\text{ROA} = \text{NET INCOME} / \text{TOTAL ASSET}$$

✓ **COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET:**

The comparative balance sheet analysis is the study of the trend of the same items, group of items and computed items in two or more balance sheet of the same business enterprise on different dates. The changes in periodic balance sheet items reflect the conduct of a business. The changes can be observed by comparison of the conduct of a business the changes can be observed by comparison of the balance sheet at the beginning at the end of period and these changes can help in forming an opinion about the progress of an enterprise.

✓ **TREND PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS**

The next important tools of analysis are trend percentage which plays significant role in analyzing the financial stature of the enterprise through base years' performance ratio computation. This not only reveals the trend movement of the Financial Viability of the enterprise but also highlights the strengths and weaknesses of the enterprise

The following ratio is being used to compute the trend percentage.

$$\text{TREND PERCENTAGE} = \text{CURRENT YEAR} / \text{BASE YEAR} \times 100$$

This trend ratio is being computed for every component for many numbers of years which not only facilitates comparison but also guides the firm to understand the trend path of the firm.

CHAPTER 4 - DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

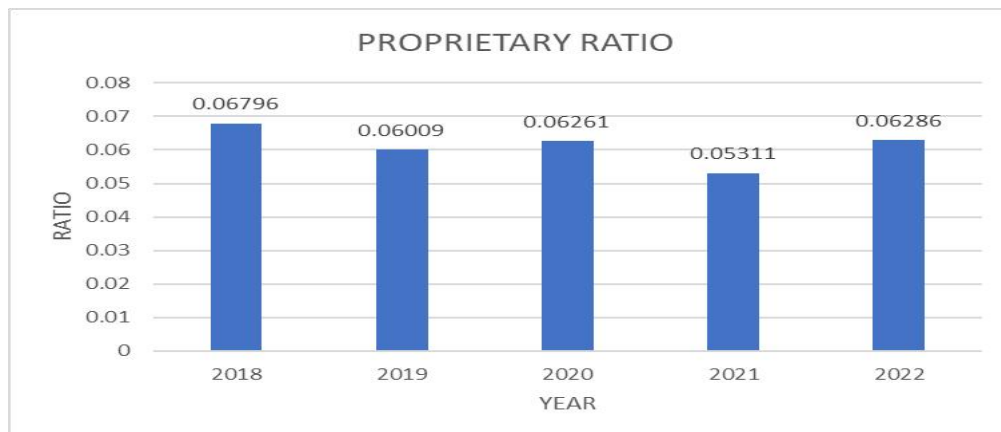
4.1 RATIO ANALYSIS

4.1.1.PROPRIETARY RATIO

TABLE: 4.1.1 SHOWING PROPRIETARY RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

Year	Shareholder fund	Total Asset	Ratio (Times)
2022	83951.2	1335519	0.06286
2021	64986	1223736	0.05311
2020	65949.2	1053414	0.06261
2019	57947.7	964432	0.06009
2018	49032.7	721526	0.06796

CHART: 4.1.1 SHOWING PROPRIETARY RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION

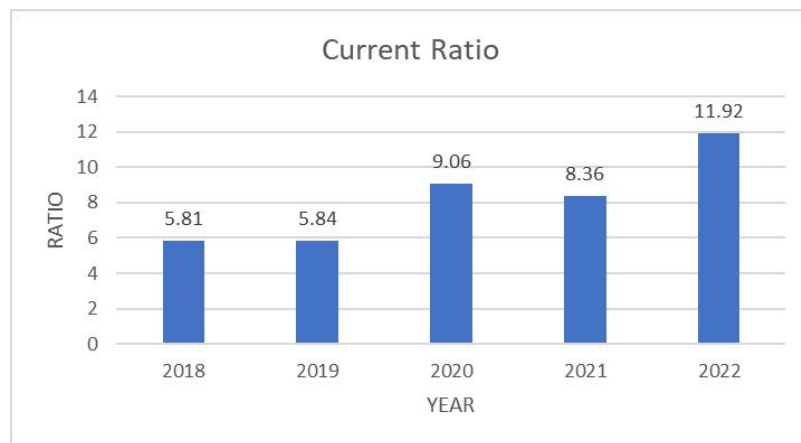
From the above table, it is interpreted that the proprietary ratio in the year 2018 is 0.067, 2019 is 0.060, 2020 is 0.062, 2021 is 0.053, 2022 is 0.062. The ratio was high in the year (2018) 0.067957 and low in the year (2021) 0.053105. Thus, it can be said that the company is maintaining long term solvency. The current year (2022) proprietary ratio is found to be 0.06286 it is an increasing position.

4.1.2 CURRENT RATIO

TABLE: 4.1.2 SHOWING CURRENT RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

Year	Current Asset	Current Liability	Current Ratio
2022	964742	80915.1	11.92
2021	879594	105248	8.36
2020	728098	80336.7	9.06
2019	646907	110698	5.84
2018	484235	83362.3	5.81

CHART: 4.1.2 SHOWING CURRENT RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is interpreted that the current ratio in the year 2018 is 5.81, 2019 is 5.84, 2020 is 9.06, 2021 is 8.36, 2022 is 11.92. The current ratio was high in the year 2022 with 11.92 and low in the year 2018 with 5.81. The current year (2022) current ratio is found to be the highest (11.92) due to the decrease in the liabilities.

4.1.3 CASH POSITION RATIO

TABLE: 4.1.3 SHOWING CASH POSITION RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

Year	Cash-company	Current liabilities	Ratio (Times)
2022	97,163.17	80915.09	1.2
2021	1,22,874.15	105248.4	1.17
2020	96,183.85	80336.7	1.2
2019	1,04,403.80	110697.6	0.94
2018	67,466.34	83362.3	0.81

CHART: 4.1.3 SHOWING CASH POSITION RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION

From the table, it is inferred that the cash position ratio is high in the year 2018 is 0.81, 2019 is 0.94, 2020 is 1.2, 2021 is 1.17, 2022 is 1.2 and the cash position ratio in 2020 and 2022 was 1.20 and low in the year 2018 with 0.81. The current year (2022) cash position ratio has increased to 1.20 when compared to the previous year 2021 with 1.17.

4.1.4 EARNING PER SHARE

TABLE 4.1.4 SHOWING EARNING PER SHARE FOR 5 YEARS

Years	Net Profit After Preference Dividend	No. of equity shares	Ratio (Times)
2022	11,713.34	67.26	174.15
2021	7,370.69	63.5	116.07
2020	9,166.39	63.49	144.37
2019	9,121.57	63.49	143.67
2018	6,729.46	63.15	106.56

CHART:4.1.4 SHOWING EARNING PER SHARE FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION

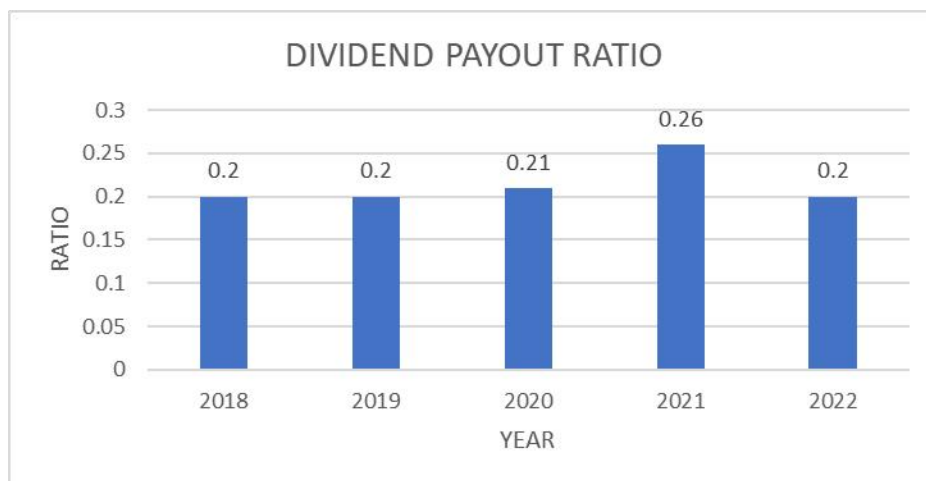
From the above table, it is interpreted that the earnings per share in the year 2018 is 106.56, 2019 is 143.67, 2020 is 144.37, 2021 is 116.07, 2022 is 174.15 and the earnings per share were found to be high in the year 2022 with 174.15 and low in the year 2019 with 143.67. The current year (2022) earnings per share ratio is found to be increasing with 174.15 when compared to the previous year with 116.07. This is due to the increase in the net profit

4.1.5 DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO

TABLE: 4.1.5 SHOWING DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

Year	Total Dividend	Total Income	Ratio
2022	2,348.66	11,713.34	0.2
2021	1,905.00	7,370.69	0.26
2020	1,904.65	9,166.39	0.21
2019	1,841.15	9,121.57	0.2
2018	1,357.66	6,729.46	0.2

CHART :4.1.5 SHOWING DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION:

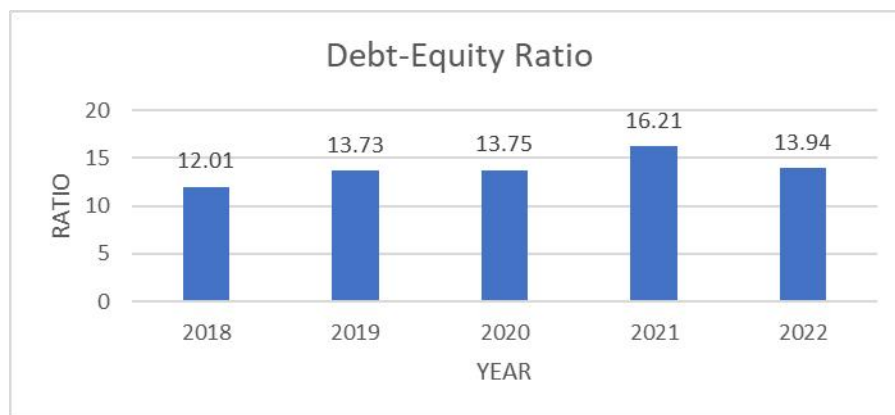
From the above table it is found that the dividend payout ratio in 2018 is 0.2, 2019 is 0.2, 2020 is 0.21, 2021 is 0.26, 2022 is 0.2 and the dividend payout ratio was found to be high in the year 2021 with 0.26 and low in the years 2018, 2019 and 2022 with 0.20. The current year 2022 dividend payout ratio is found to be decreasing with 0.20 when compared to the previous year.

4.1.6 DEBT-EQUITY RATIO

TABLE 4.1.6: SHOWING DEBT-EQUITY RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

Year	Total Long Term Debt	Shareholders Fund	Debt-Equity Ratio
2022	11,70,652.93	83,951.20	13.94
2021	10,53,501.77	64,986.04	16.21
2020	9,07,127.83	65,949.20	13.75
2019	7,95,786.81	57,947.70	13.73
2018	5,89,131.35	49,032.66	12.01

CHART 4.1.6: SHOWING DEBT-EQUITY RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it is inferred that the debt-equity ratio is another leverage ratio that compares a company's total liabilities to its total shareholders' equity. In the debt ratio, a lower the percentage means that a company is using less leverage and has a stronger equity position. In the year 2021 the Debt-equity ratio is higher which means that the company is having a higher leverage.

4.1.7 FIXED ASSET RATIO:

TABLE 4.1.7: SHOWING FIXED ASSET RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

Year	FIXED ASSET	LONG TERM FUND	FIXED ASSET RATIO
2022	5,133.87	11,70,652.93	0.0044
2021	4,431.95	10,53,501.77	0.0042
2020	4,117.73	9,07,127.83	0.0045
2019	3574.41	7,95,786.81	0.0045
2018	3139.22	5,89,131.35	0.0053

CHART 4.1.7:SHOWING FIXED ASSET RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart it is inferred that the fixed assets of the company is in the increasing position. Even though the fixed assets are in the increasing rate 2021 ratio is decreased to 0.0042. In the year 2022 the Fixed asset ratio is increased to 0.0044. This means that the company's fixed asset position is satisfactory.

4.1.8. RETURN ON ASSET RATIO :

TABLE 4.1.8:SHOWING RETURN ON ASSET RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

YEAR	NET INCOME	TOTAL ASSETS	RETURN ON ASSETS
2022	11,713.34	13,35,519.24	0.88
2021	7,370.69	12,23,736.20	0.6
2020	9,166.39	10,53,413.74	0.87
2019	9,121.57	9,64,432.08	0.94
2018	6,729.46	7,21,526.32	0.93

CHART 4.1.8:SHOWING RETURN ON ASSET RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION:

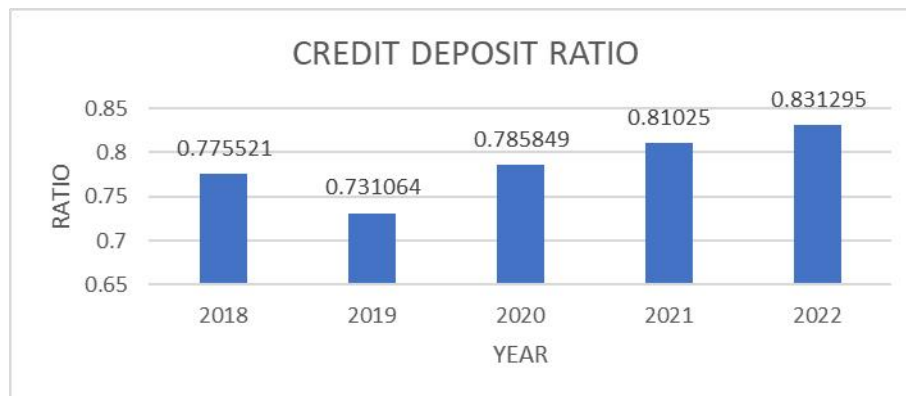
From the above, it is inferred that the total assets and the net income of the company are raised every year, but there is a fall in the return on assets in the year 2021 . This is due to the risk taken by the company in borrowings and more investment is made. In the year 2022, the Return on Assets is higher. Thus, higher values of return on assets show that business is more profitable.

4.1.9 CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO

TABLE 4.1.9:SHOWING CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO FOR 5 YEARS

YEAR	ADVANCES	DEPOSITS	CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO
2022	867578.89	1043647	0.831295
2021	756719.45	933932.8	0.81025
2020	631914.15	804116.2	0.785849
2019	542503.2	742073.1	0.731064
2018	416768.2	537403.9	0.775521

CHART 4.1.9:SHOWING CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO FOR 5 YEARS



INTERPRETATION:

From the above table It is inferred from the table, the Credit Deposit Ratio in the year 2018 is 0.77, 2019 is 0.73, 2020 is 0.78, 2021 is 0.81, 2022 is 0.83. The average Credit Deposit ratio 0.75 The minimum ratio was registered as 0.73 and the maximum ratio was registered as 0.83.

4.2 COMPARATIVE BALANCESHEET

TABLE 4.2.1 COMPARATIVE BALANCESHEET FOR THE YEAR 2018-2019

PARTICULARS	2018	2019	Inc\ Dec	Inc\ Dec %
Fixed Asset: Gross block-Depreciation	3139.22	3574.41	435.19	13.86
Capital work-in-progress	234.26	263.44	29.18	12.46
Investments	189501.27	275953.96	86452.69	45.62
Other assets	44417.03	37733.27	(6683.76)	(15.05)
Current assets				
Cash & Balances with RBI	51534.62	55546.17	4011.55	7.78
Balance with Company, Money at Call	15931.72	48857.63	32925.91	206.67
Advances	416768.20	542503.20	125735.00	30.17
TOTAL ASSETS	721526.32	964432.08	242905.76	33.67
Current Liabilities				
Other liabilities & provisions	83362.30	110697.57	27335.27	32.79
Equity share capital	631.47	634.88	3.41	0.54
Reserves & surplus	48401.19	57312.82	8911.63	18.41
Debts				
Deposits	537403.94	742073.13	204669.19	38.08
Borrowings	51727.41	53713.68	1986.27	3.84
TOTAL LIABILITIES	721526.31	964432.08	242905.77	33.67

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table it is interpreted that investments of the company in 2019 is increased to 45.62% and the other assets of the company are decreased to 15.05%.The total assets and the total liabilities are found to be increasing in 2019 as 33.67%.

TABLE 4.2.2 COMPARATIVE BALANCESHEET FOR THE YEAR 2019-2020

PARTICULARS	2019	2020	Inc\ Dec	Inc\ Dec %
Fixed Asset: Gross block-Depreciation	3574.41	4,117.73	543.32	15.20
Capital work-in-progress	263.44	295.18	31.74	12.05
Investments	275953.96	285790.07	9836.11	3.56
Other assets	37733.27	35112.76	(2620.51)	(6.94)
Current assets				
Cash & Balances with RBI	55546.17	61290.87	5744.70	10.34
Balance with Company, Money at Call	48857.63	34892.98	(13964.65)	(28.58)
Advances	542503.20	631914.15	89410.95	16.48
TOTAL ASSETS	964432.08	1053413.74	88981.66	9.23
Current Liabilities				
Other liabilities & provisions	110697.57	80336.70	(30360.87)	(27.43)
Equity share capital	634.88	634.88	0.00	0.00
Reserves & surplus	57312.82	65314.32	8001.50	13.96
Debts				
Deposits	742073.13	804116.23	62043.10	8.36
Borrowings	53713.68	103011.60	49297.92	91.78
TOTAL LIABILITIES	964432.08	1053413.73	88981.65	9.23

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it is interpreted that the borrowings of 2020 are increased drastically to 91.78% and balance with company, money at call is decreasing to 28.58%. The total assets and the total liabilities are found to be increasing in 2020, but it is comparatively less than (2018 & 2019).

TABLE 4.2.3 COMPARATIVE BALANCESHEET FOR THE YEAR 2020-2021

PARTICULARS	2020	2021	Inc\ Dec	Inc\ Dec %
Fixed Asset: Gross block-Depreciation	4117.73	4431.95	314.22	7.63
Capital work-in-progress	295.18	332.23	37.05	12.55
Investments	285790.07	295600.57	9810.50	3.43
Other assets	35112.76	43777.85	8665.09	24.68
Current assets				
Cash & Balances with RBI	61290.87	94395.50	33104.63	54.01
Balance with Company, Money at Call	34892.98	28478.65	(6414.33)	(18.38)
Advances	631914.15	756719.45	124805.30	19.75
TOTAL ASSETS	1053413.74	1223736.20	170322.46	16.17
Current Liabilities				
Other liabilities & provisions	80336.70	105248.39	24911.69	31.01
Equity share capital	634.88	635.00	0.12	0.02
Reserves & surplus	65314.32	64351.04	(963.28)	(1.47)
Debts				
Deposits	804116.23	933932.81	129816.58	16.14
Borrowings	103011.60	119568.96	16557.36	16.07
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1053413.73	1223736.20	170322.47	16.17

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it is interpreted that the reserves & surplus, balance with company, money at call are increasing in 2021 as 1.47% and 18.38% respectively. The other liabilities are increasing to 31.01%. The total assets and total liabilities are increased to 16.17 in 2021.

TABLE 4.2.4 COMPARATIVE BALANCESHEET FOR THE YEAR 2021-2022

PARTICULARS	2021	2022	Inc\ Dec	Inc\ Dec %
Fixed Asset: Gross block-Depreciation	4431.95	5133.87	701.92	15.84
Capital work-in-progress	332.23	332.68	0.45	0.14
Investments	295600.57	312197.61	16597.04	5.61
Other assets	43777.85	53.113.02	9335.17	21.32
Current assets				
Cash & Balances with RBI	94395.50	54075.94	(40319.56)	(42.71)
Balance with Company, Money at Call	28478.65	43087.23	14608.58	51.30
Advances	756719.45	867578.89	110859.44	14.65
TOTAL ASSETS	1223736.20	1335519.24	111783.04	9.13
Current Liabilities				
Other liabilities & provisions	105248.39	80915.09	(24333.30)	(23.12)
Equity share capital	635.00	671.04	36.04	5.68
Reserves & surplus	64351.04	83280.16	18929.12	29.42
Debts				
Deposits	933932.81	1043647.36	109714.55	11.75
Borrowings	119568.96	127005.57	7436.61	6.22
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1223736.20	1335519.22	111783.02	9.13

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, it is interpreted that cash and balances with RBI is decreased to 42.71% in 2022 and the balance with company, money at call is increased to 51% in 2022. The reserves & surplus in 2022 is increased to 29.42%. The total assets and the total liabilities are increased to 9.13% in 2022, which is comparatively less than other years.

4.3 TREND ANALYSIS

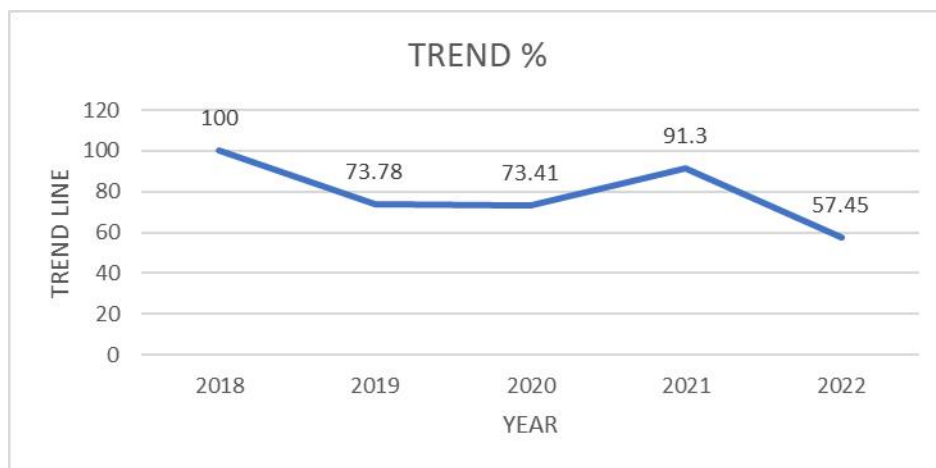
TABLE NO: 4.3.1:

TABLE SHOWING TREND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME FOR 5 YEARS

Year	TOTAL INCOME (Rs in crs)	TREND %
2018	6,729.46	100.00
2019	9,121.57	73.78
2020	9,166.39	73.41
2021	7,370.69	91.30
2022	11,713.34	57.45

CHART NO: 4.3.1:

CHART SHOWING TREND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME FOR 5 YEARS



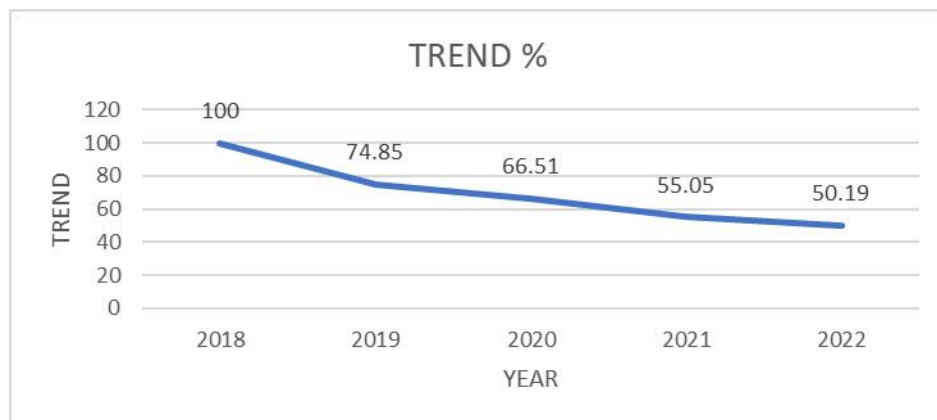
INTERPRETATION:

From the above trend analysis , it is inferred as base year 2018. The trend analysis for net income is lowest in the year 2022 with 57.45.

TABLE 4.3.2: SHOWING TREND PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT ASSET

Year	CURRENT ASSET	TREND %
	(Rs in crs)	
2018	484234.54	100.00
2019	646907.00	74.85
2020	728098.00	66.51
2021	879593.60	55.05
2022	964742.06	50.19

CHART NO 4.3.2: SHOWING TREND PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT ASSET



INTERPRETATION:

From the above trend analysis , it is inferred as base year 2018. Current assets have been decreased during the years 2022, 2021 and 2020. The current 2022 trend percentage for current assets is 50.19.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS,SUGGESTIONS&CONCLUSION

5.1 FINDINGS

- The current year (2022) proprietary ratio is found to be 0.06286 it is in an increasing position.
- The current year (2022) current ratio is found to be the highest (11.92) due to the decrease in the liabilities.
- The current year (2022) cash position ratio has increased to 1.20 when compared to the previous year 2021 with 1.17.
- The current year (2022) earnings per share ratio is found to be increasing with 174.15 when compared to the previous year with 116.07.
- The current year 2022 dividend payout ratio is found to be decreasing to 0.20 when compared to the previous year.
- The current year 2022 trend percentage for current assets is 0.83.
- In the year 2022, the Return on Assets is higher. Thus, higher values of return on assets show that business is more profitable
- In the year 2022 the Fixed asset ratio is increased to 0.0044. This means that the company's fixed asset position is satisfactory
- In the year 2021, the debt-equity ratio is higher, which means that the company has a higher leverage.
- The current year(2022) credit deposit ratio is increased to 17.45.
- In the year 2019, the investments of the company is increased to 45.62 and the other assets of the company are decreased to 15.05.
- In the year 2020, the borrowings increased drastically to 91.78. and balance with company,money at call is decreasing to 28.58.
- In the year 2022, cash and balances with RBI is decreased to 42.71%and the balance with company,money at call is increased to 51% in 2022.
- The trend analysis for net income is lowest in the year 2022 with 57.45.
- The trend analysis for the current assets is lowest in the year 2022 with 50.19.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

- The company has a better liquidity position and the company can push its liquidity position so that it can sustain in the future
- The Company may look into measures to reduce the loans and advances in the coming periods. The liabilities may be reduced in coming periods.
- It is suggested that the company can strongly focus on a cost reduction strategy that will make a company more profitability.
- The company has a bright future if it concentrates more on its working capital short term, investments, thus achieving the overall objectives of the company.
- Thus, it is essential to avoid excessive liquidity but to maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure smooth running of the company's operations.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Every business concern wants to know the various financial aspects for effective decision making. The financial viability analysis thus is a forward-looking exercise as it is helpful in future financial planning decision making. It determines and forecasts the future financial position along with the strength and weakness of concern . Through the financial statement, the present position and operating efficiency of the firm as a whole and its different departments can be identified. Further, the reasons for change in the profitability financial position of the firm can be found and necessary measures can be taken.

Financial performance can improve the financial strength of a company. The efficient and smooth functioning of all the activities of the company depends upon the financial performance of the company. The company's liquidity position has to increase and it will solve future problems. The company is maintain the reserves and surplus better so it can face financial stress in the future. Finally, from the analysis and interpretation of the study, it has been concluded that the company's performance is improving by increasing its capital.

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APPENDIX I

Standalone Balance Sheet		----- in Rs. Cr. -----			
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Capital and Liabilities:					
Net Worth	83,951.20	64,986.04	65,949.20	57,947.70	49,032.66
Deposits	1,043,647.36	933,932.81	804,116.23	742,073.13	537,403.94
Borrowings	127,005.57	119,568.96	103,011.60	53,713.68	51,727.41
Total Debt	1,170,652.93	1,053,501.77	907,127.83	795,786.81	589,131.35
Other Liabilities & Provisions	80,915.09	105,248.39	80,336.70	110,697.57	83,362.30
Total Liabilities	1,335,519.22	1,223,736.20	1,053,413.73	964,432.08	721,526.31
Equity share capital	671.04	635.00	634.88	634.88	631.47
Reserves	83280.16	64351.32	65314.32	57312.82	48401.19
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Assets					
Cash & Balances with RBI	54,075.94	94,395.50	61290.87	55,546.17	51,534.62
Balance with Companys, Money at Call	43,087.23	28,478.65	34892.98	48,857.63	15,931.72
Advances	867,578.89	756,719.45	631914.15	542503.20	416768.20
Investments	312,197.61	295,600.57	285,790.07	275953.96	189501.27
Gross Block	14,792.33	13,189.28	11,831.63	10403.06	8988.35
Accumulated Depreciation	9,658.46	8,757.33	7,713.90	6828.65	5849.13
Net Block	5,133.87	4,431.95	4,117.73	3574.41	3139.22
Capital Work In Progress	332.68	332.23	295.18	263.44	234.26

Other Assets	53,113.02	43,777.85	35,112.76	37733.27	44417.03
Total Assets	1,335,519.24	1,223,736.20	1,053,413.74	964,432.08	721,526.32
Contingent Liabilities	698,064.74	585,294.50	429,917.37	614,603.47	736,087.59
Bills for collection	201,500.44	205,092.29	166,449.04	152,964.06	93,652.89
Book Value (Rs)	1,251.05	1,023.40	1,038.76	912.73	776.48

Standalone Profit & Loss account	----- in Rs. Cr. -----				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Interest Earned	106,521.45	81,394.36	70,993.92	63,788.43	48,950.31
Other Income	14,351.45	14,935.09	14,968.15	12,691.35	9,398.43
Total Income	120,872.90	96,329.45	85,962.07	76,479.78	58,348.74
Expenditure					
Interest expended	63,230.37	48,867.96	47,322.48	42,915.29	31,929.08
Employee Cost	16,974.04	14,480.17	12,754.65	9,747.31	7,785.87
Selling and Admin Expenses	15,625.18	12,141.19	7,898.23	5,122.06	4,165.94
Depreciation	1,007.17	990.50	932.66	763.14	679.98
Miscellaneous Expenses	12,350.13	12,479.30	7,888.00	8,810.75	7,058.75
Preoperative Exp Capitalised	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Operating Expenses	37,563.09	31,430.88	24,941.01	18,123.66	14,609.55
Provisions & Contingencies	8,393.43	8,660.28	4,532.53	6,319.60	5,080.99
Total Expenses	109,186.89	88,959.12	76,796.02	67,358.55	51,619.62
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Net Profit for the Year	11,686.01	7,370.35	9,166.05	9,121.23	6,729.12
Extraordinary Items	21.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Profit brought forward	6.05	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34

Total	11,713.34	7,370.69	9,166.39	9,121.57	6,729.46
Preference Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equity Dividend	2,348.66	1,905.00	1,904.65	1,841.15	1,357.66
Corporate Dividend Tax	296.49	246.52	236.76	248.03	165.87
Per share data (annualised)					
Earning Per Share (Rs)	174.15	116.07	144.37	143.67	106.56
Equity Dividend (%)	350.00	300.00	300.00	290.00	215.00
Book Value (Rs)	1,251.05	1,023.40	1,038.76	912.73	776.48
Appropriations					
Transfer to Statutory Reserves	3,531.35	2,488.96	6,495.14	6,725.15	5,205.69
Transfer to Other Reserves	5,536.50	2,729.87	529.50	306.90	-0.10
Proposed Dividend/Transfer to Govt	2,645.15	2,151.52	2,141.41	2,089.18	1,523.53
Balance c/f to Balance Sheet	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Total	11,713.34	7,370.69	9,166.39	9,121.57	6,729.46

APPENDIX II - ARTICLE

A STUDY ON FINANCIAL VIABILITY OF ELLIPSO LOGISTICS PVT LTD

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ABSTRACT

This project deals with the financial viability study of Ellipso Logistics. The main objective of this project is to analyze the company's financial viability and the company's cash position for each year. The secondary purpose is to judge the performance of the company based on various financial indicators of the company, apply the relevant indicators to analyze the financial viability of the company and propose suitable proposals. Finally, the analysis and interpretation of the study concluded that company performance improves as capital increases. The ratio varies each year. The study suggests that the company needs to improve its capitalization decisions to maximize profits over the years to come.

INTRODUCTION

Financial viability analysis is the process of identifying a company's financial strengths and weaknesses by properly establishing the relationship between balance sheet items and income statements. It also helps with short-term and long-term forecasting, allowing you to identify growth with the help of affordable analytics. It also helps management make better decisions. Every business wants to know various financial aspects for effective decision-making. The dictionary meaning of analyze is to divide or decompose things into their elements or components in order to trace the relationship between things. The primary purpose of preparing financial statements is to achieve company-wide goals.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

The logistics industry is considered the backbone of the economy, ensuring the efficient and cost-effective flow of goods on which other sectors of the economy depend. The Indian logistics industry is developing rapidly. It is the interplay of infrastructure, technology, and new service providers that will determine whether the logistics industry can help customers reduce costs and deliver effective services in the logistics sector.

The logistics industry is expected to reach over \$2 billion by 2025. The rise of e-commerce logistics and increasing domestic consumption will guide the industry in the coming years. Promising growth and improvement, the service-oriented logistics industry is poised to expand beyond the horizon in the second half of this decade.

CURRENT SCENARIO

Today's Indian logistics sector includes inbound and outbound segments of manufacturing and service supply chains. Recently, logistics infrastructure has received a lot of attention from both companies and policymakers. The role of managing this infrastructure ineffective competition has been somewhat underestimated. Inadequate logistics infrastructure affects creating bottlenecks in economic growth.

Logistics management has the ability to overcome short-term infrastructure shortcomings and provide the best long-term competitiveness.

A major challenge facing the industry today is the poor integration of transportation networks, information technology, warehousing, and distribution facilities.

COMPANY PROFILE

The company has been in the industry for 6 years and understands that every logistics and transportation project has its own specific requirements. Industry experience gives them a deep knowledge of local logistics needs. They provide a wide range of services related to the logistics industry.

In a world made smaller by information technology advances, Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd looks towards meeting logistical needs with the following services:

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To determine the financial viability of Ellipso Logistics Pvt Ltd over the past five years.
- To determine the liquidity position of the company.
- To evaluate the efficiency of the company using financial ratios of the company.
- To study the performance of a company through comparative analysis.
- To determine the possibilities to suggest better financial viability of the company.

NEED FOR STUDY

This research is necessary in order to be able to better analyze the financial viability of the company. It may also be necessary for management to apply appropriate metrics to better analyze liquidity and profitability. Financial viability helps management know the current position, expenses, or costs incurred in making a sale, and find out the factors that influence the company's growth.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

It helps the company position itself among a variety of other competitive companies.

Analytical research shows the strengths and weaknesses of the company's financial situation.

It allows us to understand various financial aspects of the company through direct interpretation and insight for research purposes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Daniel A. Moses Joshunar (2013) The study has been conducted to identify the financial strength and weakness of the Tata motors Ltd. using past 5 year financial statements. Trend analysis & ratio analysis are used to comment of financial status of company. The financial performance of company is satisfactory and also suggested to increasing the loan levels of company for better performance.

Wayan Widnyana, GustiBagusWiksuana, LuhGede Sri Artini, Ida (2020), This study aims to analyze and explain the effect of financial architecture (with three dimensions: ownership structure, capital structure and corporate governance) and intangible assets on performance financial and corporate valuing the Indonesian capital market.

BSR Murthy (2018) conducted a study on the financial statements of Hatsun Agro Product Ltd. The Financial Statement analyses helps to see the current performance condition of a firm compare past performance. The performances of Companies are dependent more on the management's ability in formulating strategic plans and the efficient implementation of its strategies. The Result and Remedies can be helpful for management of a firm, it is attempts to analyze the financial statements and measure the performance in terms of assets utilization and profitability activities.

Prof P Uma Eswari(2017) conducted a study on the analysis of financial position of Britannia biscuits ltd .The Financial Statement analysis is largely a study of relationship among the various financial factors in a business as disclosed by a single set of statements, and a study of the trend of these factors as shown in a series of statements. This project report covers all the aspects relating to the Profitability ratios of Britannia industries Ltd interpreted according to standards

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A research methodology is a method of systematically solving a research problem. It can be understood as science that studies how research is done scientifically. This study examines various procedures that researchers commonly employ when investigating research questions, along with the logic behind them.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The proposed research is analytical in nature. Research design is necessary to smoothly proceed with various research tasks and to advance research as efficiently as possible. The research design for a particular problem usually requires consideration of many factors. Researchers should use facts or information already available. Researchers must analyze the facts to critically evaluate the material.

SOURCES OF DATA

Secondary data is used as the main source of information. These make up the company's balance sheet for the five years from 2018 to 2022.

TOOLS FOR ANALYSIS

- Ratio analysis
- Trend percentage analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

PROPRIETARY RATIO

Year	Shareholder fund	Total Asset	Ratio (Times)
2022	83951.2	1335519	0.062
2021	64986	1223736	0.053
2020	65949.2	1053414	0.062
2019	57947.7	964432	0.060
2018	49032.7	721526	0.067

INTERPRETATION:

From the table above, the Proprietary ratio in 2018 is 0.067, 0.060 in 2019, 0.062 in 2020, 0.053 in 2021 and 0.062 in 2022. The ratio was high at 0.067957 (2018) and low at 0.053105 (2021). Therefore, the company can be said to remain solvent in the long term. The proprietary ratio for this fiscal year (2022) is 0.06286, which is an upward position.

CASH POSITION RATIO

Year	Cash-company	Current liabilities	Ratio (Times)
2022	97,163.17	80915.09	1.2
2021	1,22,874.15	105248.4	1.17
2020	96,183.85	80336.7	1.2
2019	1,04,403.80	110697.6	0.94
2018	67,466.34	83362.3	0.81

INTERPRETATION:

The table shows that the ratio is high in 2018 at 0.81, 0.94 in 2019, 1.2 in 2020, 1.17 in 2021, 1.2 in 2022, and low at 1.20 in 2020 and 2022. understand. This year (2022), the liquidity ratio increased from 1.17 in 2021 to 1.20.

DIVIDEND PAYOUT RATIO

Year	Total Dividend	Total Income	Ratio
2022	2,348.66	11,713.34	0.2
2021	1,905.00	7,370.69	0.26
2020	1,904.65	9,166.39	0.21
2019	1,841.15	9,121.57	0.2
2018	1,357.66	6,729.46	0.2

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, the payout ratio in 2018 is 0.2, 0.2 in 2019, 0.21 in 2020, 0.26 in 2021, 0.2 in 2022, the payout ratio in 2021 is 0.26 or higher, 2018, 2019, 2022 year is as low as 0.20. This year's 2022 dividend payout ratio decreased by 0.20 compared to the previous year.

CREDIT DEPOSIT RATIO

Year	Advances	Deposits	Credit deposit ratio
2022	867578.89	104364	0.83
2021	756719.45	933932	0.81
2020	631914.15	804116	0.78
2019	542503.2	742073	0.73
2018	416768.2	537403	0.77

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, the credit deposit ratio is 0.77 in 2018, 0.73 in 2019, 0.78 in 2020, 0.81 in 2021 and 0.83 in 2022. The average loan-to-deposit ratio was 0.75. A minimum ratio of 0.73 and a maximum ratio of 0.83 were registered.

TREND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME

Year	TOTAL INCOME	TREND %
2018	6,729.46	100.00
2019	9,121.57	73.78
2020	9,166.39	73.41
2021	7,370.69	91.30
2022	11,713.34	57.45

INTERPRETATION

The 2018 base year was derived from the trend analysis above. Trend analysis for Total income is lowest at 57.45 in 2022.

TREND PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT ASSETS

Year	Current asset	Trend %
2018	484234.54	100.00
2019	646907.00	74.85
2020	728098.00	66.51
2021	879593.60	55.05
2022	964742.06	50.19

INTERPRETATION

Based on the above trend analysis, 2018 was derived as the base year. Current assets decreased in 2022, 2021, and 2020. The current trend percentage for current asset in 2022 is 50.19.

FINDINGS

- The current year (2022) proprietary ratio is found to be 0.06286 it is in an increasing position.
- The current year (2022) cash position ratio has increased to 1.20 when compared to the previous year 2021 with 1.17
- The current year 2022 dividend payout ratio is found to be decreasing to 0.20 when compared to the previous year.
- The current year(2022) credit deposit ratio is increased to 17.45.
- The trend analysis for net income is lowest in the year 2022 with 57.45.
- The trend analysis for the current assets is lowest in the year 2022 with 50.19.

SUGGESTIONS

- The company has a better cash position and the company can advance its cash position to maintain it in the future
- The company may consider actions to reduce its receivables in future periods. Debt could be reduced in future periods.
- It has been suggested that the company could focus on cost-cutting strategies that increase the company's profitability.
- The company has a bright future as it focuses on short-term investments in working capital to achieve the company's overall goals.

CONCLUSIONS

Every business concern wants to know the various financial aspects for effective decision-making. The financial viability analysis thus is a forward-looking exercise as it is helpful in future financial planning decision-making. It determines and forecasts the future financial position along with the strength and weaknesses of concern. Through the financial statement, the present position and operating efficiency of the firm as a whole and its different departments can be identified. Further, the reasons for the change in the profitability financial position of the firm can be found and necessary measures can be taken.

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