

A PROJECT REPORT

On the topic

“A STUDY ON COST VOLUME PROFIT ANALYSIS

ROCK READY MIX CONCRETE”

By

SHILPA N

USN:1CY18MBA45

MBA 4th Semester

Submitted to

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Under the Guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE

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EXTERNAL GUIDE

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DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

C M R INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

JUNE 2020

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Shilpa N** bearing USN **1CY18MBA45** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration Programme of the Institute (2018-20 Batch), affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. Project report on **“COST VOLUME PROFIT ANALYSIS OF ROCK READYMIX CONCRETE”** is prepared by her under the guidance of **Mrs. Kokila M S**, Assistant Professor, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi in Karnataka.

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To Whomsoever It May Concern

This is to certify that **Ms. Shilpa N (USN NO. 1CY18MBA45)** 4th Semester MBA, **CMR Institute Of Technology, BENGALURU** affiliated **Vishveshvaraya Technological University** has completed project in "**A Study on Cost Volume profit Analysis in Rock Ready Mix Concrete**" with the Company at Bangalore, from January 2, 2020 to February 16, 2020 under the guidance of Mr. Ramesh reddy.

During the course of her assignment, we have found Shilpa to be sincere and hardworking.

We wish her all the very best in her academic and career endeavors.


ROCK READY MIX CONCRETE
BANGALORE-562 149

DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I, SHILPA N hereby declare that the Project report entitled "A STUDY ON COST VOLUME PROFIT ANALYSIS OF ROCK READY MIX CONCRETE " prepared by me under the guidance of Asst professor Mrs KOKILA, faculty of MBA Department, CMR Institute of Technology and external assistance by Mr. Ramesh Reddy, Assistant Manager, Rock Ready Mix Concrete. I also declare that this project work is towards the partial fulfillment of the university regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. I have undergone a summer project for a period of six weeks. I further declare that this project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted to any other University/Institution for the award of any degree/diploma.

Place:



Date:

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I have been fortunate enough to get good timely advice and support from a host of people to whom I shall remain grateful.

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SHILPA N

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The research is carried out to find the actions of READY-MIX CONCRETE. The arrangement of its product profile and its competitiveness with assessment to other concrete was analysed. The industry's statement of balance sheet was analysed and compared with the prior year balance sheet and ratio analysis was calculated to know the business worth in terms of performing asset and nonperforming assets.

A through concrete sectors analysis including the company's profile was performed. The project is also the basis of some of the valuable inputs from the customers of the particular concrete to find out the positioning of the concrete service. The major finding was that the company is lagging behind in recovery aspects and it has a tough competition from the concrete company. The concrete is much more customer service oriented and the workforce present is much impressive.

The product profile of the concrete is also remarkable where it is all the sections and places in the society. The concrete is also high on committed corporate social responsibility. As the present scenario the branch has expanded with its advances as the wide of the branch located area. We also observed that concrete was very much focused in the advance section and customer call services.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE INTERNSHIP

A position will permit us to pick up involvement of this direct and build up our own particular collaboration and relational ability which will make us a more adjusted and appealing contender for any business.

An entry level position resolve certification towards enquiry besides effort through persons who effort in selected occupation. They determination consume Entry level position is a learning circumstance, essentially this temporary job understudy has a chance to pick up the functional experience when place in this temporary job understudies can extend their ideas in various association and diverse work territories.

The investigation of the interrelationships amongst expenses and volume and how they affect benefit. Despite how we think we have gained from our reviews we get so much data and obtain such a variety of abilities from entry level position; it offers the perfect accidental to choose winning this category of involvement while such as however arrangement. An entry level size to spring a covered besides discrete sympathetic into what the work includes besides what has remained generating in the corporate. This class of straight besides master evidence resolve regularly single us since changed hopefuls thorough aimed at ability.

TITLE OF THE STUDY

“A research on cost volume profit analysis at Rock ready mix concrete”

1.1 INDUSTRY PROFILE

INTRODUCTION:

The term concrete forms since the Latin word "concretus" (which means conservative or compact), the perfect latent participle of "concessive", after "con-" (together) and "crescive" (to progress).

History

The concrete form in the late 1920's, sympathy toward fabricated steel to support concrete structures General Steel Products Company was established in 1929, with its first plant at 1934 Dudley Street in Lincoln where they additionally made solid pipe for sterile and clean sewer frameworks, courses and sewer vents. General Steel gave perpetual, year-round occupations to representatives who beforehand looked for some kind of employment just amid the bustling summer development season.

In the mid 1960's, the association extended its operation and the plant was moved to 6300 Cornhusker Highway. Explore started for techniques to expand generation proficiency and abatement manual operations. The "Mid-West Contractor" magazine named to General Steel as a standout amongst the most electronically robotized rebar plants of its kind on the planet.

The 1950's saw the beginning of the Interstate. Uncommonly composed braces and heaping were required for new scaffolds crosswise over Nebraska. Nebraska Pre concentrated on solid organization in like manner made engineering precast cement for enhancing building coverings. By 1966, business had extended past state restrains as needs be Inland Concrete Company was made remembering the true objective to incorporate the areas in the business domain. In 1974, Nebraska Pre concentrated on cement wound up plainly Concrete Industries, Inc. because of their relating limits, General Steel Products Company and Inland Concrete Company at last came to work under the name of Concrete Industries, Inc. in 1980.

On a human timescale, little uses of cement backpedal for an embrace number of years. Solid comparable supplies stood used subsequently 6500 BC through the Nabataea intermediaries or Bedouins who included then measured a movement of leave springs and make up a little domain popular districts of southern Syria besides northern Jordan. They found advantages of water driven lime, by selected self-setting up belongings, via 700 BC. The stockpiles remained reserved mystery besides remained one reason the Nabataea could decoration in the desert. Some of these structures make due right up 'til today.

Classical era

In mutually Roman then Egyptian circumstances, the situation be located re-found that accumulating volcanic ash to blend permitted to set submerged. So also, the Romans understood that including horse locks completed cement minus at hazard to part although it solidified, then including lifeblood finished it more ice safe. Crystallization of built up in addition the overview of pyroclastic muds makes moreover break resistance.

Middle ages

After the Roman Empire, the usage of devoured lime and pozzolana was significantly lessened until the method was everything except overlooked in the vicinity of 500 and the fourteenth century. From the fourteenth century to the mid-eighteenth century, the use of cement continuously refunded

Industrial era

Maybe the best driver behind the present-day utilization of cement remained Smeaton's Tower, the third Eddy stone beacon in Devon, England. To make this construction, in the vicinity of 1756 and 1759, British fashioner John Smeaton's led the use of pressure driven sea green in solid, utilizing rocks besides crushed block such as total.

Composition of concrete

Many kinds of cement are accessible, perceived by the degrees of the fundamental fixings beneath. Along these lines or by substitution for the cementations and total stages, the completed item can be customized to its application. quality, thickness, too substance and warm resistance are factors.

Bond, most usually Portland cement, remains connected through the universal time "concrete." An extent of resources be able to utilized by way of the bond popular cement. A standout amongst the most commonplace of these option concretes is black-top bond. Diverse cementations materials for cases fly fiery debris and slag bond, are all over included as mineral admixtures (see underneath) - either pre-blended with the bond or particularly as a solid segment - and transform into a piece of the cover for the total. Bond admixtures added to fulfil changed properties. These fixings may quicken or back off the rate at which the solid solidifies, and give numerous other accommodating properties including extended elasticity, entrainment of air, or water resistance. Fortification is regularly incorporated into concrete. Concrete can be defined with high compressive quality, however dependably has bring down rigidity. Thus, it is commonly strengthened with materials that are solid in pressure, as often as possible steel. The blend configuration relies on upon the sort of structure being produced, how the solid is blended and conveyed, and how it is set to frame the structure.

- Cement
- Water
- Aggregate
- Reinforcement
- Chemical admixture

Cement

Portland bond is the most consistent kind of concrete as a rule utilization. It is fundamental elements of solid, mortar and many mortars. It named on account of the closeness of shading to Portland limestone, extracted since the English island of

Portland cement is utilized broadly in London engineering. The situation covers of an intermingling of calcium silicates, aluminates beside ferrites-mixes which join calcium, silicon, aluminium besides steely in constructions which drive answer through water. Portland bond and comparable supplies remain completed through warming up limestone by mud besides pulverizing this article with a wellspring of prerequisites.

Water

Joining water with an advancements material constructions word stick through the system of hydration. The solid cement branches the aggregate together, blocks spaces confidential this one, then kinds the situation more transparently. Hydration includes the wide range of gatherings, frequently happening in the meantime. As the gatherings continue, the results of the concrete hydration handle continuously bond together the individual sand and rock particles and different segments of the solid to frame a strong mass aggregate

Event and appealing wholes kind of the greater fragment of a compact merger. Pulverized stone, Powder, characteristic shake is utilized aimed at the supreme part aimed at this motive. Re-establish the total are expanding use as fractional trades for characteristic totals, while various fabricated totals, including air-cooled impact heater slag and base fiery remains are likewise allowed. The size dissemination of the total finish how much cover is required. The folio must fill the holes between the total and also gluing the ranges of the total together, and is ordinarily the costliest segment. In this way variety in sizes of the total lessens the cost of cement. The total is almost constantly more grounded than the edge, so its utilization does not contrarily influence the quality of the solid.

Reinforcement

Cement is solid in event, as the total productively conveys the pressure stack. In any case, it is feeble in weight as the bond holding the total set up can split, permitting the structure to come up short. Fortified cement register either steel fibre steel strengthening bars, glass filaments, or plastic strands to convey ductile burdens.

Chemical admixture

Compound admixtures is material as tidy or rolling that remain additional to the solid towards provide certain qualities not accessible with plain cement blends.

Concrete plant office demonstrating a solid blender being filled from the fixing storehouses. Concrete generation is time-delicate. Once the fixings are blended, representatives must set up the solid before it dry. In protected utilize, most strong era occurs in a broad sort of automated agency called a strong plant, or every now and again a bunch plant when all is said in done utilize, strong plants come in two central sorts, arranged mix plants and central mix plants. A readied mix plant mixes up each one of the fixings beside water, while a central mix plant mixes each one of the fixings including water.

A solid plant involves tremendous stockpiling activity for various open fixings like bond, stockpiling for mass fixings like aggregate and water, instruments for the development of various included substances and updates, equipment to correctly quantify, move, and mix a couple or those fixings, and workplaces to direct the mixed concrete, routinely to a strong blender truck.

1.2 COMPANY PROFILE

Rock Ready Mix Concrete Private restricted was begun its operation in 2012. It is bond based prepared mic solid organization.

Rock Ready Mix concrete has set up a notoriety for having the capacity to convey savvy and creative building answers for meet an assortment of necessities. Rock Ready Mix concrete has adaptability to put resources into building and keeping up best in class R&D, assembling and quality control framework. They concentrate on quality and development that has empowered Rock Ready Mix Concrete to assemble a customer base that incorporates probably the most regarded names from the Indian building and development part.

Howdy – TEK MIX CONCRETE. Stays one of the main producers, providers besides exporters of makes of MIX CONCRETE Tackles, severity pass on throwing, aluminium significance kick the bucket throwing, aluminium perpetual form throwing, chamber crowns, Radial Drills, Rotary Lever, flywheel lodgings, actuator barrels, gearbox lodgings, modification intend segments for designing and vehicle. Begun as a privately owned business, it later on changed to an open restricted increasing tremendous acknowledgment around the world. The organization was begun in the year 2003. The organization organizer name was Mr. Srinivasa Rao. The area is amazingly accessible aimed at our transportation organizations, providers, customers and representatives. Furthermore, the site is appropriate for future extension.

Items

Makers, Contractors then Exporters of aluminium bite the dust throwing, gravity pass on throwing, Radial Drills, Rotary Lever, aluminium changeless shape throwing, barrel heads, flywheel lodgings, actuator chambers, gearbox lodgings, switch intend parts for designing and vehicle. Shake prepared blend solid material is a solid blend, which are outlined in its well - prepared research centres according to build up methods to agree to different arrangements of Indian measures. Rock Ready Mix Concrete's accomplished coordination group works intently to guarantee that the concrete of essential quality is conveyed on time and in the fitting amounts.

VISION:

- To contributing tomorrow's India by being the main prepared blend concrete and related development materials and Services Company.
- To mindful corporate resident by receiving best in class wellbeing, security and condition hones.
- To mastermind end to end solid arrangements and guarantee predictable quality, opportune conveyance and productive pre- and post-deals support to pleasure clients.
- To set new measures in operational brilliance through proficient assets administration bringing about productivity and appealing shareholder returns.
- To band together with sellers to fortify the production network and guarantee quality materials and framework.

MISSION:

- To give an empowering work culture to draw in and support the best ability and make a triumphant group.
- To make wellbeing, security and bliss of our representatives a withstanding thought in every one of our activities.
- To take an interest in beneficial social causes in the groups in which we work.

VALUES:

- Be reasonable, straightforward and legitimate in every one of our exchanges.
- Foster a culture of common trust, regard and information sharing.
- Maintain the most astounding principles of corporate administration.
- Be a socially and ecologically mindful organization

INFRASTRUCTURE:

Typically, RMC plant requires 1 acres of even land and must be located within the vicinity of construction activities, so the reduction in idle running of all vehicles. The proper roads, surface drains and waste disposal systems to be made as per the capacity of the plant.

PROCUREMENTS OF RAW MATERIALS:

The quality crude materials will be sourced locally, subsequent to testing according to IS rules. The bond might be sourced from presumed providers, the regular stream sand and coarse totals will be checked truck savvy before tolerating. The water and admixture will be tried occasionally for reasonableness in making concrete. Bond can be sourced from customer on the off chance that it is conservative and value favourable position can be looked into.

PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE:

Concrete will be delivered against the request got from the destinations and stringent quality norms are executed in the creation. The examples are taken for each supply according to determinations. The testing will be done at the lab within the sight of customer at determined age. The standard deviation for every one of the fixings and solid properties will be exhibited to customer as and when essential.

The concrete will be transported through transit mixers and will be pumped by concrete pumps to required place (Upto100mtrs horizontality and 50mtrs. Vertically). The minimum quality for pumping will be 30 cum/pour. It is advisable not to pump the column concrete through pumps due to mechanical reasons.

OUR MAJOR CUSTOMERS

1. BMRCL
2. Bhuvana infra projects private limited
3. Convention hotels Indian private limited

4. Consolidated construction consortium limited
5. Definer ventures
6. East coast constructions & industries limited
7. Golden gate properties limited
8. Gammon India limited
9. Jain heights & structure private limited
10. L & T Ecc division
11. Mantri developers
12. Nagarjuna construction company limited
13. NCC Urban infrastructures limited
14. New consolidated constructions company limited
15. Prestige group

COMPETITORS

- Surya ready mix concrete
- Supreme ready-mix concrete
- Janapriya ready mix concrete
- Indian ready-mix concrete

SWOT ANALYSIS

➤ STRENGTH

- Technical knowledge of IS standards.
- Team work using high superiority material.
- Good direction and good workmanship.
- Domestic market
- Skilled workforce
- Maintain regular delivery schedules.
- Effective waste disposal system.
- Effective maintenance services.
- Provide personalize touch to customer's requirements.

➤ **WEAKNESSES**

- Competitive market
- Taxes

➤ **OPPORTUNITIES**

- New markets
- Global markets
- New acquisitions
- Growing request
- New items and administrations

➤ **THREATS**

- Increasing rates of interest
- Rising cost of raw material
- Financial capacity
- Technological problems
- Tax changes.

FUTURE GROWTH

India has a bright future for concrete in different forms - including concrete blocks, bricks and pavers. Competition is also increasing in the RMC and other concrete products segment. Big players dominating the Indian RMC marketplace remain UltraTech, RMC India, Godrej and Boyce, India Cements, Madras Cements, Lafarge, RDC Concrete, SVM Ready mix India, Alcon RMC, IJM Concrete, etc. Due to infrastructure projects the demand of concrete based projects is also increasing. Government is also focusing on new development of infrastructure projects to give a new direction of economy growth

CHAPTER – 2
CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE
REVIEW

2.1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The cement industry attempts to reduce Carbonic acid gas emissions from cement manufacturing by utilizing industrial by-products as various propellant and developing secondary concrete merchandise from construction wastes. With efforts, cement industry is active to become additional eco-friendly and scale back environmental load.

Cement trade continues to possess a large impact on economic and industrial development. Significantly, efforts are being created to remodel the cement industry into a sustainable trade from an environmental perspective. Cement production could be a aggressively energetic intensive production method. The energy consumption by the cement industry is calculable at about 2% of the world primary energy consumption, or almost 5% of the total global industrial energy consumption. China produces the foremost cement globally by an oversized margin. Since waste concrete is highly available to improve rate of recycling, recycled aggregate and cementitious powder are been highlighted.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Taken a cost volume benefit investigation to stand out amongst the most regarded, but then one of the least complex, logical apparatus in administration bookkeeping. In a general sense, it gives a broad money related diagram of the arranging procedure (Horngren et. Al., 1994). That investigation permits directors to consider the conceivable effects of an extensive variety of key choices. These choices can incorporate such vital zones as valuing arrangements, item blends, showcase extension or withdrawals, outsourcing contracts, sit plant use, optional costs arranging and an assortment of other essential contemplations in the arranging procedure. Assumed the panel extent of circumstance happening which charge volume benefit container stand utilized.

The fundamental effortlessness of cost capacity benefit stays very exceptional. The three course of information –variable cost, Sales cost, and settled cost – an administrative expert can assess the impact of choice that possibly modify the fundamental way of a firm.

CHAPTER – 3
RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Cost volume benefit (CVP) examination is characterized as an arranging gadget through oversees container appraise the outcome of a varieties popular value, capacity, adjustable cost before settled cost on benefit. Moreover, Cost volume profit investigation is the reason intended for empathetic commitment edge evaluating, correlated short-run choices, goal estimate and exchange estimating. It is established on similar benefits of grouping the working costs into settled and variable. Presently a-days it has turned into an effective instrument in the hands of strategy producers to greatest benefits.

Income relies on upon an extraordinary quantity of elements, greatest vital of the stand cost of assembling too the bulk of offers, dimensions of offers relies on the measurements of generation also fair strengths which hands over identified with expenses.

The cost Volume benefit examination builds up the affiliation of charge, measurements plus benefit. The responsibility measurements investigation traditions the strategies for breakeven examination, working influence, edge of wellbeing and result of changes on deals and commitment on edge and networking salary. The level of offers expected to accomplish fancied target benefit, with a specific end goal to foresee changes in networking wage. The information is cost sheet and asset report gathered from the organization.

As a rule, cost implies the measure of use (real or notional) brought about on, or inferable from a given thing. Be that as it may, the term cost can't be precisely characterized. Its understanding relies on the accompanying elements: The nature of business or industry.

The setting in which it is utilized as a part of a business where offering and dispersion costs are very ostensible the cost of an article might be figured without considering the offering and circulation overheads.

For instance, Money spent on materials is named as cost of materials simply like cash spent on work is called cost of work et cetera. Numerous different cases can be given to demonstrate that the expression "cost" does not mean a similar thing under every one of the conditions and for every one of the judgments. Numerous things of cost of creation are taken care of in a discretionary way which may give diverse expenses for a similar item or employment without conflicting with the recognized standards of cost accounting.

ESSENTIALS OF COST

Existent are three essentials of cost

1. **Material:** The substance from which a thing is made is known as material. It may be in an unrefined or present-day state. It can be prompt and furthermore distorted.
2. **Labour:** For change of materials into finished items, human effort is required and such human effort is called work.
3. **Expenses**

CLASSIFICATION OF COST

Cost might be arranged into various classes relying on the reason for grouping. Think of some as methods for grouping costs:

- Based on business work (R&D, Design, Production, Marketing, Distribution, Customer benefit).
- Based on money related explanation introduction (promoted, no promoted, inventoriabile, non-inventoriabile: item versus period).

- Based on task to cost question (coordinate versus backhanded). Based on conduct in connection to cost driver (variable versus settled).
- Based on conglomeration (add up to versus unit)

Some of the essential classifications in which the expenses are ordered are as per the following:

Step1: Direct and Indirect Costs

The expenses brought about on material and work which are financially and easily traceable for a thing, organization or business is considered as prompt costs. Amid the time spent collecting of formation of articles, materials are gotten, laborers are used and the wages are paid to them. Certain distinctive expenses are in like manner realized particularly.

Step2: Avoidable or Escapable Costs and Unavoidable or Inescapable cost

Avoidable expenses are those which will be wiped out if a portion of a business with which they are specifically related is stopped. Unavoidable expenses are those which won't be killed with the portion. Such expenses are just reallocated if the section is done.

Step3: Differentials, Incremental or Decrement Cost

The distinction in all out cost between two options is named as differential cost. On the off chance that the extraordinary of other outcomes are increment in all out cost, such expanded expenses are known as incremental expenses. While surveying the benefit of a proposed change, the incremental expenses are coordinated with incremental income.

MEANING OF COST VOLUME PROFIT ANALYSIS

Taken a cost capacity benefit examination is the method used to distinguish the levels of working movement expected to maintain a strategic distance from misfortunes, accomplish focused on benefits, arrange future operations, settle on extension or constriction arranges, screen authoritative execution and investigations operational hazard as they pick a suitable cost structure to help in the basic leadership procedure to support the firm. It is utilized to look at the conduct of aggregate income, add up to cost, and working wage as changes happen in the yield level, the offering value, the variable cost per unit or the settled cost of an item.

Procured volume benefit examination expands the utilization of data giving by make back the original investment examination. Basic piece of cost volume benefit investigation is the point where add up to incomes measure up to aggregate expenses.

The cost volume benefit examination be located one of the best intense handles that administrators abstain next to their charge. The situation reliefs them comprehend the interrelationship in the middle of cost, size, then benefit in an association in concentrating arranged collaborations amid the accompanying five components:

1. Pieces of produces.
2. Measurements or smooth of action.
3. Each component flexible cost.
4. Full fixed cost.
5. Fusion of creation traded.

Cost volume benefit investigation backings to perceive the interrelationships between cost, volume, in addition benefit the situation is an essential instrument in numerous occupational choices.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COST VOLUME BENEFIT EXAMINATION

- The cost volume benefit investigation is particularly helpful to administration.

- It gives an understanding into the impacts and busy relationship of variables, which impact the benefits of the firm.
- The connection between cost, volume and benefit makes up the benefit structure of an endeavour.
- The cost volume benefit relationship winds up noticeably basic for development and benefit arranging.

ASSUMPTIONS IN CVP ANALYSIS

The Basic Profit computation rely on upon various disentangling suppositions.

1. Only one merchandise is sold. Be that as it may, various merchandise can be suited by utilizing a normal deal blend and repeating Q, SP and VC as far as an agent heap of items. For instance, a sausage seller drive process that the "normal" client purchases two franks, one pack of chips, and 66% of a refreshment. Q is the aggregate of clients, and SP and VC allude to the business cost and variable cost for this "normal" client arrange
2. If the count is valuable to a producer, starting stock is expected equivalent to zero, and generation is accepted equivalent to deals. Encouraging these suppositions requires extra structure on the condition, including indicating a stock stream proclamation and the level to which the coordinating guideline is regarded for assembling costs.
3. The examination is bound to the applicable range. At the end of the day, settled expenses stay unaffected altogether, and variable expenses stay unaltered per unit, over the scope of Q under thought.

BREAKEVEN SALES:

The breakeven investigation expresses at all equal of charge besides income is changes. It is a straightforward and effortlessly reasonable technique for introducing to administration the impact of variations in work on benefit definite investigation of breakeven information resolve uncover to administration the impact elective choice which diminish or increment charge besides which builds deals capacity besides salary.

It stays a gadget which depicts the property for the upcoming arrangement by figuring elective game-plan.

BREAKEVEN POINT

Below this investigation by the breakeven point benefit existence zero, commitment remains equivalent to the settled cost. On the off chance that the specific capacity of offers remains advanced than breakeven capacity, here determination stay a benefit.

Breakeven sales (In Rs) = Fixed Cost / Contribution margin ratio.

Breakeven points (In Units) = Fixed Cost/ Contribution units

MULTIPLE PRODUCTS IN BEP;

Present are various items through various directly affects the settled cost recuperation and aggregate benefits of the firm. Diverse ware has distinctive benefit volume proportion as a result of various offering charge besides variable cost. The aggregate benefit be contingent towards selected degree upon the limit stays the items traded.

Sales – variable cost

P/V ratio = _____ *100

Sales

Fixed
Cost

Breakeven sales = _____ *100

Total contribution

MARGIN OF SAFETY:

It stands refinement concerning arrangements besides breakeven point. Stipulation the cleft remains respectably small it expresses that a little descent in progress or arrangements resolve lessens advantage broadly. In case the district stands extended it suggests that the associations can regardless production advantage uniform next an honest to goodness drip in progress. The situation is fundamental here should stand a sensible edge of security by and large decreases equal of era can show risky.

Margin of safety = Sales – breakeven sales

Margin of safety = Margin of safety/Sales*100

DESIRED TARGET PROFIT:

- (i) Towards expands deals volume complete diminishment in offering cost.
- (ii) Towards build offering cost in the event that the benefit volume proportion stands low, with the desire that the developed benefit determination exist received. In the event that diminishment is offering cost does not build the business volume the value limiting will come about just in lower benefits. On the off chance that the benefit makes just little commitment, then a limiting in offering value makes it all the harder to recuperate the settled cost and to win benefit.

Required sales value = Fixed expenses + Target Profit/ Contribution margin ratio

PROFIT FROM ASSUMED SALES:

The situation container remains properly recycled towards tackle the vast majority of the issues of cost volume benefit examination. Benefit is not quite the same as the commitment which is net edge expanding subsequent to lessening settled costs from the aggregate commitment benefit container be discovered equally agreed less.

Contribution = sales - P/V ratio

Profit = Contribution - fixed cost

UNIT OF OPERATING LEVERAGE:

Working influence remains dictated through the company's business income besides the situation profit before intrigue besides assessment. The income already premium

then duties remain as working benefit, but money related use container remain very huge aimed at the acquiring accessible towards common stockholders.

Financial Leverage = EBIT/Profit

Operating Leverage = Contribution / EBIT

Combined Leverage= Contribution/ EBT

CONTRIBUTION MARGIN RATIO:

The proportion builds up the connection amongst commitment besides agreements stays of imperative significance aimed at concentrate the benefit of operation of a business. It uncovers the consequences for benefit of variations the capacity. The benefit amount proportion remains additionally entitled the commitment proportion or Bordering proportion.

Contribution = sales – variable cost

Contribution margin ratio = Contribution/ Sales*100

COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT:

The pay explanation reveals clear benefit or clear adversity by virtue of processes. A near pay proclamation determination demonstrate the total statistics for at least double ages. The supreme change starting with one period then onto the next and if wanted. The adjustment regarding rates. Since, the figures for at least two periods are indicated one next to the other; the per user can rapidly learn whether deals have expanded or diminished, regardless of whether cost of offers has expanded or diminished and so on.

3.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY

1. Cost capacity support study is applied to control in what way change the expenditures besides capacity changes an administration's occupied pay besides clear income.

2. The study is carried out to analysis the financial performance.
3. The study helps company to identify growth opportunity.
4. It can be helpful for the management to apply various financial tools.

3.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH STUDY

1. To understand cost volume profit analysis.
2. To evaluate the different cost involved in Rock Ready mix concrete.
3. To analyse the BEP of Rock Ready mix concrete.
4. To assess the relationship between cost and profit.
5. To examine Profits through leverages.

3.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This review is accomplished through utilizing charge page besides monetary record of HI TEK MIX CONCRETE. The examination completed the charge page of breakeven investigation, benefit capacity, and so forth., postulations computation covers the real territories like commitment edge, benefit. This would be valuable intended for organization towards make new procedure to finish the marketplace through embracing different monitoring strategies during the time spent assembling. This review remained sorted out just on general cost volume benefit investigation and not on every last factors.

This review to help gauge benefit rationally and precisely as it is basic to understand the connection amongst benefit and expenses. This review aids assessment of execution with the end goal of control and furthermore helps with figuring arrangements by demonstrating the impact of various value structure on expenses and benefits. This review foreordained overheads rates are identified with a chosen volume of generation.

3.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Look into Methodology is an approach to lead the examination issue besides it might stay comprehended equally a study of training how inquire about on complete

deductively. Study is regular speech suggest to an exploration aimed at information. As per Redman and Mary, exploration is characterized as "an arranged drive to increase different information". Ask about Procedure is a way to deal with efficiently deal with the issue. The situation might stand surmised equally an investigation of considering exactly how study remains completed deductively. A pushed student's assertion reference set out the hugeness of research as a wary examination or demand expressly comprehensive productivity for new substances in any branch of data.

The optional information views gathered since the yearly explosion of MIX CONCRETE, Ambattur, Chennai aimed at the monetary year 2015-2016 then the different registers kept up trendy Investment Section. Likewise, information gathered by talking the Investment Section workers stays utilized as a part of this review to comprehend the thing plainly. It is important for the examination strategy, strategies additionally the system.

STATISTICAL TOOL

The succeeding remained the several systematic implements applied.

- Breakeven sales
- Breakeven point
- Multiple products in BEP
- Margin of safety
- Desired target profit
- Profit from assumed sales
- Unit of operating leverage
- Contribution margin ratio
- Trend analysis
- Comparative income statement

3.7 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The major restriction is financial shortage. The wave of the present economic hardship did affect the researcher to a great deal.
- In carrying out this research the researcher restricted herself to selected manufacturing industries and this is informed by the limited time in carrying out the in-depth study in all manufacturing industries.
- The add up to cost and aggregate income capacities are straight. This is just liable to hold a short-run, confined level of action.

CHAPTER – 4
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

In the concrete company there are two types of machine:

1. Radial drills
2. Rotary levers

4.1 CONTRIBUTION MARGIN RATIO:

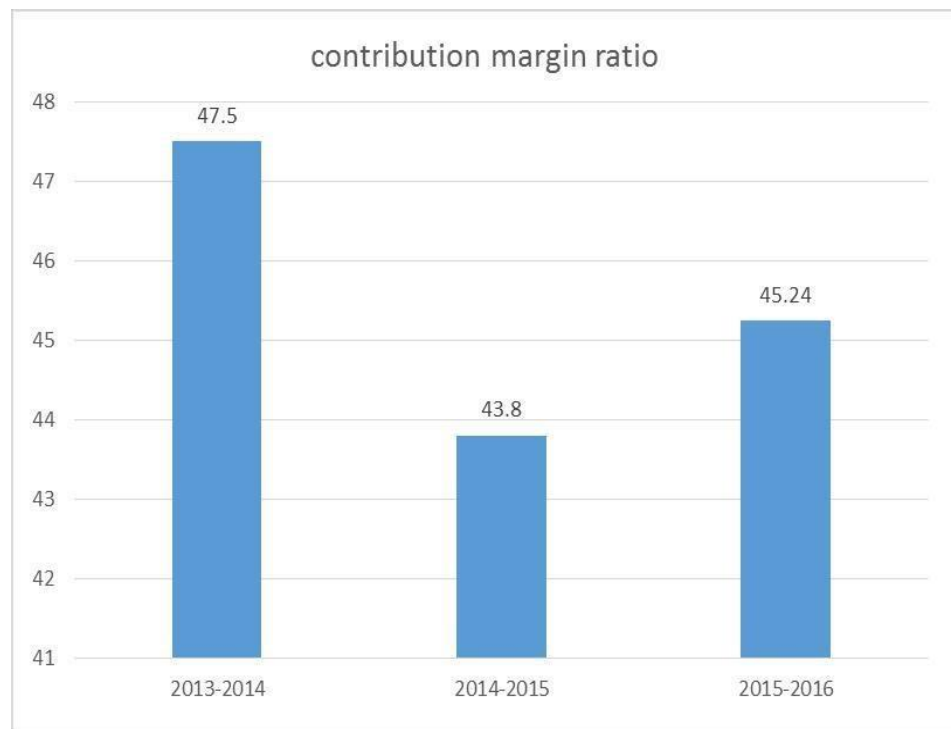
Table No 1: Contribution Margin Ratio of Radial Drills

Particulars	2014	2015	2016
Sales	2,41,702	2,61,115	2,35,175
(-) variable cost	1,27,168	1,46,892	1,28,760
	—————	—————	—————
Contribution	1,14,534	1,14,223	1,06,415
Contribution margin ratio	47.5	43.8	45.24

Contribution = sales – variable cost

Contribution margin ratio= Contribution/sales*100

Graph No 1- Contribution Margin ratio of Radial drills



ANALYSIS:

The above table 4.1 indicates that in 2013-14 the margin ratio is 47.5, in 2014-15 it has reduced to 43.8 and in 2015-16 it is increased to 45.24.

INTERPRETATION

The marginal contribution indicates that the sales is profitable in 2013-14 to 47.5 and it has been marginally reduced in the year 2014-15 to 43.8 and it has been increased in the year 2015-16 to 45.24.

Table No 2- Contribution margin ratio of Rotary levers:

Particulars	2014	2015	2016
Sales	2,79,615	2,74,715	2,41,795
(-) Variable Cost	1,37,439	1,38,558	1,25,000
	_____	_____	_____
Contribution	1,42,176	1,36,157	1,16,795
Contribution margin Ratio	50.8	49.56	048.3

Graph No 2 – Contribution margin ratio of Rotary levers:



ANANLYSIS

This contribution ratio values based on concrete company at Bangalore and cost profits in 2014-50.8%, 2015- 49.56%, and 2016-48.3% based on that values.

INTERPRETATION:

This contribution margin ratio indicates that sales is profitable in the year 2013-14 to 50.8. it is marginally reduced in the year 2014-15 to 49.56 and it is reduced in the year 201516 to 48.3%.

BREAKEVEN SALES:

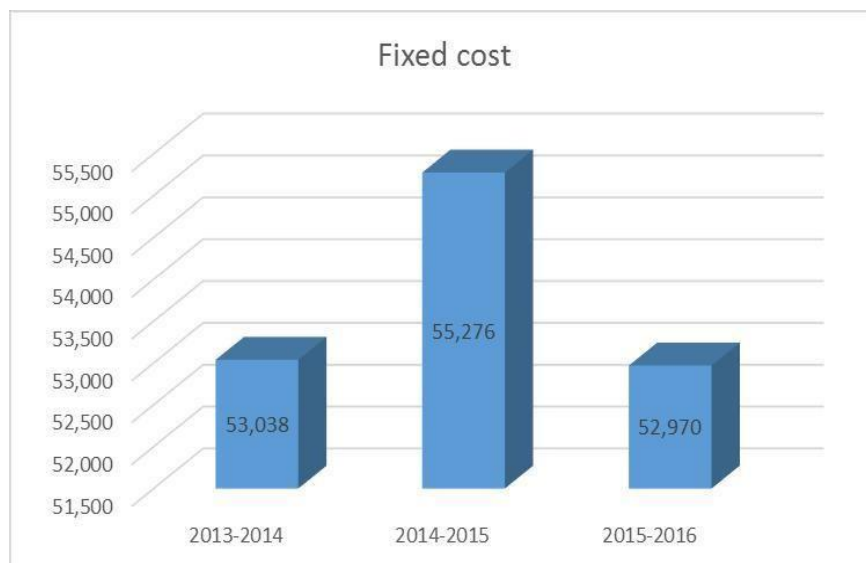
(a) RADIAL DRILLS:

Table No 3 - Breakeven sales:

Year	Fixed cost	Contribution margin ratio	Breakeven sales (Rs)
2013 - 2014	53,038	47.4	1118.9
2014 - 2015	55,276	43.8	1262
2015 - 2016	52,970	45.24	1170.86

Breakeven sales= Fixed Cost/Contribution Margin ratio

Graph No 3- Showing for fixed cost



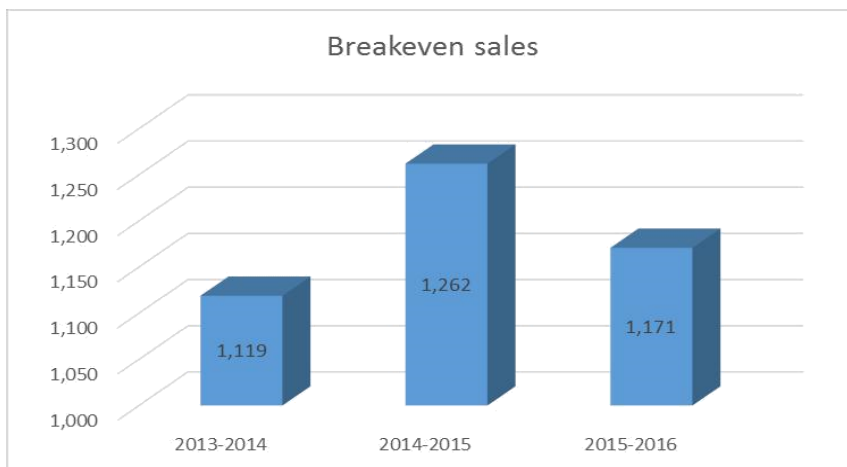
ANALYSIS:

This fixed cost of overall profit is good in 2014-53.78%, 2015-54.678% and 2016-52%.

INTERPRETATION:

The above chart indicates that the fixed cost is contributed in the year 2013-14 is 53,038, the contribution for the year 2014-15 is increased to 55,276 and the cost contributed to fixed cost is reduced to 52,970.

Graph 4: Showing for breakeven sales



ANALYSIS:

The breakeven sales value of Radial drills for the 2013-2014 are 1118.9 and 2014 -2015 are 1262 and 2015-2016 are 1170.86.

INTERPRETATION:

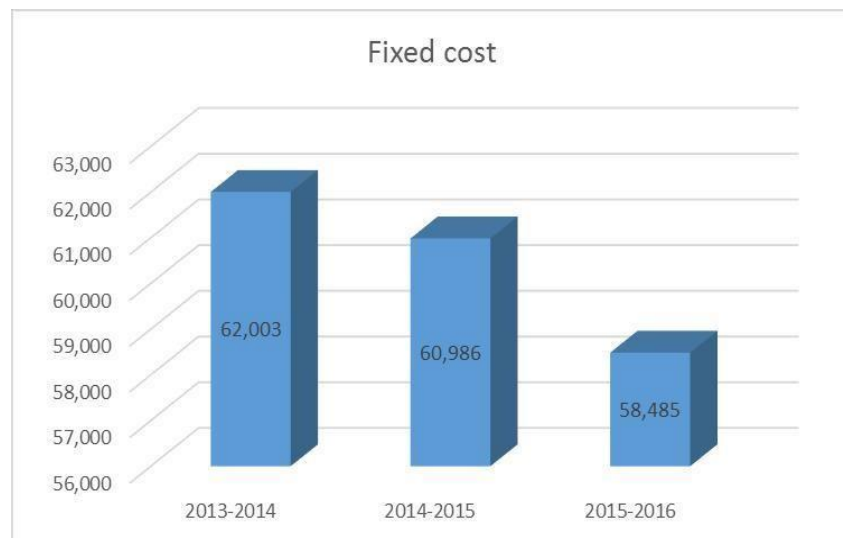
The breakeven sales estimates Radial drills is highest in the year 2014-15 is Rs.1262 and followed by 2015-16 has 1171 and has 1119 in 2013-14

(b) ROTARY LEVERS:

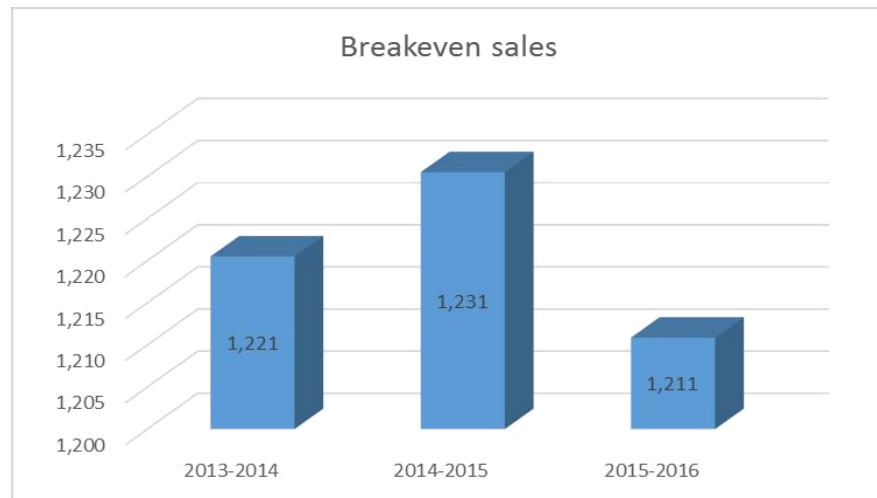
Table 4 : Breakeven sales

Year	Fixed cost	Contribution margin ratio	Breakeven sales (Rs)
2013- 2014	62,003	50.8	1220.5
2014- 2015	60,986	49.56	1230.5
2015-2016	58,485	48.3	1210.86

Graph 5 - Graph showing for fixed cost



Graph 6: Graph showing for breakeven sales



ANALYSIS:

The Results value of Rotary levers for the 2013-2014 are 1220.5 and 2014-2015 are 1230.5 and 2015-2016 are 1210.86.

INTERPRETATION:

The breakeven contracts estimations of Rotary levers are highest in the year 2014-15 is Rs. 1231, in 2013-14 it has the breakeven sales is Rs. 1221 and in 2015-16 the breakeven sales are Rs. 1211.

BREAKEVEN POINT:

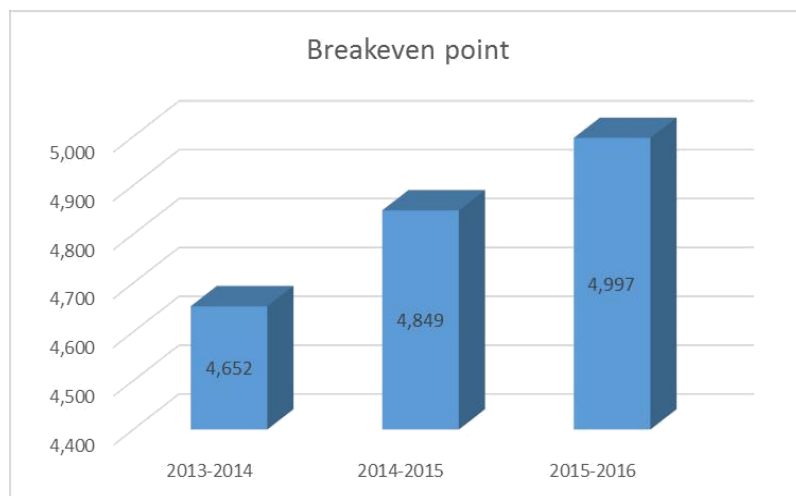
(a) RADIAL DRILLS:

Table 5 : Breakeven point

Year	Fixed cost	Contribution	Break Even point (Rs)
2015 – 2016	53,038	11.4	4652.45
2014 – 2015	55,276	11.4	4848.77
2013- 2014	52,970	10.6	4997.16

Breakeven Points = Fixed cost/Contribution per unit.

Graph 7 - Breakeven point



ANALYSIS:

From the above table 4.3 indicates that the breakeven point is Rs. 4652 in 2013-14, Rs. 4849 in the year 2014-15 and Rs. 4997 in the year 2015-16.

INTERPRETATION:

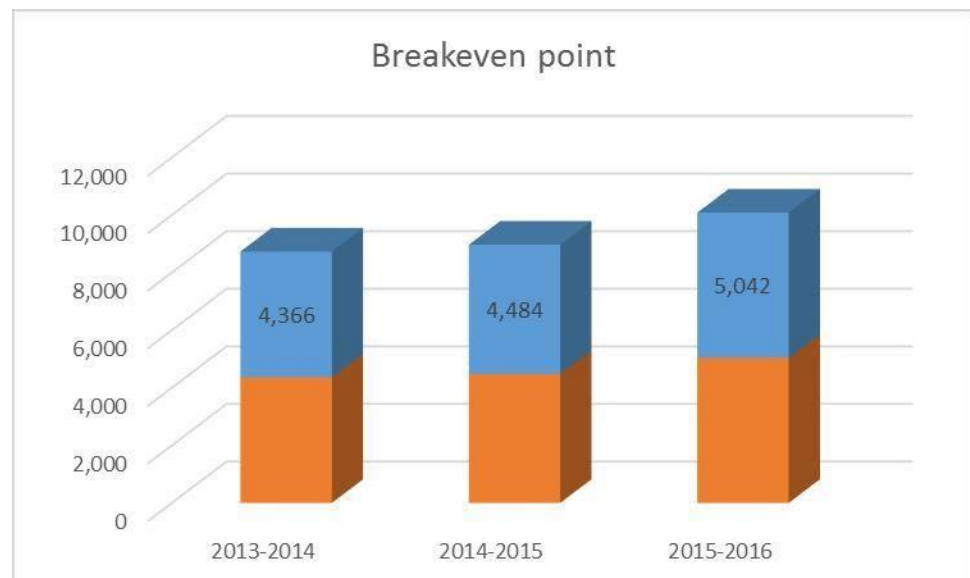
For 2014, once the yield remains at 4652units income square with charge i.e. it achieves the basic purpose of no benefit. Extended drills contracts expand the level there might not be loss of collection. in 2015, the breakeven point is increments and indicated confident pattern and in 2016, the breakeven increments and there is benefit of the collection.

(c) ROTARY LEVERS

Table 6 - Breakeven point:

Year	Fixed cost	Contribution	Breakeven Points (units)
2013 – 2014	62,003	14.2	4366
2014 – 2015	60,986	13.6	4484.2
2015 – 2016	58,485	11.6	5041.81

Graph 8- Breakeven point



ANALYSIS:

The above table 4.3 indicates that 2013-14 as the breakeven point of Rs. 4366, and in the year 2014-15 as Rs. 4484 and in the year 2015-16 is 5042

INTERPRETATION:

For 2014, when the yield is at 4366 units income measure up to cost i.e. The situation achieves the basic purpose of no profit/no loss. In 2014, the breakeven point is increments and demonstrated confident pattern and in 2015, the breakeven focuses increment and there might be benefit of the collection. The breakeven point in units for Rotary levers takes expanded in 2014 – 2015 and indicates optimistic pattern.

MULTIPLE PRODUCTS OF BREAKEVEN POINTS:

Table 7- Cumulative sales and cumulative contribution in the year 2014

Product	Sales	Cumulative Sales	P/V Ratio	Contribution	Cumulative contribution
RD	2,41,702	2,41,702	47.4	1,14,534	1,14,534
RL	2,79,615	5,21,317	50.8	1,42,176	2,56,710

$$\text{P/V Ratio} = \frac{\text{Sales} - \text{variable cost}}{\text{Sales}}$$

$$\text{Breakeven Sales} = \frac{\text{Fixed cost} * \text{total sales}}{\text{Total contribution}}$$

ANALYSIS:

It reflects that the benefit volume proportion of Radial drills is 47.4% and Rotary levers is 50.8%. Analysis proved that Rotary lever sales and contribution is high.

INTERPRETATION:

The above graph 4.4 indicates that change in the sales is affecting the contribution of the profit. there is positive force in the contribution when both the machines are taken into consideration.

Table 8- Viewing the cumulative sales and cumulative contribution in the year 2016:

Product	Sales	Cumulative Sales	P/V ratio	Contribution	Cumulative contribution
RD	2,35,175	2,35,175	45.24	1,06,415	1,06,415
RL	2,41,795	4,76,970	48.3	1,16,795	2,23,210

ANALYSIS:

It creates that the benefit volume proportion of Radial drills is 45.24% and Rotary lever is 48.3%. The Rotary lever sales and contribution is great.

INTERPRETATION:

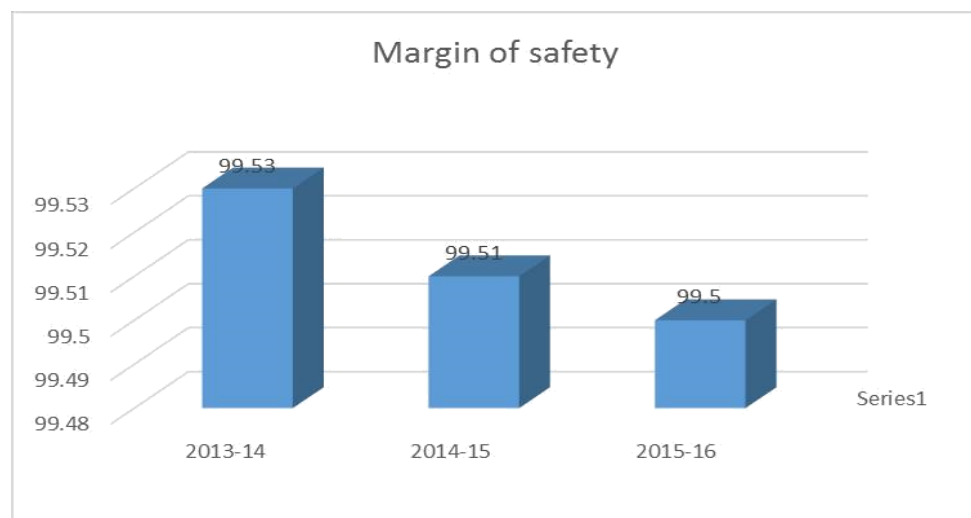
In the year 2015, greatest item is Rotary lever the profit volume ratio is extraordinary and sales is increased has the impact on breakeven. With the breakeven of Rs2, 83,305.

MARGIN OF SAFETY:

Table 9 - RADIAL DRILLS:

Year	Breakeven Sales	Sales	Margin of Safety	Ratio %
2013 – 2014	1118.9	2,41,902	2,40,584	99.53
2014 – 2015	1262	2,01,115	2,59,853	99.51
2015 – 2016	1270	2,35,175	2,34,005	99.5

Graph 9 – Showing Margin of safety



ANALYSIS:

It creates that the margin of safety proportion in the year 14- 99.53%, 15- 99.51%, 16- 99.5%.It is continued stable for the three years. It represents the quality of the business.

INTERPRETATION:

The expansive Margin of the safety that the business is sound in Radial drills. It is stable for all the three years.

(b) ROTARY LEVERS:

Table 10 - viewing Margin of safety

Year	Breakeven Sales	Sales	Margin of Safety	Ratio %
2013 - 2014	1220.5	2,79,615	2,78,395	99.56
2014 - 2015	1230.5	2,74,715	2,73,485	99.55
2015 – 2016	1210.86	2,41,795	2,40,585	99.50

Graph 10 - showing for margin of safety:



INTERPRETATION:

The expansive Margin of safety that the business is sound in Rotary level. Margin of safety is given prominence and is stable for 2 years and has been reduced in the previous year.

DESIRED TARGET PROFIT:

The commitment Margin Method can be utilized to locate the quantity of units that must be sold to accomplish an objective benefit. On account of the commitment Margin Method,

the Formulas are:

$$\text{Required sales in units} = \frac{\text{Fixed expenses} + \text{Target Profits}}{\text{Units Contribution margin}}$$

$$= \frac{52970 + 162.27}{10.6}$$

$$= 5295.30 \text{ Units}$$

ANALYSIS:

It creates that the realize expected target profit required sales in units 5012.47 and the Compulsory sales value is Rs1174.

INTERPRETATION:

The above table indicates that expected sales is 52, 985 units and is 52973.586 in rupee. The sheet revenue of rs162.27lakhs the units to be sold is 5012.47 units.

PROFIT FROM GIVEN SALE

(a) RADIAL DRILLS:

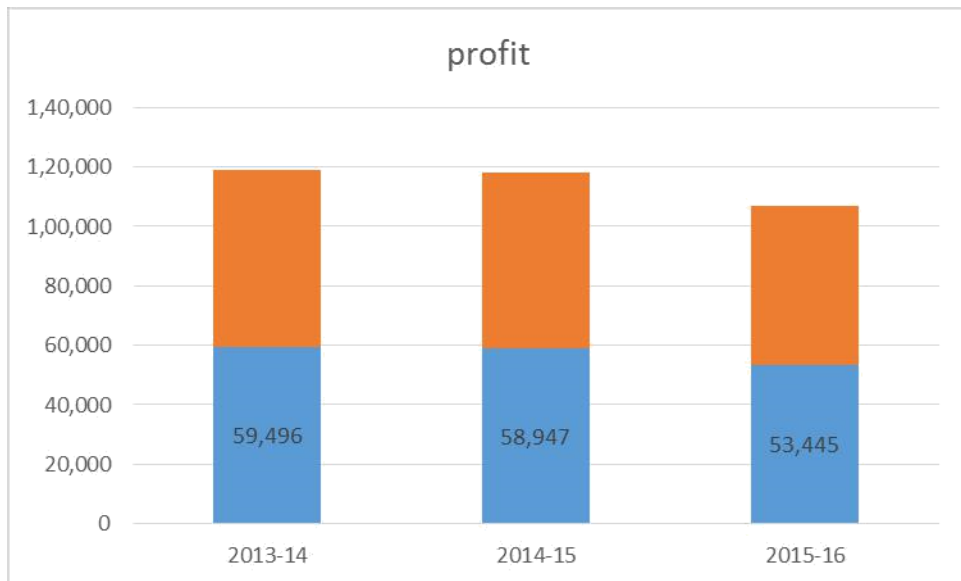
Table 11 - viewing profit from given sales:

Year	Contribution	Fixed cost	Profit
2013 – 2014	1,14,534	55,038	59,496
2014 – 2015	1,14,223	55,276	58,947
2015 – 2016	1,06,415	52,970	53,445

Contribution = Sales - P/V ratio

Profit = Contribution – Fixed cost

Graph 11 - Profit from given sales



ANALYSIS:

It creates that the benefit given from offers of Radial for the 2013 - 2014 are 59,496 and 2014 – 2015 are 58,947 and 2015 – 2016 are 53,443.

INTERPRETATON:

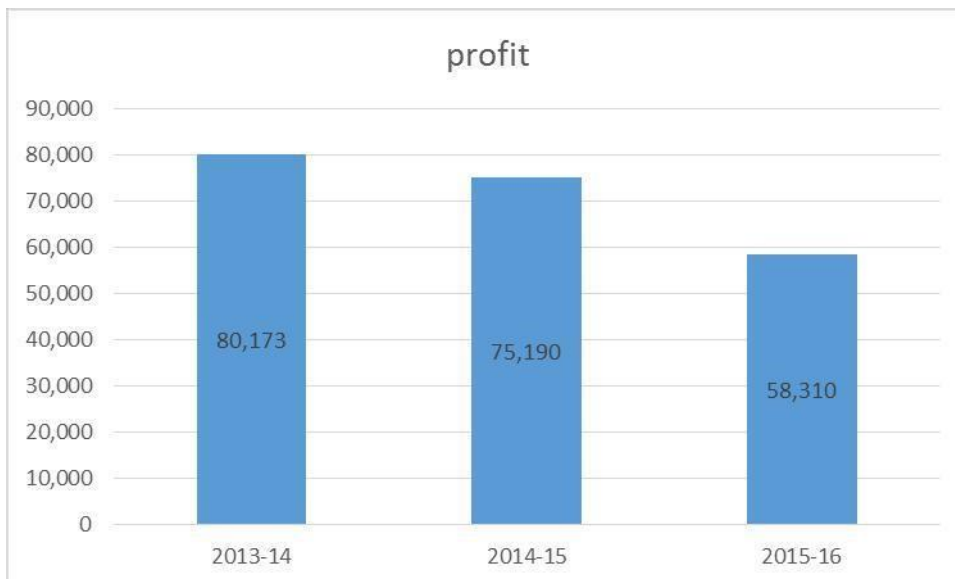
Above graph represents that profit is reducing year by year so they must concentrate to increase the sales which increase the profit.

ROTARY LEVEL:

Table - 12 viewing profit from given sales:

Year	Contribution	Fixed Cost	Profit
2013 – 2014	1,42,176	62,003	80,173
2014-2015	1,36,176	60,986	75,190
2015 – 2016	1,16,795	58,485	58,310

Graph 12 - showing profit from given sales



ANALYSIS:

It creates that the benefit assumed from offers of Rotary lever for the 2013 -2014 are 80.173 and 2014 – 2015 are 75,190 and 2015 – 2016 are 58.310.

INTERPRETATION:

Graph indicates that the revenue generated is reducing due to decrease in the sales of the company.

DEGREE OF OPERATING LEVERAGES:

Table 13 - showing Degree of Operating Leverages:

Particulars	2014	2015	2016
Sales	2,62,175	2,69,115	2,39,185
(-) Variable Cost	1,33,734	1,49,992	1,27,403
Contribution	1,28,441	1,19,123	1,11,782
(-) Fixed Cost	58,941	57,889	57,662
EBIT	69,500	61,234	54,120
(-) Interest	14,747	14,099	33,564

Financial Leverage = EBIT/Profit

Operating Leverage = Contribution / EBIT

Combined Leverage= Contribution/ EBT

CALCULATION:

For 2014

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Financial Leverages} &= 69500 / 54753 \\ &= 1.27\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Operating Leverage} &= 128441 / 69500 \\ &= 1.85\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Combined Leverage} &= 128441 / 54753 \\ &= 2.34\end{aligned}$$

For 2015

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Financial Leverage} &= 61234 / 47134 \\ &= 1.29\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Operating Leverage} &= 119123 / 61234 \\ &= 1.95\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Combined Leverage} &= 119123 / 47135 \\ &= 2.53\end{aligned}$$

For 2016

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Financial Leverage} &= 54120 / 33564 \\ &= 1.61 \end{aligned}$$

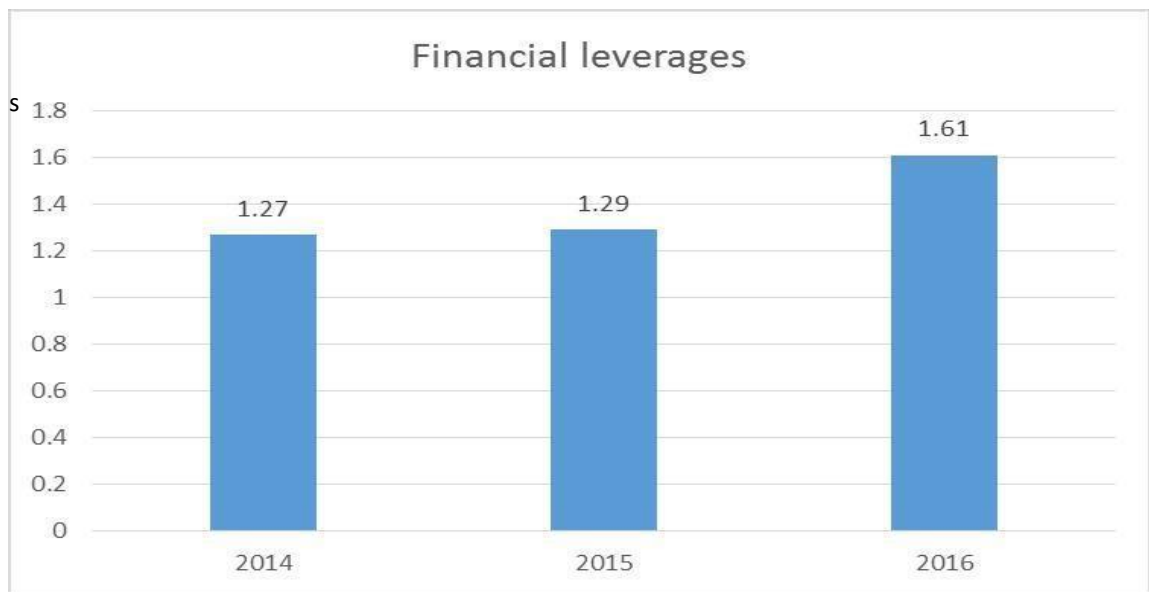
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Operating Leverage} &= 111782 / 54120 \\ &= 2.07 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Combined Leverage} &= 111782 / 33564 \\ &= 3.33 \end{aligned}$$

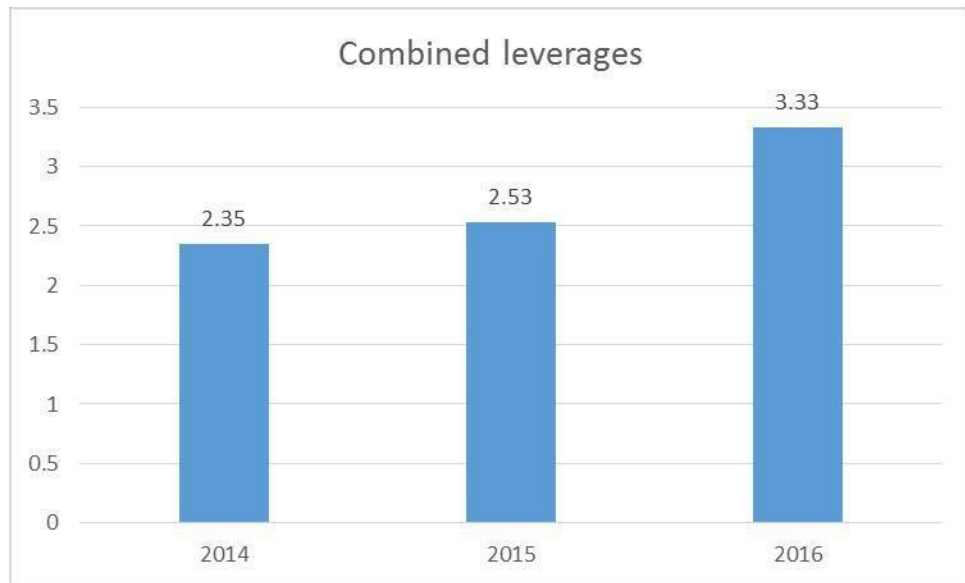
Table 14 - showing the leverages

Year	Financial leverage	Operating leverage	Combined leverage
2014	1.27	1.85	2.35
2015	1.29	1.95	2.53
2016	1.61	2.07	3.33

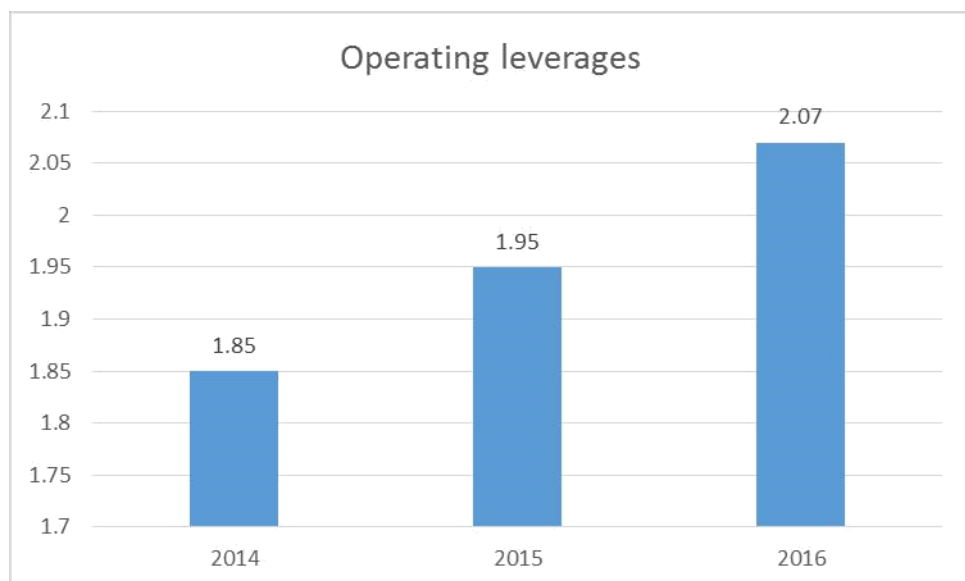
Graph 13 - showing Financial Leverage



Graph 14 - showing combined leverages



Graph 15 - Showing Operating Leverage



ANALYSIS:

It creates that financial leverage remains in 2014 – 1.27 expanding 1.29 - 2015 the expansion 1.61 – 2016 the expansion and working leverage will be in 2014 – 1.85 increasing 1.95 - 2015 The expansion 2.07 - 2016 the expanding and combined leverage is in 2014 – 2.35 expanding 2.53 – 2015 the expansion 3.33 - 2016 the expanded.

INTERPRETATION:

Operating leverage and financial leverage are the changes that has the impact on the earnings deducting fixed Cost to capital structures. High operating leverage is subsequently increasing, and the income is expanding each year.

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARTIVE PROFITABILITY OF RADIAL DRILL AND ROTARY LEVER OF 2013 – 2014

PARTICULARS	UNITS	RADIAL DRILLS	UNITS	ROTARY LEVERS	TOTAL
A. Sales value of production	241	2,41,702	266	2,79,615	5,21,317
VARIABLE COST					
Raw Materials	75	75,145	81	85,131	1,60,276
Variable Over Heads	44	44,369	54	57,045	1,05,850
B. Variable Cost	119	1,19,514	135	1,42,176	2,61,690
CONTRIBUTION					
C. Contribution	122	1,22,188	130	1,37,439	2,61,690
LESS: FIXED COST					97,250
Profit					1,62,377

Working Notes:

$$\text{Radial Drills} = 1000 * 50 = 50,000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rotary Lever} &= 1050 * 45 = 47,250 / 97250 \\ &= 0.48586 \end{aligned}$$

ANALYSIS:

It creates that comparative profitability of radial drills besides rotary levers is sales value of manufacturing is Rs.5,21,317 then variable cost is 2,61,690 besides afterwards the sales remain constant 261690 and less fixed cost is Rs.97250. the income of the two machines is 1623.

**STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARTIVE PROFITABILITY OF
RADIAL DRILL AND ROTARY LEVER OF 2014 – 2015**

PARTICULARS	UNITS	RADAL DRILLS	UNITS	ROTARY LEVER	TOTAL
A. sales value of production	261	2,61,115	261	2,74,716	5,35,831
VARIABLE COST					
Raw Materials	78	75,145	79	83,152	1,58,297
Variable Over Heads	39	39,078	51	53,605	92,683
B. Variable Cost	114	1,14,223	129	1,36,157	2,50,960
CONTRIBUTION					
C.CONTRIBUTION	147	146,892	132	1,38,559	2,84,871
LESS: FIXED COST					1,02,400
PROFIT					1,82,471

Working Notes:

$$\text{Radial Drills} = 1000 * 52 = 52000$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rotary Lever} &= 1050 * 48 = 50400 / 1020400 \\ &= 0.049392 \end{aligned}$$

ANALYSIS:

It creates that comparative profitability of Radial drills besides Rotary levers is sale Value of manufacturing is Rs5,35,181 then variable cost is Rs2,50,960 besides afterwards reduction from Sale 2,84,871 and less the fixed cost is 1,02,400. The income of the two machines is Rs.1,82,471.

INTERPRETATION:

Income of radial drills in addition rotary lever has optimistic trend in the year.

**STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARATIVE PROFITABILITY OF
RADIAL DRILL AND ROTARY LEVERS OF 2015 – 2016**

ARTICULARS	NITS	RADIAL DRILLS	NITS	ROTARY LEVERS	TOTAL
Production	48	35,175	64	41,795	76,890
VARIABLE COST					
Raw Materials	8	2,136	8	10,180	12,316
Variable Over Heads	9	7,429	6	10,275	17,704
Total Variable Cost	15	19,565	13	20,435	40,000
CONTRIBUTION					
Total CONTRIBUTION	33	25,615	36	21,340	46,955
LESS: FIXED COST					7,400

Working Notes:

Radial drills = $950 \times 60 = 57,000$

Rotary lever = $900 \times 56 = 50,400$

ANALYSIS:

It creates that comparative benefit of Radial drills and Rotary levers deal Rate of creation is Rs4,16,890 then variable cost is Rs2,30,014 and afterwards decrease from sale1,86,876 what's more, less the settled cost is Rs1,07,400. The benefit of the together items is Rs79,476.

INTERPRETATION:

Benefit of the Radial drills and Rotary lever consumes confident patterns in the time of 2015 - 2016.

CHAPTER – 5
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND
CONCLUSIONS

FINDINGS

1. Marginal contribution shows that the sales is profitable in 2013-14 to 47.5 and it has been marginally reduced in the year 2014-15 to 43.8 and it has been increased in the year 2015-16 to 45.24.
2. This contribution margin ratio shows that sales is profitable to 50.8. It is marginally reduced in next year to 49.56 and it is reduced to 48.3% in the following year.
3. The above chart indicates that the fixed cost is contributed in the first year is 53,038, the contribution for the second year is increased to 55,276 and the cost contributed to fixed cost is reduced to 52,970 in third year.
4. The breakeven contracts estimations of Rotary levers are highest in the year 201415 is Rs. 1231, in 2013-14 it has the breakeven sales is Rs. 1221 and in 2015-16 the breakeven sales are Rs. 1211.
5. For 2014, once the yield remains at 4652units income square with charge i.e. it achieves the basic purpose of no benefit. Extended drills contracts expand the level there might not be loss of collection.
6. For 2014, when the yield is at 4366 units income measure up to cost i.e. situation achieves the basic purpose of no profit/no loss. In 2014, the breakeven point is increments and demonstrated confident pattern and in 2015. The breakeven point in units for Rotary levers takes expanded in 2014 – 2015 and indicates optimistic pattern.
7. The change in the sales is affecting the contribution of the profit. There is positive force in the contribution when both the machines are taken into consideration.
8. In the year 14, best item is Rotary lever the profit volume ratio is high. In the breakeven is Rs. 2,89,204.

9. In the year 2015, greatest item is Rotary lever the profit volume ratio is extraordinary and sales is increased has the impact on breakeven. With the breakeven of Rs2, 83,305.
10. Margin of the safety that the business is sound in Radial drills . It is stable for all the three years.
11. Above table indicates that expected sales is 52, 985 units and is 52973.586 in rupees. The sheet revenue of rs162.27lakhs the units to be sold is 5012.47 units.
12. Profit is reducing year by year so they must concentrate to increase the sales which increase the profit.
13. Income is reducing due to decrease in the sales of the company.
14. Operating leverage and financial leverage are the changes has the impact on the earnings deducting fixed Cost to capital structures. High operating leverage is consequently increasing and the income is expanding each year.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Company contribution to the fixed expenses is marginally reduced in the year 2014-15 and increased in 2015-16. This indicates that the company must increase the sales and control the cost factors.
2. Company can maintain their current position throughout as their liquidity position is high compared to other years.
3. In 2016 the proportion of financial leverage, operating leverage along with combined leverage of the corporation has increased compared towards to other years. Thus, the corporation have good leverage position compared to other years. Thus, the firm is suggested to maintain same throughout coming years.

4. In 2016 the proportion 2 variables (RADIAL DRILLS and ROTARY LEVER) of margin safety is low compared to others years. With the accompanied by high fixed cost and high contribution margin. So, reducing the fixed cost and increasing the volume sales output.
5. Margin of safety is also immense use in making inter-firm comparison.

In 2016 the proportion 2 variables (RADIAL DRILLS and ROTARY LEVER) of break- even point is high compared to others years.

6. Thus, the corporation have good break-even point position compared to other years. Thus, the firm is suggested to maintain same throughout coming years. And also, it helps in making inter-firm comparisons of profitability.
7. In the quotient of correlation between expenditure and income is of 0.84453, it is a high degree of correlation between expenditure and income as the company can make a good decision making and predictions, but the correlation between expenditure and profit of the company increased to 0. 03012. So it reduces the element of uncertainty in decision-making.

CONCLUSION

This review was done at ROCK READY MIX CONCRETE to discover the cost volume benefit steadiness of the organization with the assistance of cost sheet for a long time.

After a broad and thorough examination, it was found that the company have to keep up settled cost the length of it brings some benefit. The aggregate cost of preparations ought to be decreased with a specific end goal to build the networking pay. In spite of the fact that the edge of wellbeing was observed to be high. The use, it demonstrates that the arrival on Venture a money related resource is not as much as the assets cost. It is found that pattern extend for the Costs of the organization to be expanded all things Considered.

The organization ought to concentrate on enhancing its expenses. Likewise, it will be useful to the Development of the organization. On the off chance that it keeps up breakeven point is numerous items.

High working use is great since the income is expanding low. Monetary use demonstrates that the organization must focuses on settled include is use of benefits. The organization can keep up the settled expenses and long as it conveys some benefit to the organization. We close of this investigation organization or administration empowers to anticipate the benefit as an Extensive variety of volume and to decide the cost of the items precisely. Through the examination the director can without much of a stretch take choice appearing in its reports how use of accessible limit will prompt increment in benefit.

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ANNEXURES

BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULARS	Note	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sales	4	1,667	1,902	6,161	6,296
Other income		40	23	91	108
Materials and services		-659	-910	-2,566	-2,846
Employee benefit costs		-142	-133	-529	-507
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	4,12,13	-155	-147	-606	-563
Other expenses		-243	-194	-749	-655
Comparable operating profit		508	541	1,802	1,833
Items affecting comparability		71	-220	600	-125
Operating profit		579	321	2,402	1,708
Share of profit/loss of associates and joint ventures	4, 14	19	21	91	62

Interest expense		-78	-57	-284	-197
Interest income		13	19	56	72
Fair value gains and losses on financial instruments		7	-8	5	12
Other financial expenses net		-8	-11	-42	-42
Finance costs - net		-66	-57	-265	-155
Profit before income tax		532	285	2,228	1,615
Income tax expense	9	-88	-25	-366	-261
Profit for the period		444	260	1,862	1,354
Attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		421	231	1,769	1,300
Non-controlling interests		23	29	93	54
		444	260	1,862	1,354

Earnings per share (in € per share)	10				
Basic		0.47	0.26	1.99	1.46
Diluted		0.47	0.26	1.99	1.46

Realized foreign exchange gains and					-535
Losses and other financial items		-26	-138	-245	
Taxes		-32	-107	-394	-355
Funds from operations		490	391	1,512	1,399
Change in working Capital	19	-18	-170	101	38
Total net cash from operating activities		472	221	1,613	1,437
Cash flow from investing activities					

Capital expenditures	19	-421	-432	-1,285	-1,134
Acquisitions of shares	19	-18	-20	-62	-28
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets		4	4	15	7
Divestments of shares	19	18	7	492	147
Change in interest-bearing receivables		-60	-34	15	-94
Total net cash used in investing activities		-477	-475	-825	-1,102
Cash flow before financing activities		-5	-254	788	335
Cash flow from financing activities					
Proceeds from long term liabilities		0	102	951	924
Payments of long-term liabilities		-60	-523	-365	-912

Change in short-term liabilities		115	234	-278	191
Dividends paid to the owners of the parent		0	0	-888	-888
Other financing items		4	7	-10	-25
Total net cash used in financing activities		59	-180	-590	-710
Total net increase (+) / decrease (-) in liquid funds		54	-434	198	-375
Liquid funds at the beginning of the period		685	980	556	890
Foreign exchange differences in liquid funds		8	10	-7	41
Liquid funds at the end of the period ¹⁾		747	556	747	556



**CMR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
WEEKLY PROGRESS REPORT**

Title : “A STUDY ON COST VOLUME PROFIT ANALYSIS
ROCK READY MIX ROCK

Name of the Company : ROCK READY MIX CONCRETE”

Name of the Student : SHILPA N

USN Number :1CY18MBA45

ACTIVITY CHART

week	Activity Details	Duration
1	Understanding structure, culture & functions of the organization of business problem from the industry to literature study.	06-01-2020 To 13-01-2020
2	Discussion with the guide for finalization of research design and instrument and presenting the same to the guide.	14-01-2020 To 21-01-2020
3	Collection of data, editing of the collected data, coding, tabulating and presenting to the guide for suggestions for analysis.	22-01-2020 To 28-01-2020
4	Analysis and finalization of report and making presentation to the guide.	30-01-2020 To 07-02-2020
5	Submission of final Report to the University before one week of the commencement of theory examination.	10-02-2020 To 15-02-2020