

**A PROJECT REPORT**  
(18MBAPR407)  
on the Topic  
**A STUDY ON WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF  
EXIDE INDUSTRIES BANGALORE**

By  
**Mr DEEPAK MN**  
USN: 1CY18MBA11  
MBA 4<sup>th</sup> 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  
**DR. Prakash B. Yaragol**  
Professor

EXTERNAL GUIDE  
**Mr Prabhakar**  
Manager – HR and Admin  
Exide Industries, Bangalore



**DEPARTMENT OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**  
**C M R INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

#132, AECS Layout, ITPL Main Road, Kundalahalli,  
BENGALURU-560037

**Batch 2018-20**

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## A DECLARATION

I, Mr Deepak M.N. hereby declare that the Project report entitled A Study on Working Capital Management of Exide Industries Bangalore prepared by me under the guidance of Prof Dr. Praksh B. Yaragol, faculty of MBA Department, CMR Institute of Technology and external assistance by Mr. Prabhakar, Manager-HR, of Exide Industries Bangalore. 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:



Mr. Deepak M.N.

Date:

USN:1CY18MBA11

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to **Dr. Sanjay Jain**, Principal, CMR Institute of Technology, Bangalore, for his support and cooperation to undertake and complete the project work.

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I acknowledge the insights provided by my External Guide, **Mr. Prabhakar**, Manager-HR and admin of Exide Industries, Bangalore which helped me to a great extent in completion of the project work.

And finally, there is deepest of thanks for the patience and cooperation of the family and friends, without whom the endeavour would not have been possible.

Mr Deepak M.N.

USN : 1CY18MBA11

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The project entitled a study on working capital management was carried at EXIDE INDUSTRIES Bangalore. Exide Industries an auto component supplier to car manufacturing companies. The manufacture window regulator components, seating components and restraint system components. One of the main areas of financial management is money management. Capital Required by business is broadly divided into fixed capital and temporary capital i.e. working capital while fixed capital management related to long term funds, working capital management related to long term funds working capital management gains importance keeping in view of the uncertainties prevailing in any business environment, the main objective being balancing the risk return trade of so as to maintain the liquidity of the firm to meet the obligations. A study of working capital management of an organisation focuses on how management of working capital as an impact on profitability of business.

The company should takes steps to recover the debts. The company should keep minimum balance of cash because if more cash is keep it remains idle. The study reveal that over the five years from 2014 to 2019 that as an increasing the working capital by this we can interpret that the working capital is moving towards the satisfactory position.



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### **INTRODUCTION**

Budgetary analysis is the technique to consider the company's monetary virtues and shortcomings. It is finished by forming relations between the items concerning financial proclamations, i.e., recording and profit and misfortune account. The company's board of directors, i.e., shareholders, leasers, financial experts, etc., also support monetary investigation.

### **INDUSTRY PROFILE:**

#### **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY OVERVIEW:**

Mechanized industry refers to those industries that include the assembly and handling of goods and support either the production of current products or the expansion of appreciation. In produced nations, the assembly sector represents a large part of the financial component. Definitive items may be available to customers in a decent manner or as medium-sized merchandise used in the combination cycle.

#### **EVOLUTION OF PRODUCING INDUSTRY:**

Assembling industry appeared with the event of mechanical and social and monetary conversion between the Westerly countries within the 18th to 19th century. This was generally alluded to as an innovative insurgency. It began at Britain and supplanted the labourers escalated material creation with automation and utilization of energizes.

#### **WORKING OF PRODUCING INDUSTRY:**

Manufacture industries are the most wealth in producing the world of a financial system this industries are uses different quite technologies and therefore the systems widely suggested to as manufacture procedure of the management. Manufacturing industry is broadly classified into the.

Engineering ventures

- Housing ventures

- Energy ventures
- Textile ventures
- Food and drink ventures
- Metalworking ventures
- Plastic ventures
- Transport and media transmission ventures.

Assembling companies is the crucial thing for the economy as they make use of the enormous portion of labour, and manufacture goods that are required for key segments such as the public system and security. Anyway, it's about not all assembly companies being useful to the state as they create detrimental outsourcing of enormous social expenses.

#### **ANALYSIS OF PRODUCING INDUSTRY:**

It recommends that the assembling business has served on the grounds that the significant consider the financial advancement of a rural . a proportionate applies for the use Of America, whose economy has been becoming quickly because of the effective assembling industry. Assembling industry investigation additionally shows that the assembling business given the work to numerous along these lines adding to the GDP and per capital salary of the country. Around 75% of the architects additionally in light of the fact that the researchers get utilized inside the assembling business as recorded by a creating industry examination. The Bureau of the Census sorts a particular fabricated item depending on the principal products created by the assembling business.

**Factual information demonstrating that the effect in the assembling business on economy:**

In the year 1992, the consumption acquired on the innovative work by the assembling foundations was USD\$91.2 billion inside the us of America.

- 18% of GDP or total national output inside the year 1993 was on account of incomes created by the assembling business, built up steady with reports of delivering industry examination.
- 46.4 was the outcome acquired to search out the measure of laborers utilized in each foundation. This figure was enrolled inside the year 1992.
- 15% of shipments inside the assembling portion were on account of the texture business.
- Capital stock has enrolled a delicate ascent for all the areas of the assembling business since 1982.
- Employment opportunity inside the assembling business has declined nearly. Assembling industry investigation additionally recommends that in certain nations like China, mechanical expertise must be created. Regardless of the very truth that China is positioned fourth inside the assembling efficiency, because of mechanical lacunae, it's not being able to contend inside the world market. Additionally required are experts knowledgeable inside the mechanical expertise.

**BATTERY MANUFACTURING Film INDUSTRY**

The Indian demand for stockpiling batteries is valued at about US\$ 500 million, with the car batteries accounting for 60 to 70 percent of the total market rate. With regard to quantities, the total use of car batteries could be about 6.3 million units with a 40 QE section comprising approximately 1.2 to 1.3 million units once a year, Different batteries (clockwise from base left):

Two 9-volt, two AA, one D, one portable ham radio battery, one cordless telephone battery, one camcorder, one C, and three AAA batteries.

There are two kinds of batteries, essential (expendable) and auxiliary (battery-powered), the two of which convert vitality to power. Essential batteries must be utilized once on the grounds that they spend their synthetic compounds in an irreversible response. Optional batteries are revived as much as possible on the grounds that the reactions to the material they use are reversible. They are rebooted by running a charging current through the battery, but within the other release current process. Including, also called battery-powered batteries are mostly charged and released again and again before wearing out. After weaning out a few batteries are cycled

#### **ABOUT BATTERY:**

A battery is likely the sole endowment of science where electric is put away by methods for voter concoction possibilities guided by electro amusing response. response started by power. Which occur with the methods for electron trade between the responses, as and when required the put away vitality are regularly tallied back to electro response. The responses of the electrical material to handle the change in vitality are not reversible in particular cases. These batteries are generally called cells. Therefore, where the electro response regulating the shift in vitality is reversible, they can be reused simply after a required amount of electrical vitality is travelled after it becomes depleted. These are also optional batteries.

#### **BATTERY COMPANY**

A battery, which is in reality an electric cell, may be a device that generates power from a reaction. A battery is ideally comprised of at least two consecutive or equivalent related cells, although the term is commonly used

for one cell. The cell consists of an electrolyte negative anode that conducts particles; a separator, additionally a particle conductor .

- 1748 – The word "battery" was initially written by Franklin to describe a range of charged glass plates.

- 1780 to 1786 — Galvani demonstrated what we now consider to be the electrical concept of nerve motives and later provided the basis for experimentation to innovators such as Volta.

- 1800 – Alessandro Volta pictured the stack, and considered the main practical power generation method. The heap produced electric flow, formed from spinning circles of zinc and copper with bits of cardboard ruined in the centre of the metals. The metallic direction;-bend was used to express control over a separation that was more noteworthy.

- 1836 — John F Daniel, an Englishman, cooked the Daniel Cell which had two electrolytes: copper sulphate and zinc sulphate. The Daniel Cell was more stable than the Volta cell, and less damaging.

- 1839 – William Robert Grove founded the primary cell, which supplied electric power by consolidating hydrogen and oxygen.

1839 to 1842-Inventors modified the batteries to give power to pre-owned fluid anodes. The Chief Fruitful was produced by Bunsen (1842) and Grove (1839).

## **COMPANY PROFILE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

- Incorporated in January 1947.
- EXIDE is Asia's largest exporter of batteries.
- A veteran with 52 years of experience.

- It's seven manufacturing units in India and five units apart from India.
- Its corporate alumni of chloride group PLC, UK.
- It provides 4.2 million SLI automotive batteries and three million industrial batteries with 300Ah capacity.
- The kinds of batteries manufactured by EXIDE are:
  - Automotive Batteries
  - Industrial Batteries
  - Submarine batteries
- The 2 main manufacturing units of EXIDE which are present altogether its manufacturing plants are:
  - Automotive
  - VRLA (industrial)
- Its products which has capacity ranging from 2.5Ah to 10,000Ah and more.
- EXIDE also acquire from Cosepa Fiscal Industries Ltd the manufacturing or industrialised units of ordinary batteries Ltd located in Taloja & Kanchurmarg (Maharashtra), Guindy (Tamil Nadu), and Ahmednagar (Maharashtra).
- The manufacturing plants of EXIDE in India are:
  - Shamnagar (West Bengal)
  - Chinchwad (Pune)
  - Haldia (West Bengal)
  - Hosur (Tamil Nadu)
  - Talia (Maharashtra)
  - Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)
  - Bawal (Haryana)
- The company's Submarine batteries is particularly manufactured within the Pune factory
- it's that the primary company to style battery powered electrical boat and maintenance free batteries, traction batteries for wheel chairs and flat plate batteries for automated guided vehicles.
- EXIDE today could also be a Rs 3606 cores power storage company.

## **HISTORY:**

1916-Chloride Electric Storage Co. (CESCO) UK is setting up an import house in India.

1946-First recognised production line in Shamnagar, West Bengal.

1947-Incorporated under the Organizations Act as Associated Battery Makers (Eastern) Limited on 31 January 1947.

1947-Incorporated Worldwide Chloride Limited (previously Exide Goods Limited)

2000-Acquisition of 100% of the Chloride Batteries S E Asia Pvt Ltd., Singapore and 49% of the Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited, Sri Lanka.

2003-The plant was commissioned in Bawal, Haryana

2003-New search of 51 percent holding in the UK, ESPEX.

2004- Associated Battery Manufacturers (Ceylon) Limited, Sri Lanka, acquired an additional 12.50 percent of Equi as an auxiliary.

2005-Investment of ING VYSYA Extra Security Business Limited in half-shareholding

2007-Caldyne Automatics Ltd becomes 100 percent ancillary after 49 percent shareholding has been obtained in parity.

- 2007-Investment in CEIL headway Pty Ltd with 26 per cent shareholding. An Australian pursuit.

A 100 percent interest in Tandon Metals Ltd. was acquired in 2007.

A 51 percent stake in Lead Age Alloys India Ltd. was acquired in 2008.

## **PRESENT STATUS**

- Largest manufacturers and exporter of batteries in Asia.
- Developed vast range of batteries through research and developments and has number of patents to its name
- Manufacturing specific batteries for specific applications that touch the daily lives of the many people and customers of India
- Thus justifies the slogan “India moves on EXIDE”

## **VISION**

Giving dependable worth expansion to clients, representatives and investors while at the same time being perceived by society as a mindful corporate resident. moreover , accomplishing operational greatness while tending to and making strides towards ecological security.

## **MISSION**

Endeavour to deliberately adjust the enthusiasm all things considered; to satisfy goals of the labourers and to enthusiastically seek after greatness without going amiss from our fundamental way of life.

## **Yet VALUES**

### **Customer Recommendations**

- Integrity and personal commitment
- Teamwork and Sustainability
- Participation and growth of employees
- For Quality



- Method and fact-management

- Corporate Citizenship Achievable

## PRODUCTS AND SERVICE PROFILE

Lead acid storage for automobile, motorcycle, genets,

<b>1.</b>	<b>Automotive batteries</b>	For cars, Jeeps and commercial vehicles, Passenger cars, two wheelers to tractors,
<b>2.</b>	<b>Heavy duty batteries</b>	For trucks and tractors
<b>3.</b>	<b>Light weight batteries</b>	For wireless transmission batteries
<b>4.</b>	<b>Transaction batteries</b>	For material handling equipment
<b>5.</b>	<b>Train lighting cells</b>	For railway coaches
<b>6.</b>	<b>Stationary batteries</b>	For telecommunications, telephone, Emergency lighting
<b>7.</b>	<b>Submarine batteries</b>	For defence Requirements Company Manufacturers, two or three submarine batteries a year, for new generation Submarine to the Indian navy

trawlers, VLRA,

Industrial stand by, motive power, submarines (2.5 Ah to 12600 Ah)

## SPECIAL FEATURES

- Maintenance free
- Easy handling easy installation

- able to use
- Long service life
- Excellent charge retention and recovery ability
- High reliability

#### **AREA OF OPERATION:**

Exide industrial limited manufacturing and distributing the batteries in globally, it's National and regional customers where the activities takes place according to the order given by customers that to the proper. The distribution net work is as follows.

#### **INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES:**

The Exide has eight assembling plants creating a-list items. Exide industrial facilities are found deliberately around the nation to offer strategic help for its creation of more than 5,000,000 batteries once per year .

An innovation burglary with Shin Kobe the makers of top notch Hitachi VRLA batteries has given Exide the mechanical edge in upkeep free catteries. Other vital innovation concurrence with Furukawa, Japan and Oldham, U, K. has given Exide serious edge in demonstrating the chief dependable answers for bundled power.

- Environmental policy
- Safety measures facilities
- Medical facilities
- Effluents training
- Transportation facilities
- Canteen facilities

#### **COMPETITORS INFORMATION**

The organization faces rivalry on two fronts. It faces rivalry from new player inside the sorted out area who is that focus on publicizing and exposure for advancing their brands. the organization additionally faces rivalry from ease items from the chaotic segment. There are many firms or agencies handling batteries. They produces, markets the merchandise. EXIDE industries ltd facing a huge competition from companies like:

For automotive batteries

- PANASONIC
- AMARON
- WIPRO
- MICROTEx
- AMCO-YUASA
- PRESTOLITE
- OKAYA
- VARTA

For industrial batteries

- AMRAJA
- HBL
- STAR
- NED ENERGY SYSTEM
- KIRL OSKAR
- PANASONIC
- BB-CHINA
- ROCKET-KOREA

## **SWOT ANALYSIS**

### **S-Strengths:**

- EXIDE could also be an excellent brand
- It's wide distribution network
- Appropriate infrastructure for condition of coaching

- Partnership with various technical & management institution for providing endless supply of fresh graduate
- Streamlined system of recruitment
- Providing the specified welfare facilities for the workers within the temperature & increasing the retention level of the workers
- IR/LR relation very conducive for the graceful functioning of the unit

**W-Weakness:**

- Difficult to vary to an alternate line production with the prevailing machinery
- High employee turnover
- Lack of clarity and transparency in upward/down ward communication.
- Evaluation of effectiveness of coaching programmers being imparted.
- No clear description for various levels resulting in dual reporting relationships.
- Performance appraisal system: its approach, effectiveness acceptability.
- Effectiveness of organization health study.

**O-Opportunities:**

- Opportunity to expand globally
- to possess in-house online dilution plant for vitriol . this might not only reduce the worth of acid procurement but also will help us to consume the recovered acidic water from plate washing thereby achieving reduction in effluent generation.
- To convert the accumulated calcium sulphate solid sludge to useful products in construction industry with the help of IISc Bangalore.
- Further reduction in tank formation by increasing the jar formation of VRLA batteries.
- to start out using rain water in process after necessary treatment. at this we are this only for the green belt development. Storage caexidity of rain water reservoir is 30000KL.

- to increase green belt in additional to hectares.

#### **T-Threats:**

- Fast changing consumer's tastes & preferences
- Liberalization policy of the govt. of India
- Fast changing market conditions
- High costs price in view of overheads
- Importing components at the low cost from china
- Increasing competition (Nationality & Globally)
- Unfavourable duty structure
- Slow rate of growth in profits expected.

#### **FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPECTUS**

- To further expand the business to other regions of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh .
- To acknowledged an aesthetic research and development so as that the company may have its own new styles and designs of products that suits the fashionable fast paced life style.
- 

#### **Financial statement**

#### **CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF EXIDE COMPANY**

	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
<b>EQUITIES</b>					
<b>AND</b>					
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS</b>					
Equity Share Capital	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
<b>Total Share Capital</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>

Revaluation Reserves	50.40	36.61	38.68	40.37	42.22
Reserves and Surplus	4,194.99	3,719.43	3,335.98	2,954.32	2,560.13
<b>Total Reserves and Surplus</b>	<b>4,245.39</b>	<b>3,756.04</b>	<b>3,374.66</b>	<b>2,994.69</b>	<b>2,602.35</b>
<b>Total Shareholders Funds</b>	<b>4,330.39</b>	<b>3,841.04</b>	<b>3,459.66</b>	<b>3,079.69</b>	<b>2,687.35</b>
Minority Interest	14.61	12.78	11.68	11.16	12.50
Policy Holders Funds	8,634.83	8,040.89	7,149.73	6,257.44	0.00
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Long Term Borrowings	1.90	2.62	4.30	2.38	2.58
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	130.51	131.47	111.78	103.66	87.02
Other Long Term Liabilities	143.87	104.62	46.41	7.36	4.39
Long Term Provisions	41.50	34.84	26.92	26.74	57.08
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>	<b>317.78</b>	<b>273.55</b>	<b>189.41</b>	<b>140.14</b>	<b>151.07</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					

Short Term Borrowings	108.80	51.36	10.51	48.61	24.52
Trade Payables	1,132.14	1,045.63	1,120.86	995.39	689.82
Other Current Liabilities	501.94	365.07	352.91	593.04	244.75
Short Term Provisions	285.47	257.03	199.12	183.24	115.82
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>2,028.35</b>	<b>1,719.09</b>	<b>1,683.40</b>	<b>1,820.28</b>	<b>1,074.91</b>
<b>Total Capital And Liabilities</b>	<b>15,325.96</b>	<b>13,887.35</b>	<b>12,493.88</b>	<b>11,308.71</b>	<b>3,925.83</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Tangible Assets	1,382.61	1,175.96	1,079.75	1,075.76	1,045.55
Intangible Assets	27.07	23.37	24.47	19.62	11.98
Capital Work-In-Progress	192.46	114.57	62.72	60.77	27.39
Fixed Assets	1,602.14	1,313.90	1,166.94	1,156.15	1,084.92
Non-Current Investments	6,992.36	5,869.18	4,794.30	3,696.64	344.38
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Long Term Loans And Advances	128.76	199.05	131.68	105.59	18.41
Other Non-Current Assets	1,843.54	2,202.93	2,289.62	2,378.26	1.10
<b>Total Non-</b>	<b>11,148.70</b>	<b>10,166.96</b>	<b>8,964.44</b>	<b>7,918.54</b>	<b>1,495.67</b>

<b>Current Assets</b>					
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Current Investments	1,254.69	478.90	609.52	324.68	649.07
Inventories	1,245.88	1,646.36	1,302.86	1,407.39	1,160.71
Trade Receivables	722.16	690.15	658.42	591.81	426.05
Cash	293.99	207.47	286.82	220.51	62.79
Advances and Short Term Loans	132.57	100.68	76.13	63.17	131.33
Other Current Assets	527.97	596.83	595.69	782.61	0.21
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,177.26</b>	<b>3,720.39</b>	<b>3,529.44</b>	<b>3,390.17</b>	<b>2,430.16</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>15,325.96</b>	<b>13,887.35</b>	<b>12,493.88</b>	<b>11,308.71</b>	<b>3,925.83</b>
<b>OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS</b>					
Contingent Liabilities	732.44	407.70	470.73	443.35	280.95
<b>BONUS DETAILS</b>					
Equity Share Capital Bonus	54.15	54.15	54.15	54.15	54.15
<b>NON-CURRENT</b>					



<b>INVESTMENTS</b>					
Non-Current					
Investments					
Quoted Market Value	7,037.20	6,063.85	4,604.58	3,742.88	17.99
Non-Current					
Investments					
Unquoted Book Value	176.72	85.81	8.21	8.72	318.16
<b>CURRENT INVESTMENTS</b>					
Current					
Investments					
Quoted Market Value	322.19	332.59	229.91	140.43	100.00
Current					
Investments					
Unquoted Book Value	932.84	148.56	379.33	184.26	549.07

## Chapter-2

### Conceptual Background and Literature Review.

#### **Theoretical background:**

Financial statements means which can assist you to analyse the financial position of company and provides yearly finance report of the corporate it are often analysed in some ways ratio analysis and data interpretation of the corporate they're Analysis is that the analysis which involves analyzing, evaluating, interpreting the performance, growth, operational functions, liquidity of a company's present and past financial performances.

This analysis is formed to form decisions regarding financial matters as under following. Economic decisions. forecasting etc., in order that the corporate is freed from facing any financial risks and issues and to forecast and plan for the longer term financial decisions and activities. Ratio analysis is employed for budget analysis of Exide.

#### **Budgetary proportion examination:**

Budgetary proportion is very powerful device to perform a couple of short evaluation of economic statement. There are four primary training of ratios: liquidity ratios, productivity ratios, hobby ratios and leverage ratios. These are usually analyzed through the years and every one through competition during a corporation.

- Activity ratios are alleged to expose how properly manipulate is handling the organization's sources. Two ordinary hobby ratios are money owed payable return and debts receivable turnover. These ratios monitor how long it takes for a employer to repay its debts payable and therefore the way lengthy it takes for a employer to accumulate bills, respectively.

- weight ratios depict how masses a enterprise is based absolutely upon its debt to fund operations. a really commonplace leverage ratio used for monetary announcement assessment is that the debt-to-fairness ratio. This ratio indicates the number to which manipulate is inclined to use debt as how to fund operation. This ratio is calculated as:  $(\text{Long-term debt} + \text{Short-time period debt} + \text{Leases}) / \text{Equity}$

Ratio analysis is that the evaluation system, which involves the identity and analyzing the monetary overall performance of a corporation over a duration.

**Literature Review:**

**James Clausen (2010):** The profit ordinary overall recital of the business is measured through the Profitability Ratio Analysis of earnings report and record Ratio assessment of the earnings declaration and stability sheet. He stated the thanks to study the ratio evaluation of the record and earnings assertion. This assessment suggests approximately how well is that the employer is doing concerning its income in contrast to income. Through this assessment he also says how properly the sales is being generated by way of using the belongings and therefore the manner well the assets are acting during this regard. The authors says, through using subtracting charges from gross earnings we get internet profits inside the profits announcement.

The maximum important relation amongst belongings and liabilities is proven within the stability sheet rather than profits earned by means of the corporation, because the owner normally invests lot of coins within the assets of the corporate.

**S.P. Gupta:** The number one gear for fashion evaluation of a corporation are fashion ratios and fashion possibilities. Trend ratios aren't anything however the various economic elements of the movements of index numbers. A base 12 months is taken for calculating the share of every item of successive 12 months.

He says, the style is additionally called while trend or secular fashion which is usually used term in lately. It's treated as a land, which incorporates sales, income, manufacturing, modern-day liabilities and property, etc.

As keep with trend is irreversible, smooth movement within the series which may be growth or decrease.

**R.C.Gulezian:** Enough finance is need for any company or firm to start out up a business and achievement of the economic employer completely is based

upon at the proper usage and application of budget and inexperienced manage. So, it'll become important to take care of the stableness between those with the assist of calculating the ratios along side brief ratio, modern-day ratio, and lots of others. the elemental explanation for writing this research paper via the usage of the author is to provide the hobby and large unfold of the utilization of the ratio analysis which allows in reading the organization's economic ordinary overall performance. There many distinctive diverse strategies for studying the general performance of the commercial enterprise, however proper right here, the utilization of ratio assessment is centred as this might assist in locating the specified

## **TYPES OF RATIOS**

Management is interested to determine the presentation of each member of a group. In view of the need for modified proportions of clients, we can classify them into four main classes:

1. Quick ratio
2. Influence ratio
3. Movement ratio
4. Productivity ratio

Ratio to liquidity:

It's important for a firm to be able to fulfil its obligations when they become due. Liquidity ratios help to create a relation between cast and other current benefits for new liquidity commitments to a graciously fast liquidity ratio. A firm should ensure that it does not suffer the ill effects of liquidity absence and, respectively, that it does not have liquid abundance

Assets of the organisation would be in vain consumed with existing resources. It's important to find some form of harmony between the high liquidity along these lines. Proportions of liquidity are mostly divided into three sorts:

- Working capital ratio
- Quick ratio
- Cash Ratio

### **Current Ratio:**

Current proportion is an appropriate proportion of company's momentary dissolvability. Current resources incorporate money inside a year, as attractive protections, account holders and creators. Prepaid costs likewise are remembered for current resources as they speak to the installments which won't be made by the firm in future. Each commitment developing inside a year is remembered for current liabilities. These incorporate banks, charges payable, gathered costs, momentary advance, personal assessment risk inside the current year. The current proportion might be a proportion of the association's momentary dissolvability. It demonstrated the flexibility of current resources in rupees for every one rupee of current risk.

### **Liquidity Ratio:**

Fast Ratio creates a balance between current liabilities and steady or steady assets. An asset is liquid if it is either instantly or relatively quickly transformed into cash without a useful loss. Cash, debtors and bills receivables and marketable securities are the most liquid assets, other assets that are deemed to be relatively liquid assets and included in liquid assets.

## **LEVERAGE RATIOS:**

Lack of assets if extraordinary investors are modest payers, farfetched and long-term. A speedy proportion of the espresso will genuinely thrive and pay its present contribution in due time.

### **Money ratio:**

Money is the most flexible resource; Cash ratio and its equivalent current liabilities can be measured by a protections examiner. Adjustments to money and the bank and transient desirable security are a company's pre-eminent speedy asset, security specialist stays look at money proportion. Currently, one might say it's too rigid

### **Quick ratio:**

Budgetary impact applies to the use of the bond fund while bond capital may be a less costly source of money: it is a less stable source of account in addition. It helps to gauge the risk that emerges from the use of bond money. There are typically two kinds of proportions that examine budgetary impact.

1. Basic Ratios

2. Inclusion proportions

Simple criteria are maintained within the company's money-related system, the degree of duty and value. Inclusion Ratios demonstrates the Debt Payments, Obligations and the hotspots for meeting those weights in this way.

Momentary leasers including investors and staple suppliers are more concerned about the present paying potential of the company's responsibility.

These proportions proved bleeding

- leverage ratio.
  
- ratio of debt.
  
- debt service ratio

- equity ratio

- capital structure ratio.

**Leverage ratio:**

It indicates the association reflecting the banks 'commitment to each rupee of the owner 's commitment is referred to as the obligation value ratio. The debt value ratio is represented directly by the total assets' isolating absolute obligation. The lower proportion of the liability value is higher than the insurance amount. A proportion of the duty ratio of 2:1 is considered desirable.

**Debt ratio:**

A few proportions of the duty may be used to examine a firm's drawn-out dissolvability. The firm may also be interested in knowing the magnitude of the bearing responsibility of excitement within the capital structure. It will record the proportion of the obligation by isolating all out full obligation by the capital used on net resources.

**Debt service ratio:**

The premium inclusion ratio or the time premium received is used to verify the duty cap for the organisations to redesign. The proportion of premium inclusion is determined by separating profits before intrigue, and the duties by charges of intrigue. The proportion of intrigue inclusion shows the measure of times the intrigue charges are protected by reserves generally accessible for their instance

**Equity Ratio:**

The fund of the entire investor is contrasted and the company's entire unmistakable resources are contrasted. This proportion demonstrates the level of concern relating to the general capital. It is a measure of the sufficiency of the need structure related to income. The proportion is incredible in terms of noteworthiness for banks, as it allows them to check the extent of investor assets within the bus industry

**Capital gearing Ratio:**

The proportion makes examination of the capital structure of association. The proportion shows connection between value share capital and consequently the fixed charge bearing i.e., inclination share capital and debentures.

**Efficacy ratio:**

Similarly referenced as action proportions or resource the executive proportions, the turnover proportions measure how proficiently a firm uses the advantages. The relation between the degree of movement, spoken to by offers or costs of goods sold and quantities of various capital, is maintained in these proportions. Improved turnover proportions are stock turnover, standard duration of assortment

.

The best possible harmony among deals and the advantages for the most part mirrors the benefit use.

- Activity proportions are isolated into four kinds:
  
- Proportion of overall equity turnover
  
- Proportion of working capital to turnover
  
- Proportion of fixed turnover of capital
  
- Ratio of stocks to turnover

**Complete Ratio of capital turnover:**

This proportion communicates the relation to the terms of deals between the sums contributed during this advantage and accordingly the key. This is also decided by distinguishing web deals from all out deals. The upper proportion means greater use, and the opposite.

A few investigators wish to register the whole resources turnover moreover to or as opposed to net resources turnover. The proportion shows the association



ability in producing deals from all money related assets resolved to add up to resources.

**Working capital turnover ratio:**

This proportion quantifies the association among deals and capital.

The proportion shows the amount of times deals triggered by the money. Capital as was standard is that over current liabilities it is greater than the current wealth. The resulting recipe is used to live the ratio of:

**Corrected Ratio of Asset Turnover:**

The firm can independently understand the effectiveness of using fixed resources and current resources. Using devalued estimation of fixed resources to figure the turnover of fixed resources which result in reviewing the presentation of the business over time or with different companies.

The proportion aims to live up to the skills for which fixed resources  
Ratio of stocks to turnover:

The proportion of Stock turnover shows the firm 's effectiveness in supplying and selling its products. It is calculated by isolating the calculation from the usual stock of products sold. It quantifies how aggressively the stock flows through the firm and makes transactions. The proportion of stock turnover reflects in stock management skills.

**Ratios to profitability:**

A relationship should gain advantages over an all inclusive period of your period to endure and grow. Benefits are important, but it may not be right to agree that any action initiated by an organisation's board should be directed at improving benefits. Benefit is that the comparison between profits and expenses over a period of time.

- Profitability concerning deals

- Profitability concerning speculation

The Ratio of profitability can be divided into six types:

- Big benefit ratio

- Ratio to net profit

- Net yield ratio

- Return on investments

- Earnings per share

- Ratio of operating expenses

**Net income ratio:**

An espresso net overall revenue edge may reflect greater expense of items offered because of company's powerlessness to get crude materials at positive terms, wasteful use of plant and hardware prompting greater expense of creation or on account of fall in costs in market. This proportion is indicating the edge left in the wake of meeting producing costs. It quantifies the productivity of creation likewise as valuing.

**.Operating profit ratio:**

This proportion communicates the association between working benefit and deals. it's made sense of by isolating working benefit by salary . Using this ratio, one may pass judgement on the administrative ability that can not be expressed within the net benefit ratio.

**Net gain Ratio:**

Net benefit is achieved when the total gross income is excluded from job expenses, suspense and duties. Complete reward edge proportion creates a correlation between gain and deal and demonstrates the effectiveness of the board in assembling, managing and selling products. Additionally this proportion indicates the willingness of the organisation to look forward to adverse monetary circumstances. The expenses will increase expenses of creation or declining interest for the item

This proportion shows the gaining left for investors as a level of pay . this estimates the general effectiveness of the creation organization in selling, financing. Estimating and expense the executives. Considered together, the gross and total gain edge proportions provide a comprehensive understanding of the firm's profit and benefit structure and allow the auditor to identify the market effectiveness / shortcoming wellsprings.

**Return on investment:**

This proportion is figured by acquiring accessible to value investors by the whole measure of value share exceptional. It uncovers the amount of period profit after expenses which happen to each value share. This proportion is a pivotal record since it shows whether the abundance of each investor on a for every offer premise as changed over the sum.

**Earnings per share:**

This is also one of the most critical factors to profitability. It shows the connexion between net income and capital employed in business. Net profits for calculating investment returns would mean internet profit before interest , taxes and dividends. Registered capital includes futures funds.

**Ratios of operating cost:**

It clarifies the progressions inside the edge of benefit proportion. a superior working costs proportion is troublesome since it'll leave a little measure of working salary to fulfil intrigue, profits. Working costs proportion might be a measuring stick of working effectiveness, yet it ought to be utilized carefully. it's experiencing assortment of things like outer wild factors, inner

components. The proportion is figured by the partitioning working costs by the  
t deals. Working costs equivalent expense of items sold in addition to selling  
costs and general authoritative costs by deals.

## **CHAPTER-3**

### **Research Design**

#### **Statement of the problem**

Fiscal summary investigation is frequently a truly valuable thingamajig for understanding an association's exhibition and conditions. Be that as it may, there are sure issues and issues experienced in such examination which include care, vigilance, and Judgement.

This financial analysis is formed through various methods and techniques like analysis , comparative financial statements, ratio analysis, and statement of changes in capital , common size earnings report and record .

The Ratio Analysis is used here for exid budget analysis. Ratio analysis is the process of analysis which involves identifying and evaluating a corporation's financial performance over a period of time.

#### **Statement of financial analysis**

##### **Meaning:**

Financial Analyses is that analysis which involves analyzing, evaluating, interpreting the performance, growth, operational functions, liquidity of a company's present and past financial performances. This analysis is formed to form decisions regarding financial matters, economic decisions, etc., in order that the corporate is freed from facing any financial risks and issues and to forecast and plan for the longer term financial decisions and activities. Analysis of the ratios is used for exid budget analysis. Ratio analysis is the process of analysis which involves identifying and evaluating a corporation's financial performance over a period of time.

Needs;

The exam empowers us to enter modified reality of the group. It helps to understand the preconditions for the importance and leeway of materials within the organisation, the analysis also serves to introduce our brains to the structured materials of the organisation, the different strategies and procedures of the board.

Objectives:

- To evaluate the organisation's gainfulness status.

- To track the level of profitability.

### **Scope of the study:**

The functioning of the corporate, performance and dealing of ratio analysis is that the scope. The study of monetary performance of exid.in Bangalore from the year 2016 to 2020.

### **Investigative Methodology:**

Study is designed as an organised operation, collecting documenting and reviewing information on issues associated with a particular area.

- It decides quality dependability and precision of the task.
- Exploration Design:

Exploration configuration refers to the great analysis method or technique implemented for a given undertaking. An exploration venture must be directed towards ensuring sufficient and financial collection of the information.

The investigation utilized Descriptive exploration plan for the point of getting an understanding over the trouble . It is to flexibly an exact image of certain parts of market condition. Clear examination is utilized when the goal is to give orderly portrayal that is as verifiable and exact as could reasonably be expected.

### **SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:**

Auxiliary information - Through the web and distributed information.

Taking into account the analysis artefacts provided over an Exploratory Evaluation Plan got. Exploratory analysis is one that is simply deciphering and henceforth accessible data, and lays particular focus on the investigation and translation of the total and accessible data.

- To recognise the organisation's money-related status.

- To know the organisation's credit worth.

- Dependent on research results to give recommendations.

#### **LIMITATIONS OF STUDY:**

- The review was limited exclusively to the Financial Data of 5 years.
- The analysis is largely based on ancillary details taken basically from EXIDE INDUSTRIES LTD's Published Annual Reports.
- The proportion is calculated from previous fiscal results and these are not forward-looking metrics.
- The analysis is focused solely on the past data.

#### **CHAPTER OUT**

##### **Chapter-1 Address to**

Presentation, profile of industry and profile of friends: marketers, vision , mission and an arrangement of consistency. Component or controls. Profile Operation Territories. Bureaux de la fondation. The data of the candidates. Investigation SWOT. Mental Evolution. Also, reporting on possibilities and expenditure.

##### **Chapter - 2 Conceptual background, literature review**

Hypothetical basis of the inquiry, writing exploration hole survey (with at least 20 published audits)

##### **Section-3 Nature of study**

Explanation of the problem, investigation criteria, Goals, Exam scope, Study technique, Hypothesis, Limitations, Chapter plot. Chapter – 4 data Analysis and Interpretation

**CHAPTER 4**  
**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET Of EXIDE  
COMPANY**

	2019- 20	2018- 19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
<b>EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS</b>					
Equity Share Capital	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
<b>Total Share Capital</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>
Revaluation Reserves	50.40	36.61	38.68	40.37	42.22
Reserves and Surplus	4,194.99	3,719.43	3,335.98	2,954.32	2,560.13
<b>Total Reserves and Surplus</b>	<b>4,245.39</b>	<b>3,756.04</b>	<b>3,374.66</b>	<b>2,994.69</b>	<b>2,602.35</b>
<b>Total Shareholders Funds</b>	<b>4,330.39</b>	<b>3,841.04</b>	<b>3,459.66</b>	<b>3,079.69</b>	<b>2,687.35</b>
Minority	14.61	12.78	11.68	11.16	12.50



Interest					
Policy Holders Funds	8,634.83	8,040.89	7,149.73	6,257.44	0.00
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Long Term Borrowings	1.90	2.62	4.30	2.38	2.58
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	130.51	131.47	111.78	103.66	87.02
Other Long Term Liabilities	143.87	104.62	46.41	7.36	4.39
Long Term Provisions	41.50	34.84	26.92	26.74	57.08
<b>Total Non- Current Liabilities</b>	<b>317.78</b>	<b>273.55</b>	<b>189.41</b>	<b>140.14</b>	<b>151.07</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>					
Short Term Borrowings	108.80	51.36	10.51	48.61	24.52
Trade Payables	1,132.14	1,045.63	1,120.86	995.39	689.82
Other Current Liabilities	501.94	365.07	352.91	593.04	244.75
Short Term Provisions	285.47	257.03	199.12	183.24	115.82
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>2,028.35</b>	<b>1,719.09</b>	<b>1,683.40</b>	<b>1,820.28</b>	<b>1,074.91</b>
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>15,325.96</b>	<b>13,887.35</b>	<b>12,493.88</b>	<b>11,308.71</b>	<b>3,925.83</b>

<b>And Liabilities</b>					
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Tangible Assets	1,382.61	1,175.96	1,079.75	1,075.76	1,045.55
Intangible Assets	27.07	23.37	24.47	19.62	11.98
Capital Work-In-Progress	192.46	114.57	62.72	60.77	27.39
Fixed Assets	1,602.14	1,313.90	1,166.94	1,156.15	1,084.92
Non-Current Investments	6,992.36	5,869.18	4,794.30	3,696.64	344.38
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Long Term Loans And Advances	128.76	199.05	131.68	105.59	18.41
Other Non-Current Assets	1,843.54	2,202.93	2,289.62	2,378.26	1.10
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>	<b>11,148.70</b>	<b>10,166.96</b>	<b>8,964.44</b>	<b>7,918.54</b>	<b>1,495.67</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>					
Current Investments	1,254.69	478.90	609.52	324.68	649.07
Inventories	1,245.88	1,646.36	1,302.86	1,407.39	1,160.71
Trade Receivables	722.16	690.15	658.42	591.81	426.05
Cash	293.99	207.47	286.82	220.51	62.79

Advances and Short Term Loans	132.57	100.68	76.13	63.17	131.33
Other Current Assets	527.97	596.83	595.69	782.61	0.21
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,177.26</b>	<b>3,720.39</b>	<b>3,529.44</b>	<b>3,390.17</b>	<b>2,430.16</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>15,325.96</b>	<b>13,887.35</b>	<b>12,493.88</b>	<b>11,308.71</b>	<b>3,925.83</b>
<b>OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>					
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, COMMITMENTS</b>					
Contingent Liabilities	732.44	407.70	470.73	443.35	280.95
<b>BONUS DETAILS</b>					
Equity Share Capital	54.15	54.15	54.15	54.15	54.15
<b>NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS</b>					
Non-Current Investments Quoted Market Value	7,037.20	6,063.85	4,604.58	3,742.88	17.99
Non-Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	176.72	85.81	8.21	8.72	318.16
<b>CURRENT INVESTMENTS</b>					

Current Investments Quoted Market Value	322.19	332.59	229.91	140.43	100.00
Current Investments Unquoted Book Value	932.84	148.56	379.33	184.26	549.07

**CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS A/C OF EXIDE COMPANY**

	Apr 19- Mar 20	Apr 18- Mar 19	Apr 17- Mar 18	Apr16- Mar 17	Apr 15- Mar 16
<b>Revenue From Operations [Gross]</b>	<b>9,986.42</b>	<b>9,946.12</b>	<b>8,859.71</b>	<b>7,154.71</b>	<b>5,882.00</b>
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	920.83	786.11	793.38	793.58	563.00
<b>Revenue From Operations [Net]</b>	<b>9,065.59</b>	<b>9,160.01</b>	<b>8,066.33</b>	<b>6,361.13</b>	<b>5,318.00</b>
Other Operating Revenues	413.85	374.94	242.52	4.76	0.00
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>9,479.44</b>	<b>9,534.95</b>	<b>8,308.85</b>	<b>6,365.89</b>	<b>5,318.00</b>
Other Income	135.09	95.15	70.80	56.05	41.00
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>9,614.53</b>	<b>9,630.10</b>	<b>8,379.65</b>	<b>6,421.94</b>	<b>5,360.00</b>

**EXPENSES**

Cost Of Materials Consumed	4,121.90	4,827.48	3,917.17	4,208.69	3,467.17
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	66.83	113.14	100.37	74.03	49.17
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And Stock-In Trade	240.11	-289.02	-11.69	-200.30	-56.17
Employee Benefit Expenses	851.10	760.93	682.12	403.17	330.17
Finance Costs	1.65	3.21	7.61	9.06	14.17
Depreciation And Amortization Expenses	179.96	155.32	140.40	122.00	108.17
Other Expenses	3,144.39	3,185.51	2,756.96	1,028.16	783.17
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>8,605.94</b>	<b>8,756.57</b>	<b>7,592.94</b>	<b>5,644.81</b>	<b>4,697.17</b>
<b>Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, Extraordinary Items And Tax</b>	<b>1,008.59</b>	<b>873.53</b>	<b>786.71</b>	<b>777.13</b>	<b>662.17</b>
<b>Profit/Loss Before Tax</b>	<b>1,008.59</b>	<b>873.53</b>	<b>786.71</b>	<b>777.13</b>	<b>662.17</b>
<b>Tax Expenses-Continued Operations</b>					
Current Tax	293.27	235.83	232.94	220.61	182.17
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.17
Deferred Tax	-1.10	21.90	7.61	16.52	15.17
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>	<b>292.17</b>	<b>257.20</b>	<b>240.55</b>	<b>237.13</b>	<b>197.17</b>
<b>Profit/Loss After Tax And Before Extraordinary Items</b>	<b>716.42</b>	<b>616.33</b>	<b>546.16</b>	<b>540.00</b>	<b>464.17</b>
<b>Profit/Loss From Continuing Operations</b>	<b>716.42</b>	<b>616.33</b>	<b>546.16</b>	<b>540.00</b>	<b>464.17</b>
<b>Profit/Loss For The Period</b>	<b>716.42</b>	<b>616.33</b>	<b>546.16</b>	<b>540.00</b>	<b>464.17</b>
Minority Interest	-2.72	-1.78	-1.50	-1.87	-3.17
Share Of Profit/Loss Of Associates	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.22	-15.17
<b>Consolidated Profit/Loss After MI And Associates</b>	<b>713.70</b>	<b>614.55</b>	<b>544.66</b>	<b>549.35</b>	<b>446.17</b>

## OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic EPS (Rs.)	8.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	5
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	8.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	5

### DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE

Equity Share Dividend	204.00	187.00	153.00	136.00	127
Tax On Dividend	41.01	33.74	25.77	22.45	20

#### Ratio to liquidity

It gauges the firm's strength in fulfilling its existing commitments. That is the company's cap on meeting its existing obligations when and when they become due. The proportions deem a firm's existing monetary dissolvency. A organisation should make sure it doesn't suffer the ill effects of liquidity absence. The failure to meet commitments in due time will end in horror Ratio to liquidity

It gauges the firm's strength in fulfilling its existing commitments. That is the company's cap on meeting its existing obligations when and when they become due. The proportions deem a firm's existing monetary dissolvency. A organisation should make sure it doesn't suffer the ill effects of liquidity absence. The failure to meet commitments in due time will end in horror Loss of certainty of the leasers, and also in legal litigation against the company, on the contrary, significant degree of liquidity is also not appealing, as it may mean that the assets are seated and do not procure anything. So it's important to find some form of harmony between liquidity and liquidity absence.

#### TABLE-1

#### TABLE SHOWING YEAR Present ASSETS (RS) Gross RATIO LIABILITYYS (RS)

##### Present coefficient:

The current ratio may be a liquidity ratio. This quantifies the willingness of an company to pay for the present and long haul periods. Commitments to

measure the existing proportion 's potential think of the present everything out of the company's capital. (Fluid and illiquid) Compared to the current organisation

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{CURRENT RATIO} = \frac{\text{PRESENT RATIOS}}{\text{RATIO LIABILITIES}}$$

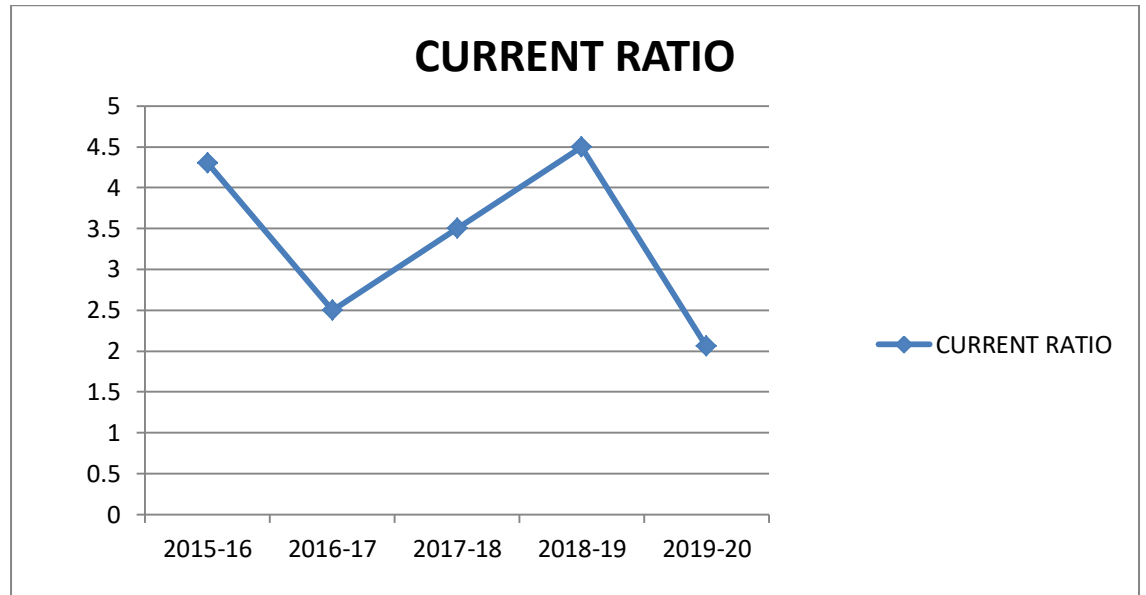
YEAR	PRESENT RATIO	RATIO LIABILITES (RS)	PRESENT RATIO
2015-16	2430.16	1074.91	2.26
2016-17	3390.17	1820.28	1.86
2017-18	3529.44	1683.40	2.10
2018-19	3720.39	1719.09	2.16
2019-20	4177.26	2028.35	2.06

**ANALYSIS:**

The current ratio within the year 2018-19 is 2.26, within the year 2016-17 is 1.86, within the year 2017-18 is 2.10, within the year 2015-16 is 2.16 and within the year 2016-17 is 2.06.

**GRAPH-1:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR CURRENT ASSETS (RS) CURRENT RATIO LIABILITIES (RS)**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the present ratio has decreased in 2016-17 compared to 2012-13, again increased within the year 2017-18, again increased in 2018-19 and again decreased within the year 2016-17.

**TABLE-2:**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR LIQUID ASSETS CURRENT LIABILITIES QUICK ASSETS**

**Quick / liquid ratio meaning:**

The quick ratio may be a measure of how well a corporation can meet its short-term financial liabilities, also referred to as the acid-test ratio. it's wont to supplement the knowledge given by the present ratio.



**FORMULA:**

$$\text{QUICKRATIO} = (\text{QUICK (OR) LIQUID ASSETS}) / \text{CURRENT LIABILITIES}$$

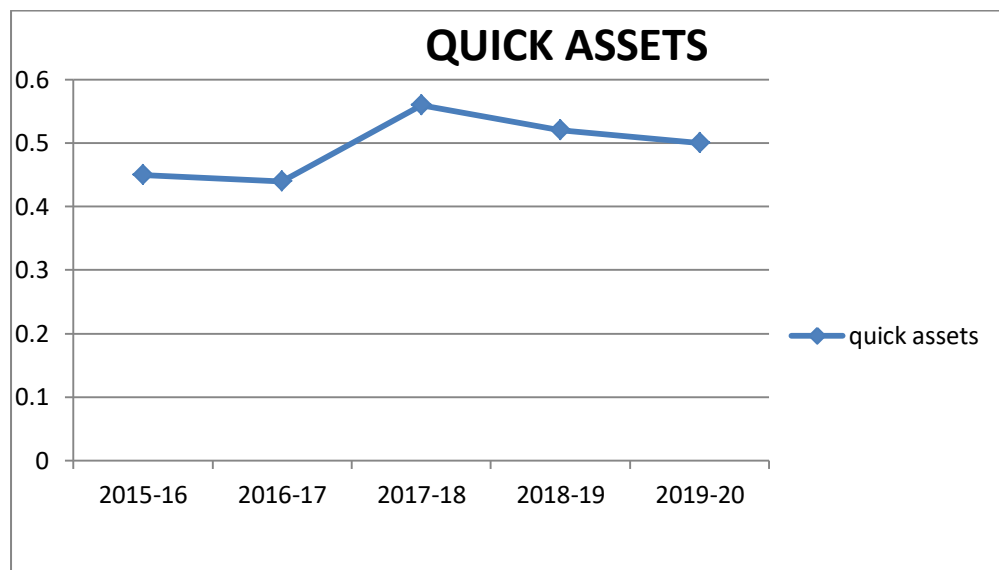
YEAR	LIQUID ASSETS	CURRENT LIABILITIES	QUICK ASSETS
2015-16	488.84	1074.91	0.45
2016-17	812.32	1820.28	0.44
2017-18	945.24	1683.40	0.56
2018-19	897.62	1719.09	0.52
2019-20	1016.15	2028.35	0.50

**ANALYSIS:**

The quick ratio within the year 2012-13 is 0.45, within the year 2019-20 is 0.44, within the year 2018-19 is 0.56, within the year 2019-20 is 0.52 and within the year 2018-19 is 0.50.

**GRAPH-2**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR LIQUID ASSETS CURRENT LIABILITIES QUICK ASSETS**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the fast ratio has decreased within the year 2019-20 compare to year 2012-13, again increased within the year 2018-19, again decreased within the year 2019-20 and again decreased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-3:****TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET SALES NET CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO COMPANY****CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO CPMPANY:**

Additionally, the capital turnover ratio is defined as income to capital. It demonstrates the effectiveness of a company in using its resources. The capital turnover ratio is determined as follows: Net annual sales divided over an average 12-month period by the standard capital number.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{WORKINGCAPITALTURNOVERRATIO} = \frac{\text{NETSALES}}{\text{NETWORKINGCAPITAL}}$$

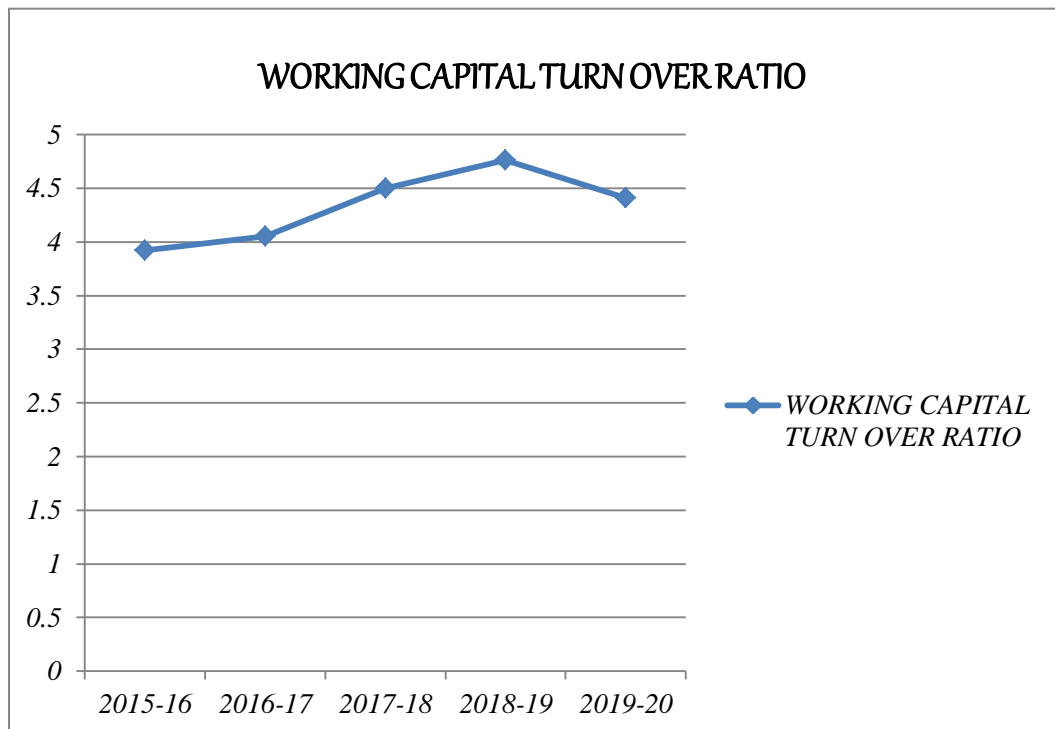
YEAR	NET SALES	NET WORKING CAPITAL	WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO
2015-16	5318.67	1355.21	3.92
2016-17	6365.89	1569.89	4.05
2017-18	8308.85	1846.04	4.50
2018-19	9534.95	2001.30	4.76
2019-20	9479.44	2148.91	4.41

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 capital turnover ratio is 3.92, within the year 2019-20 is 4.05, within the year 2018-19 is 4.50, within the year 2019-20 is 4.76 and within the year 2018-19 is 4.41.

**GRAPH-3:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR NET SALES NET WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the capital turnover ratio has increased within the year 2019-20 compare to year 2012-13, again increased within the year 2018-19, again increased within the year 2019-20 and again decreased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-4****TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET SALES Cash. CURRENT ASSETS  
RATIO TURNOVER****Present Ratio of Asset Turnover:**

The asset turnover ratio is an efficiency ratio that calculates the capacity of a business to generate revenues from its assets by comparing revenue to average total assets. This ratio, in other words, demonstrates how easily a company can use its assets to get sales.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{CURRENTASSETTURNVERRATIO}=\text{NETSALES}/\text{CURRENTASSETS}$$

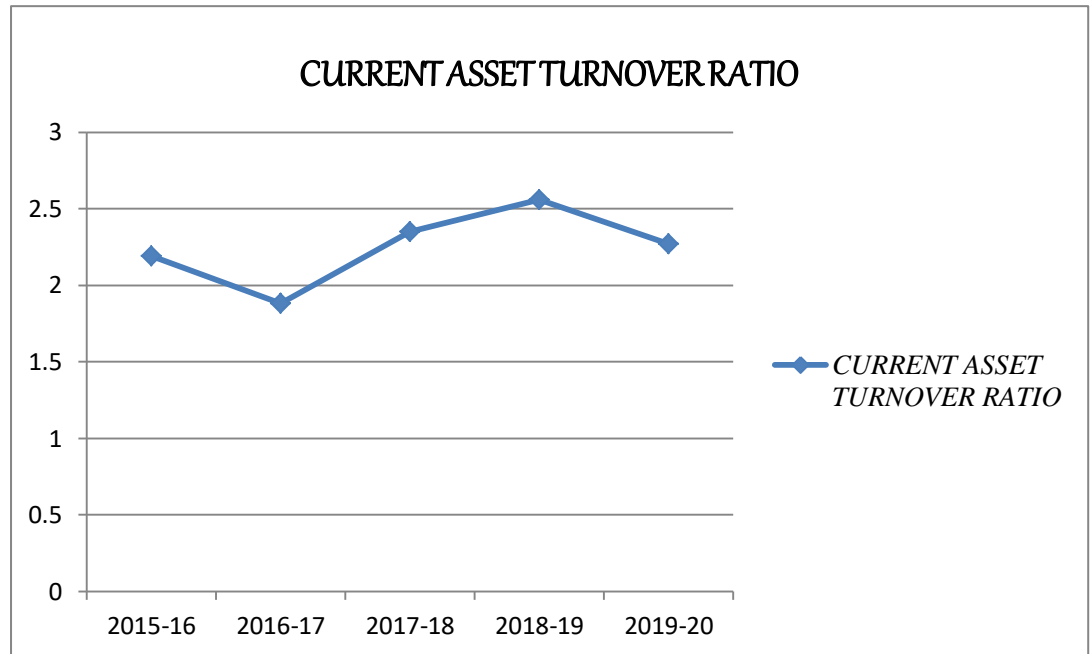
YEAR	NET SALES	CURRENT ASSETS	CURRENT ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO
2015-16	5318.67	2430.16	2.19
2016-17	6365.89	3390.17	1.88
2017-18	8308.85	3529.44	2.35
2018-19	9534.95	3720.39	2.56
2019-20	9479.44	4177.26	2.27

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 current asset turnover ratio is 2.19, within the year 2017-18 is 1.88, within the year 2018-19 is 2.35, within the year 2017-18 is 2.56 and within the year 2018-19 is 2.27.

**GRAPH-4:**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET SALES CURRENT ASSETS.  
CURRENT ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the present asset turnover ratio has decreased within the year 2017-18 compare to year 2012-13, again increased within the year 2018-19, again increased within the year 2017-18 and again decreased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-5**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET SALES AVERAGE STOCK STOCK  
TURN OVER RATIO**

**Stock Ratio of turnover / Inventory turnover:**

The inventory turnover ratio is an efficiency ratio that demonstrates how the inventory is handled efficiently by comparing the cost of goods sold to the

average inventory over a period. This measures which percentage times average inventory during a period is "turned" or sold.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{STOCK TURNOVER RATIO} = \frac{\text{COST OF GOODS SOLD (NET SALES)}}{\text{AVERAGE STOCK (INVENTORY)}}$$

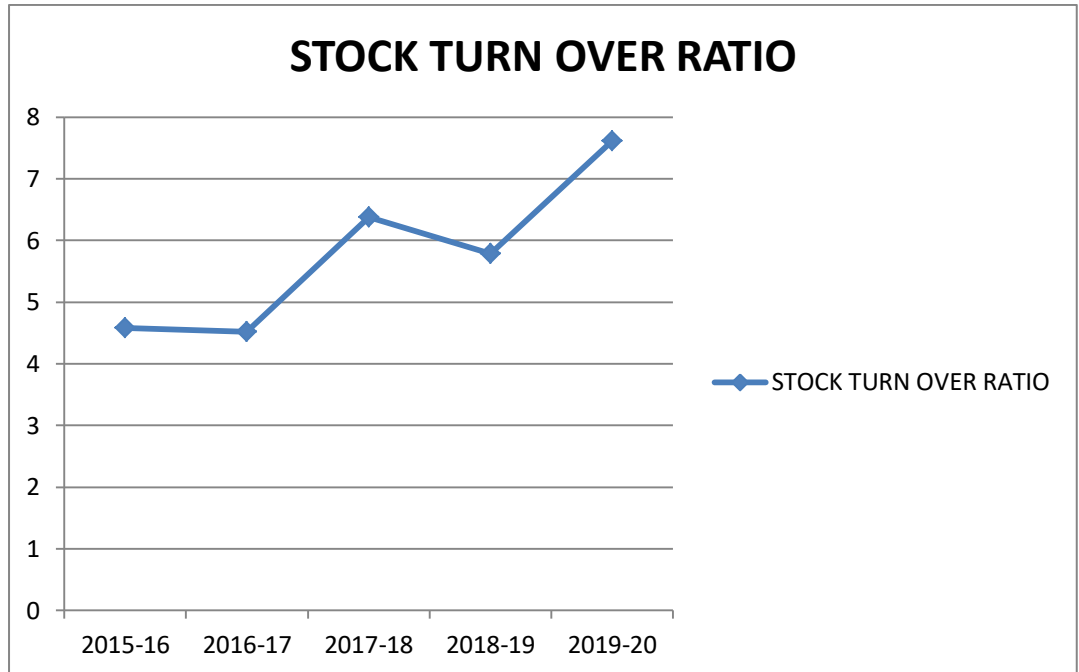
YEAR	NET SALES	AVERAGE STOCK	STOCK TURN OVER RATIO
2015-16	5318.67	1160.71	4.58
2016-17	6365.89	1407.39	4.52
2017-18	8308.85	1302.86	6.38
2018-19	9534.95	1646.36	5.79
2019-20	9479.44	1245.88	7.61

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 stock turnover ratio is 4.58, within the year 2015-16 is 4.52, within the year 2019-20 is 6.38, within the year 2015-16 is 5.79 and within the year 2018-19 is 7.61.

**GRAPH-5**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR NET SALES AVERAGE STOCK STOCK  
TURN OVER RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the stock turnover ratio has decreased within the year 2015-16 compare to year 2012-13, again increased within the year 2019-20, again decreased within the year 2015-16 and again increased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-6****TABLE SHOWING YEAR NETPROFIT AFTER TAX NETSALES  
NETPROFIT RATIO****Net income proposition:**

The proportion of net profit is the ratio of after-tax gains to revenue. In any case, that reveals the remaining profit costs of production. Admin. Financing is deducted from income, and excise taxes are remembered.

**FORMULA:**

NETPROFITRATIO= NETPROFITAFTERTAX/NETSALES

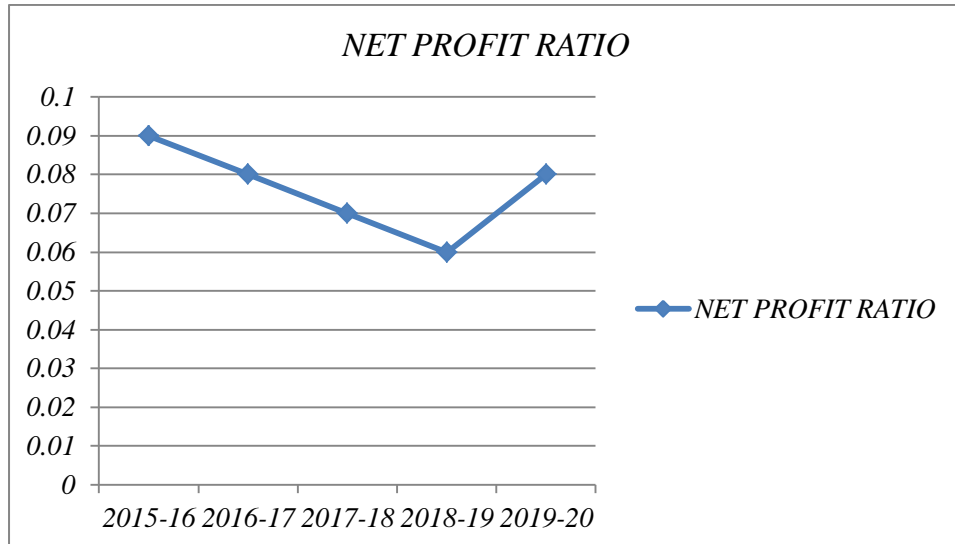
YEAR	NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	NET SALES	NET PROFIT RATIO
2015-16	464.69	5318.67	0.09
2018-19	540	6365.89	0.08
2017-18	546.16	8308.85	0.07
2018-19	616.33	9534.95	0.06
2019-20	713.42	9479.44	0.08

**ANALYSIS:**

For 2012-13 the net income ratio is 0.09, for 2017-18 it is 0.08, for 2016-17 it is 0.07, for 2017-18 it is 0.06 and for 2018-19 0.08.



**GRAPH-6:**  
**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR NETPROFIT AFTER TAX NETSALES**  
**NETPROFIT RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that internet profit ratio has decreased within the year 2017-18 compare to year 2012-13, again decreased within the year 2016-17, again decreased within the year 2017-18 and again increased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-7****TABLE SHOWING YEAR INVENTORY Existing ASSETS.****INVENTORY TO THE RATIO ASSETS****Present Inventory Asset Ratio:**

This ratio is determined by dividing the inventory as a whole by the sum of current assets.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{INVENTORY TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO} = \frac{\text{INVENTORY}}{\text{CURRENT ASSETS}}$$

YEAR	INVENTORY	CURRENT ASSETS	INVENTORY TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO
2015-16	1160.71	2430.16	0.48
2018-19	1407.39	3390.17	0.42
2017-18	1302.86	3529.44	0.37
2018-19	1646.36	3720.39	0.44
2019-20	1245.88	4177.26	0.30

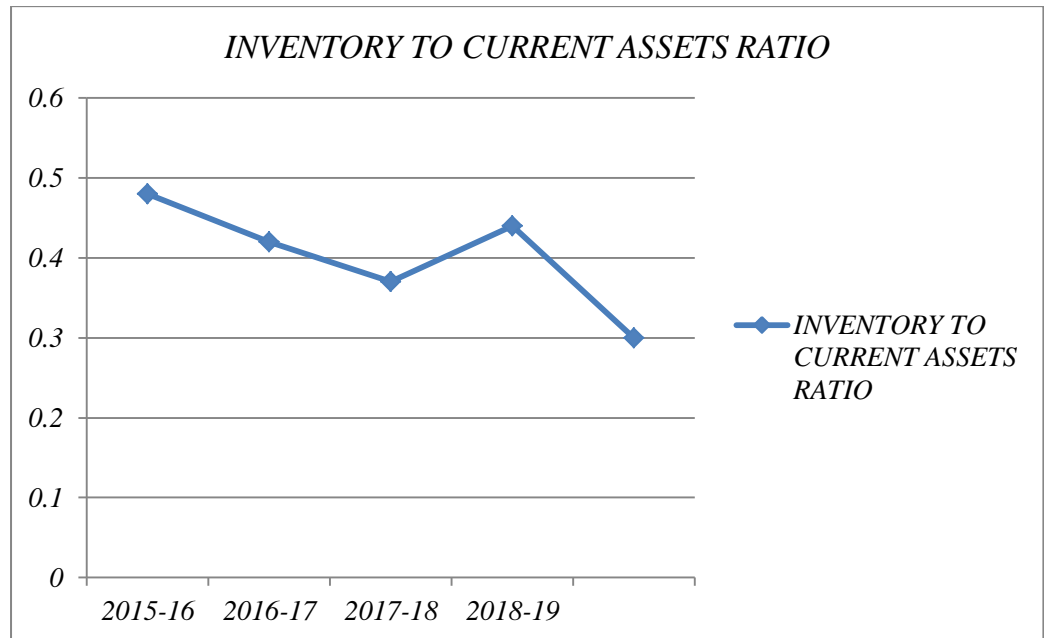
**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 net income ratio is 0.09, within the year 2017-18 is 0.08, within the year 2016-17 is 0.07, within the year 2017-18 is 0.06 and within the year 2018-19 is 0.08.

**GRAPH-7:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR INVENTORY CURRENT ASSETS.**

**INVENTORY TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that internet profit ratio has decreased within the year 2017-18 compare to year 2012-13, again decreased within the year 2016-17, again decreased within the year 2017-18 and again increased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-8**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR CURRENT ASSETS SHARE HOLDER 'S  
Find RATIO OF CURRENT ASSETS TO FUND Founder**

**Ratio of existing assets to funds owned by shareholders:**

This ratio is determined by dividing the total sum of current assets by the number of funds the shareholders maintain.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{RATIO OF CURRENT ASSETS TO SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS} = (\text{CURRENT ASSETS}) / \text{SHAREHOLDER FUNDS} \times 100$$

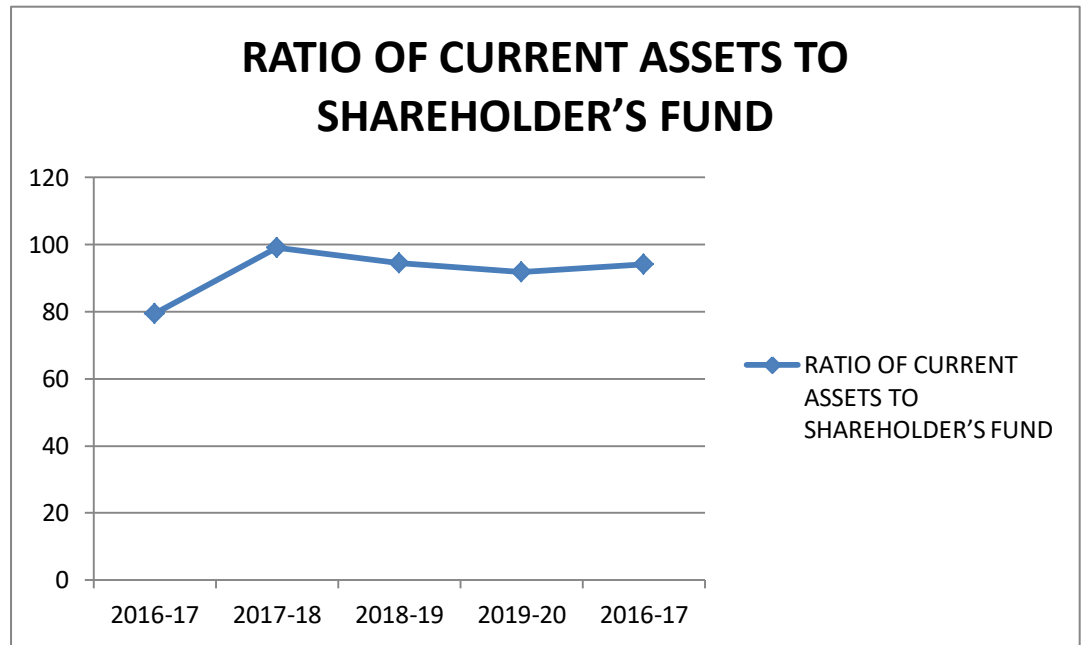
YEAR	CURRENT ASSETS	SHARE HOLDER'S FUND	RATIO OF CURRENT ASSETS TO SHAREHOLDER'S FUND
2015-16	2430.16	3057.32	79.49
2018-19	3390.17	3423.59	99.02
2017-18	3529.44	3731.46	94.59
2018-19	3720.39	4054.58	91.76
2019-20	4177.26	4434.07	94.21

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 ratio of current assets to shareholder's fund is 79.49, within the year 2015-16 is 99.02, within the year 2016-17 is 94.59, within the year 2015-16 is 91.76 and within the year 2018-19 is 94.21.

**GRAPH-8:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR CURRENT ASSETS SHARE HOLDER'S FUND RATIO OF CURRENT ASSETS TO SHAREHOLDER'S FUND**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the ratio of current assets to shareholder's fund has increased within the year 2015-16 compare to year 2012-13, again decreased within the year 2016-17, again decreased within the year 2015-16 and again increased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-9**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET capital CURRENT LIABILITIES NET WORKING CAPITAL TO CURRENT LIABILITIES RATIO**

**Net capital to current liabilities ratio:**

This ratio is determined by dividing the whole of net capital by the sum of total liabilities.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{NETWORKINGCAPITALTOCURRENTLIABILITYRATIO} = \frac{\text{NETWORKINGCAPITAL}}{\text{CURRENTLIABILITIES}}$$

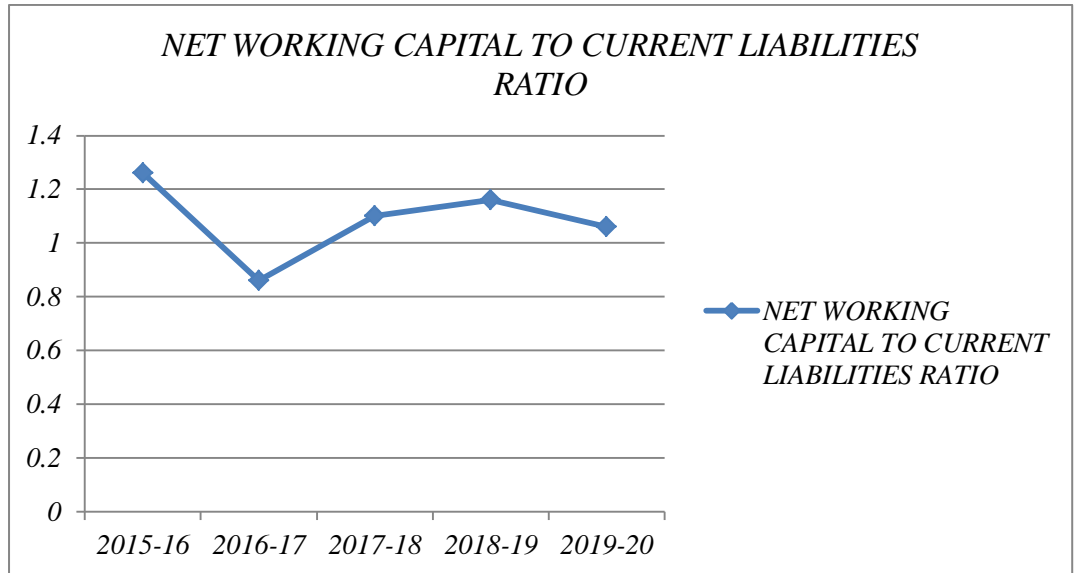
YEAR	NET WORKING CAPITAL	CURRENT LIABILITIES	NET WORKING CAPITAL TO CURRENT LIABILITIES RATIO
2015-16	1355.21	1074.91	1.26
2018-19	1569.89	1820.28	0.86
2017-18	1846.04	1683.40	1.10
2018-19	2001.30	1719.09	1.16
2019-20	2148.91	2028.35	1.06

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 capital to current liabilities ratio is 1.26, within the year 2015-16 is 0.86, within the year 2019-20 is 1.10, within the year 2015-16 is 1.16 and within the year 2018-19 is 0.06.

**GRAPH-9:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR NET capital CURRENT LIABILITIES NET WORKING CAPITAL TO CURRENT LIABILITIES RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that internet capital to current liabilities ratio has decreased within the year 2015-16 compare to year 2012-13, again increased within the year 2019-20, again increased within the year 2015-16 and again decreased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-10**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR INVENTORY INVENTORY CAPITAL RATIO TO WORK**

**Stock ratio to capital:**

Inventory-to-capital ratio is essential to companies that keep inventory and operate on cash supplies, described as a way to point out what portion of a company's inventories is funded from its available cash. Generally speaking, the lower the percentage, the higher the corporation's liquidity

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL RATIO} = \frac{\text{INVENTORY}}{\text{WORKING CAPITAL}} \times 100$$

YEAR	INVENTORY	WORKING CAPITAL	INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL RATIO
2015-16	1160.71	1355.21	0.86
2018-19	1407.39	1569.89	0.90
2017-18	1302.86	1846.04	0.71
2018-19	1646.36	2001.30	0.82
2019-20	1245.88	2148.91	0.58

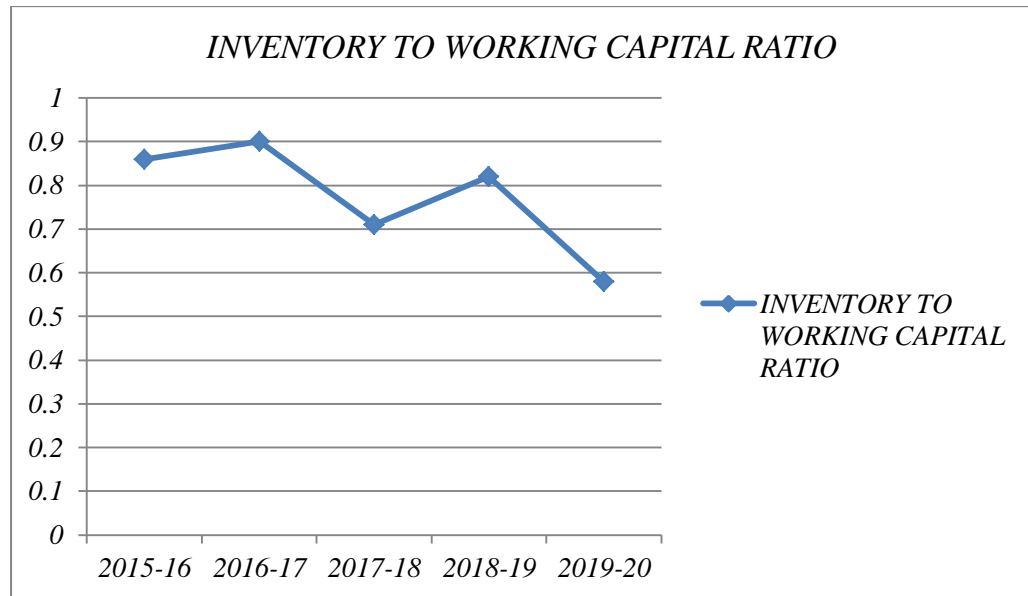
**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2012-13 inventory to capital ratio is 0.86, within the year 2019-20 is 0.90, within the year 2016-17 is 0.71, within the year 2019-20 is 0.82 and within the year 2015-17 is 0.58.



**GRAPH-10:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR INVENTORY capital INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the inventory to capital ratio has decreased within the year 2019-20 compare to year 2012-13, again increased within the year 2016-17, again increased within the year 2019-20 and again decreased within the year 2018-19.

**TABLE-11****TABLE SHOWING YEAR SHARE HOLDER'S FUND TOTAL ASSETS RATIO Per EQUITY****Equity / equity ratio:**

The equity ratio can be a reasonable measure of a corporation's level of leverage. The Equity Ratio calculates the percentage of all assets funded by stockholders as against creditors.

$$\text{EQUITYRATIO}=(\text{SHAREHOLDER}' \text{ SFUND})/\text{TOTALASSETS}\times 100$$

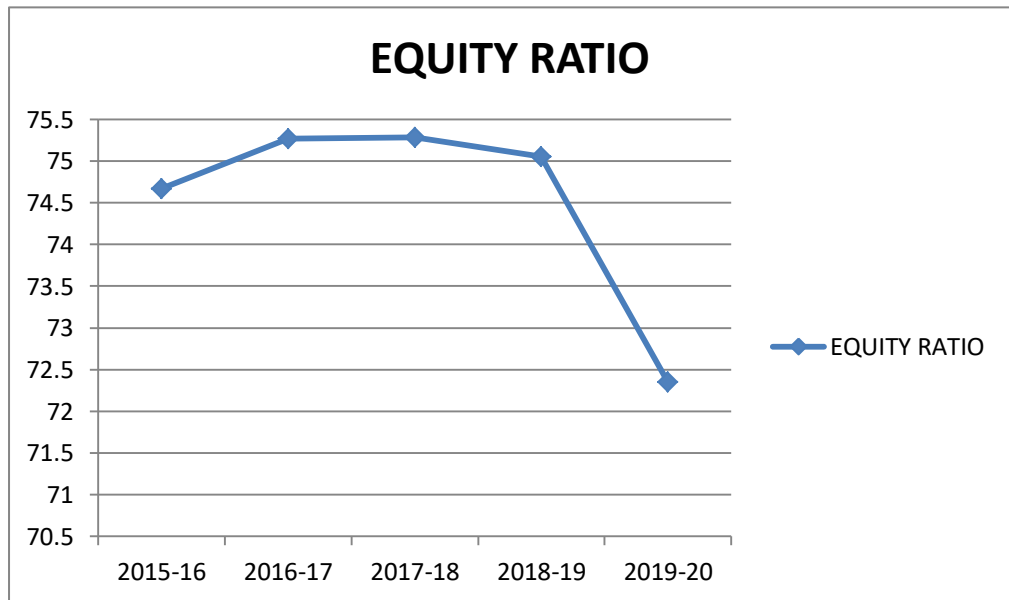
YEAR	SHARE HOLDER'S FUND	TOTAL ASSETS	EQUITY RATIO
2015-16	3057.32	4094.37	74.67
2018-19	3423.59	4548.35	75.27
2017-18	3731.46	4956.62	75.28
2018-19	4054.58	5402.62	75.05
2019-20	4434.07	6128.70	72.35

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2015-16 fixed asset equity ratio is 74.67, within the year 2016-17 is 75.27, within the year 2017-18 is 75.28, within the year 2018-19 is 75.05 and within the year 2019-20 is 72.35

**GRAPH-11:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR SHARE HOLDER'S FUND TOTAL ASSETS EQUITY RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the equity ratio has increased within the year 2016-17 compare to year 2015-16, again increased within the year 2017-18, again decreased within the year 2016-17 and again decreased within the year 2019-20.

**TABLE-12**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET SALES FIXED ASSETS Operating RATIO TURNOVER**

**Corrected Ratio of Asset Turnover:**

Fixed-asset turnover is the revenue ratio (on benefit and loss account) to fixed assets value (on balance sheet). It shows how good the company is getting sales with its fixed assets.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{FIXEDASSETTURNOVERRATIO}=\text{NETSALES}/\text{NETFIXEDASSETS}$$

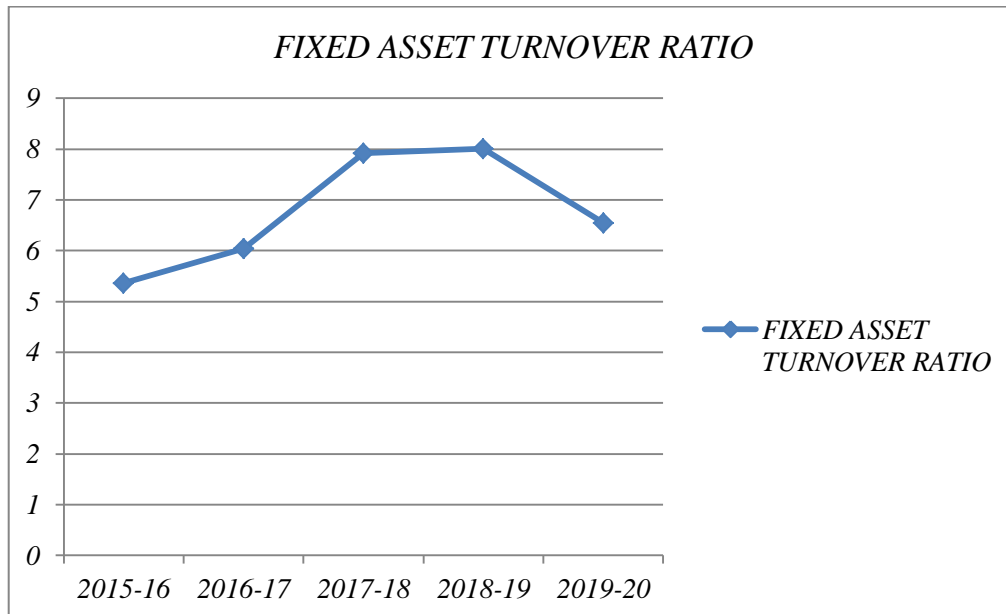
YEAR	NET SALES	NET FIXED ASSETS	FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO
2015-16	5318.67	993.19	5.36
2018-19	6365.89	1053.18	6.04
2017-18	8308.85	1049	7.92
2018-19	9534.95	1190.33	8.01
2019-20	9479.44	1448.79	6.54

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2015-16 fixed asset turnover ratio is 5.36, within the year 2016-17 is 6.04, within the year 2017-18 is 7.92, within the year 2018-19 is 8.01 and within the year 2019-20 is 6.54.

**GRAPH 12:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR NET SALES NET FIXED ASSETS FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the fixed asset turnover ratio has increased within the year 2016-17 compare to year 2015-16, again increased within the year 2017-18, again increased within the year 2018-19 and again decreased within the year 2019-20.

**TABLE-13****TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET SALES CAPITAL EMPLOYED  
CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO COMPANY****Ratio of capital to turnover:**

Additionally, the capital turnover ratio is defined as income to capital. It demonstrates the effectiveness of a company in using its resources. The ratio of capital turnover is measured as follows: net annual sales divided by the usual amount

**Of capital over an average duration of 12 months.****FORMULA:**

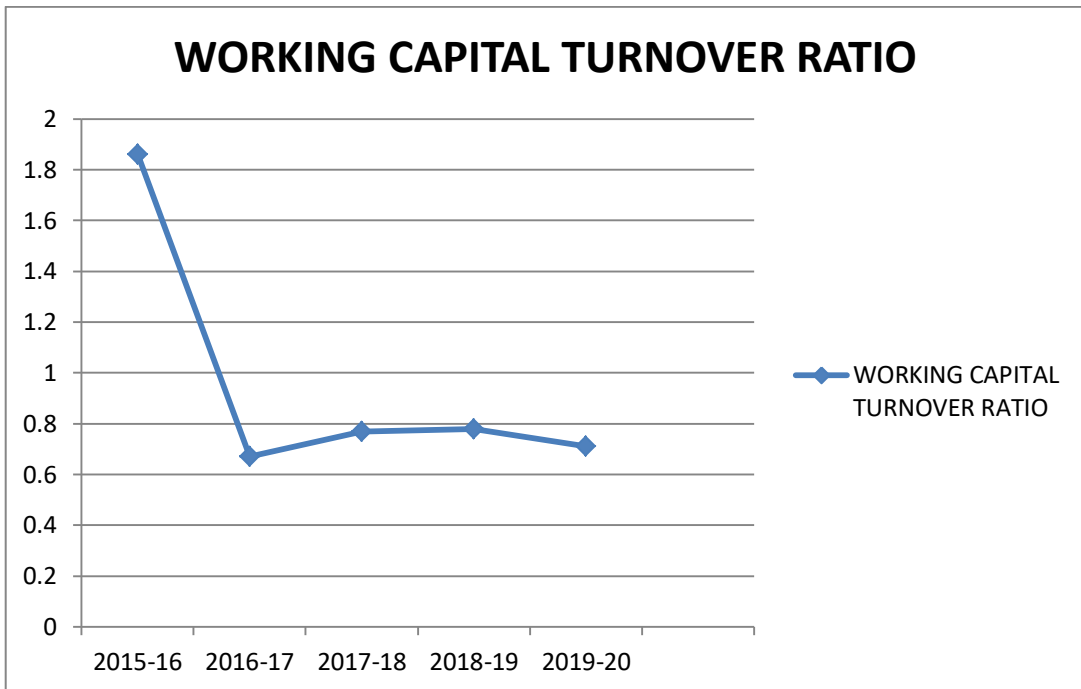
WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO= (NET SALES)/(CAPITAL EMPLOYED)

YEAR	NET SALES	CAPITAL EMPLOYED	WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO
2015-16	5318.67	2851.92	1.86
2018-19	6365.89	9488.43	0.67
2017-18	8308.85	10810.48	0.77
2018-19	9534.95	12168.26	0.78
201-20	9479.44	13297.61	0.71

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2015-16 working capital turnover ratio is 1.86, within the year 2016-17 is 0.67, within the year 2017-18 is 0.77, within the year 2018-19 is 0.78 and within the year 2019-20 is 0.71.

**GRAPH-13****GRAPH SHOWING YEAR NET SALES CAPITAL EMPLOYED  
WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO**



**INTERPRETS:**

From the study wiped out the preceding phase, it is interpreted that the capital turnover ratio decreased in 2016-17 compared to 2015-16, increased again in 2017-18, increased again in 2018-19 and decreased again in 2019-20.

**TABLE-14**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR FIXED ASSETS NET WORTH FIXED ASSET RATIO**

**Defined Ratio of Assets:**

The ratio defines the relation between fixed and net worth properties. Sometimes it is measured the following way.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{FIXED ASSET RATIO} = (\text{FIXED ASSETS}) / (\text{NET WORTH})$$

YEAR	FIXED ASSETS	NET WORTH	FIXED ASSET RATIO
2015-16	993.19	2687.35	0.37
2018-19	1053.18	3079.69	0.34
2017-18	1049	3459.66	0.30
2018-19	1190.33	3841.09	0.31
2019-20	1448.79	4330.39	0.33

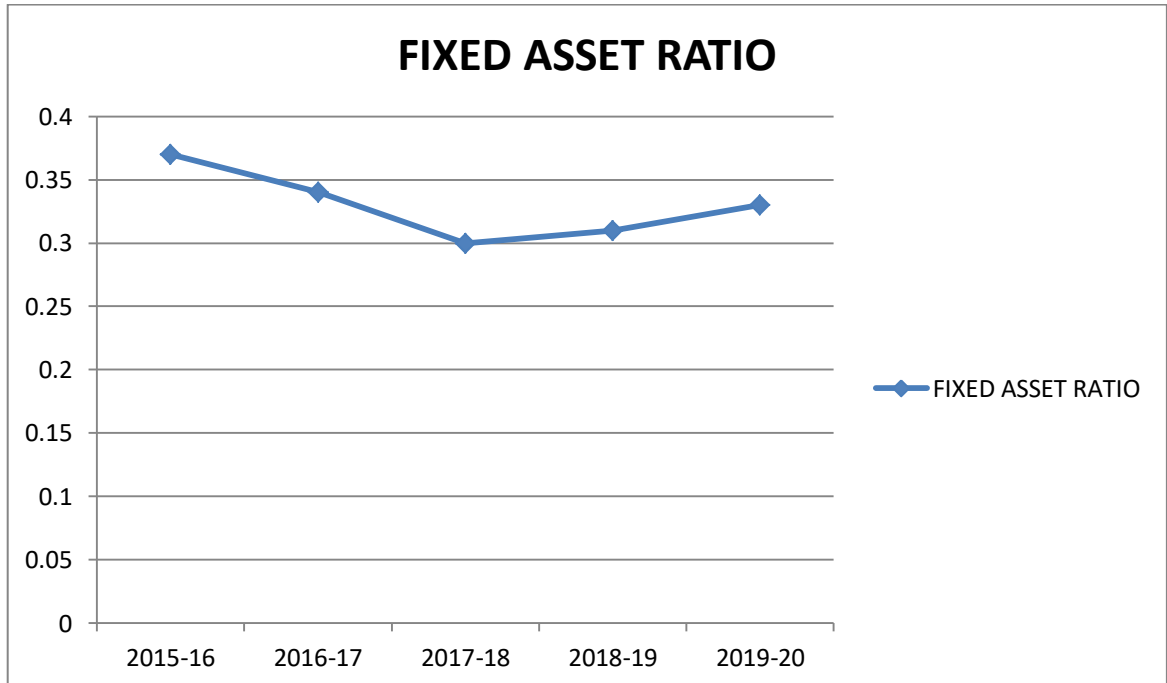
**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2015-16 fixed asset ratio is 0.37, within the year 2016-17 is 0.34, within the year 2017-18 is 0.30, within the year 2018-19 is 0.31 and within the year 2019-20 is 0.33



**GRAPH-14**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR FIXED ASSETS NET WORTH FIXED ASSET RATIO**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the fixed asset ratio has decreased within the year 2016-17 compare to year 2015-16, again decreased within the year 2017-18, again increased within the year 2018-19 and again increased within the year 2019-20.

**TABLE-15**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR PROFIT BEFORE INTREST AND TAXES  
CAPITAL EMPLOYED ROCE**

**CAPITAL Working RETURNS (ROCE):**

The return on capital employed (ROCE) can be a financial ratio that calculates the profitability of a business and therefore the efficiency with which it uses its resources. ROCE is determined according to the following.

**FORMULA:**

$$\text{ROCE} = \frac{\text{PROFIT BEFORE INTREST AND TAXES}}{\text{CAPITAL EMPLOYED}} \times 100$$

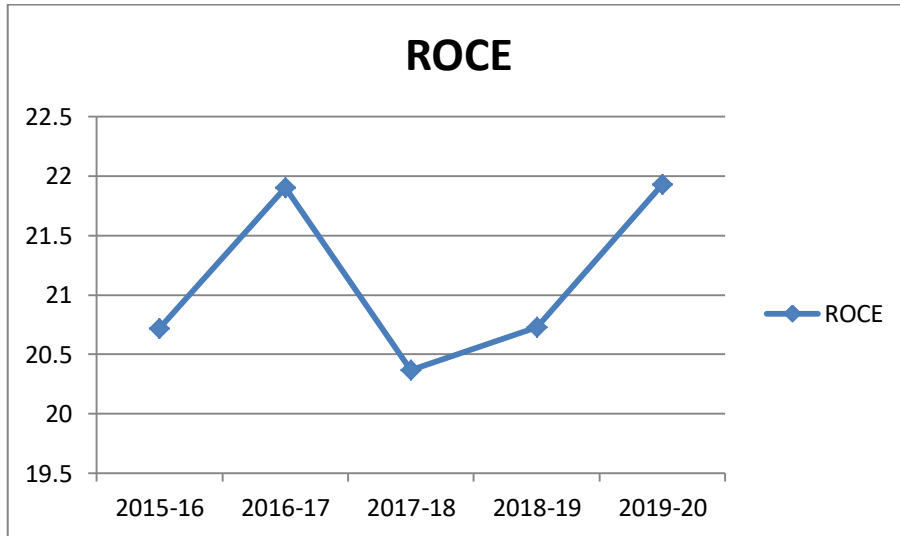
YEAR	PROFIT BEFORE INTREST AND TAXES	CAPITAL EMPLOYED	ROCE
2015- 16	662.69	3198.20	20.72
2018- 19	777.13	3548.97	21.90
2017- 18	786.71	3862.67	20.37
2018- 19	873.53	4213.51	20.73
2019- 20	1008.59	4598.43	21.93

**ANALYSIS:**

In 2015-16 the return on capital employed ratio is 20.72, in 2016-17 it is 21.9, in 2017-18 it is 20.37, in 2018-19 it is 20.73 and in 2019-20 it is 21.93.

**GRAPH-15:**

**GRAPH SHOWING YEAR PROFIT BEFORE INTREST AND TAXES  
CAPITAL EMPLOYED ROCE**



**INTERPRETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the return on capital employed ratio has increased within the year 2016-17 compare to year 2015-16, again decreased within the year 2017-18, again increased within the year 2018-19 and again increased within the year 2019-20.

**TABLE-16**

**TABLE SHOWING YEAR NET PROFIT AFTER TAX AND INTEREST  
SHARE HOLDER'S FUND RETURN ON SHARE HOLDER'S FUND**

**Return on share holder's fund:**

It is also called as Returns on Proprietors equity. It shows the ratio of net income to owners' equity.

**FORMULA:**

RETURN ON SHARE HOLDER'S FUND = (NET PROFIT AFTER TAX AND INTEREST) / (SHARE HOLDER'S FUND) × 100

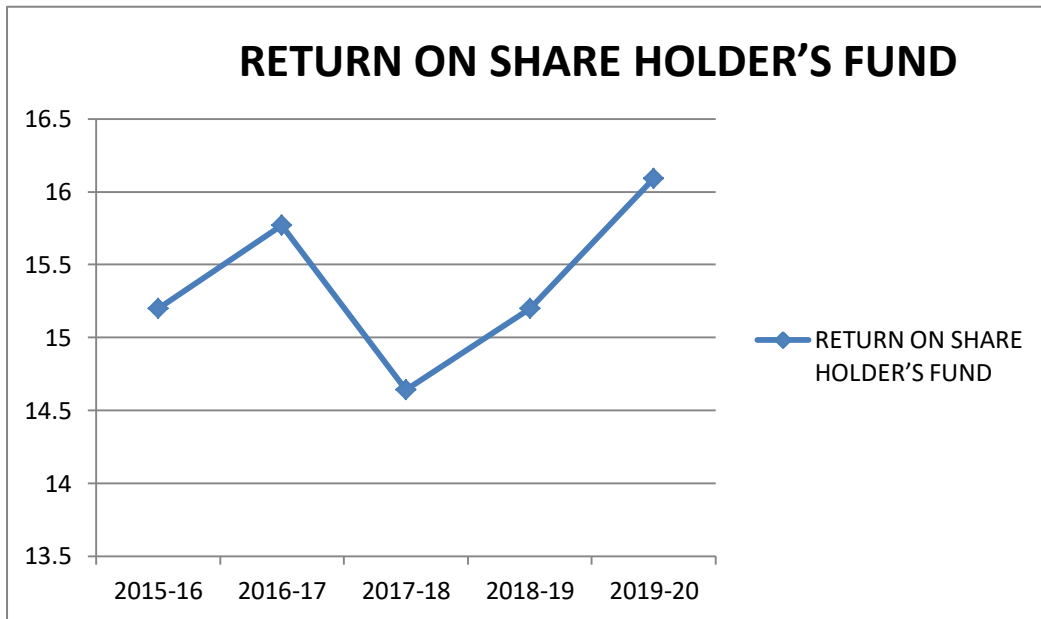
YEAR	NET PROFIT AFTER TAX AND INTEREST	SHARE HOLDER'S FUND	RETURN ON SHARE HOLDER'S FUND
2015-16	464.69	3057.32	15.20
2018-19	540	3423.59	15.77
2017-18	546.16	3731.46	14.64
2018-19	616.33	4054.58	15.20
2019-20	713.42	4434.07	16.09

**ANALYSIS:**

In the year 2015-16 return on shareholder's fund ratio is 15.2, within the year 2016-17 is 15.77, within the year 2017-18 is 14.64, within the year 2018-19 is 15.2 and within the year 2019-20 is 16.09

**GRAPH-16:**

**GRPAH SHOWING YEAR NET PROFIT AFTER TAX AND INTEREST SHARE HOLDER'S FUND RETURN ON SHARE HOLDER'S FUND**



**INTERPETATION:**

From the analysis wiped out the previous step, it's interpreted that the return on shareholder's fund ratio has increased within the year 2016-17 compare to year 2015-16, again decreased within the year 2017-15, again increased within the year 2018-19 and again increased within the year 2019-20.

## CHAPTER 5

### FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### **FINDINGS**

- O The present ratio in 2018-19 is 2.26, in 2018-19 it is 1.86, in 2017-18 it is 2.10, in 2018-19 it is 2.16 and in 2018-19 it is 2.06.
  - o The fast ratio in the year 2018-19 is 0.45, in the year 2018-19 is 0.44, in the year 2017-18 is 0.56, in the year 2018-19 is 0.52 and in the year 2018-19 is 0.50.
  - O In the period 2018-19 the turnover of working capital is 3.92. In the year 2018-19 current asset turnover ratio is 2.19, in the year 2018-19 is 1.88, in the year 2017-18 is 2.35, in the year 2018-19 is 2.56 and in the year 2018-19 is 2.27.
  - In the year 2018-19 stock turnover ratio is 4.58, in the year 2018-19 is 4.52, in the year 2017-18 is 6.38, in the year 2018-19 is 5.79 and in the year 2018-19 is 7.61.
  - In the year 2018-19 net profit ratio is 0.09, in the year 2018-19 is 0.08, in the year 2017-18 is 0.07, in the year 2018-19 is 0.06 and in the year 2018-19 is 0.08
  - O In 2018-19 the inventory for the current asset ratio is 0.48, in 2018-19 0.42, in 2017-18 0.37, in 2018-19 0.44 and in 2018-19 0.30 respectively. In the year 2018-19 ratio of current assets to shareholder's fund is 79.49, in the year 2018-19 is 99.02, in the year 2017-18 is 94.59, in the year 2018-19 is 91.76 and in the year 2018-19 is 94.21.
- O In 2018-19 the return on capital employed is 20.72, in 2018-19 it is 21.9, in 2017-18 it is 20.37, in 2018-19 it is 20.73 and in 2018-19 it is 21.93.
- O In 2018-19 the return on the shareholder fund ratio is 15.2, in 2018-19 15.77, in 2017-18 14.64, in 2018-19 15.2 and in 2018-19 16.09.

## **SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION**

Suggestions and Conclusion Analysis and interpretation of data presented in Chapters III and IV provides important results relating to the effect of IFRS on selected businesses. The effect of IFRS on selected companies has been positive and negative, some greater, some lesser.<sup>341</sup> The particular IFRS policies have substantial significances not just with regard to monetary record preparers as well as people but in addition complete financial reporting institutional infrastructure along with the a higher level human resources harmonization across the globe. The need in the direction of conformity throughout worldwide business results through the globalization associated with small business plus the requirement of a typical pair of business specifications in order to facilitate worldwide business as well as expense. However, you'll find troubles associated with the transition by in your area acknowledged basic business routines in order to IFRS. These transition troubles are while underneath:

- Through the change to help IFRS, organizations deal with extreme stress with means, in particular if you experience a moment in which 2 cancelling programs are needed, and the elevated disclosure specifications and information desires frequently overwhelm your existing accounting information method. Also, your scope in the influence on programs is frequently underestimated. So, a new prepared tactic is essential before usage of IFRS.
- Increase within expense initially caused by two exposure of reporting requirement, how the entity may well should match until whole convergence is usually achieved. This can be amortized in addition to borne simply by the corporate.

The enterprise will need to incur further charge pertaining to changing their particular facts technology methods and techniques help the idea in order to collate info required for getting together with the revolutionary disclosures and reporting prerequisites. This specific needs to be designed and paid for

- Differences between IGAAP and also IFRS may perhaps result organization decision/financial performance of the enterprise. That result has to be assessed and also phase-wise setup might be taken on.
- Deficiency of auditors together with IFRS know-how means the auditing charges is going to be increased; therefore more research-based training must connect this gap. 342
- Confined pool connected with educated useful resource along with persons getting skilled information on IFRS, is usually attended to throughout the usage connected with IFRS training inside interpersonal scientific discipline similar things as well as exercises via graduation, post-graduation as well as specialized courses.
- In the event IFRS really needs to be consistently realized along with persistently used simply by most stakeholders for instance, employees, auditors, regulators along with levy authorities, after that this really needs to be achieved as a result of training.
- Modifications are needed to different regulating requirements within the Businesses Behave.
- It is necessary to understand that the changeover in order to IFRS is a lot more than a technological business accounting exercising. IFRS in addition have taxes, internal reporting in addition to system implications. This change will be serious, especially when noticed in your bigger wording of latest fiscal reporting atmosphere, which include a great ever-intensifying motion to sensible value accounting.
- This India nationwide rules, guidelines as well as expectations ought to be changed/altered to experience the required purpose regarding convergence together with IFRS. This is it being performed by means of ICAI. This adoption regarding IFRS will increase comparability regarding combined company accounts and also degrees of transparency for many companies, as an example, through expanded portion disclosures, exposure unfunded pension check responsibilities and also the recognition regarding derivatives in harmony bedding with reasonable worth. It is therefore to become



comprehended that, the actual rendering regarding IFRS isn't only concerning diverse standard as well as policies, it's the adoption of the totally diverse system regarding performance way of measuring as well as transmission with the promotes.

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