

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF WORKING CAPITAL ON NET PROFIT - WITH REFERENCE TO TATA MOTORS PVT LTD

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ABSTRACT

Working capital might be respected a day to day existence blood of the business. An investigation of working capital is critical to interior and outer examination due to its cozy relationship with the current everyday activities of a business. Working capital is driving reason for the situation of the resources of a business which are utilized in or identified with current activities pattern of such things as against receivable, inventories of crude materials, work in progress, completed products and money.

KEYWORDS: *Working Capital*

INTRODUCTION: WORKING CAPITAL

Working capital of an organization uncovers more about the monetary state of a business than practically some other figuring. It mentions to you what might be left if an organization raised the entirety of its momentary assets, and utilized them to take care of its transient liabilities. The seriously working capital, the less monetary strain an organization encounters.

Working capital likewise gives financial backers a thought of the organization's basic operational productivity. Cash that is tied up in stock or cash that clients actually owe to the organization can't be utilized to take care of any of its commitments. Thus, if an organization isn't working in the most productive way (moderate assortment) it will appear in the working capital. This can be seen by contrasting the working capital starting with one timeframe then onto the next; moderate assortment may flag a fundamental issue in the organization's tasks. The meaning of working capital is that it is the contrast between an association's present resources and its present liabilities. Of more significance is its capacity which is fundamentally to help the everyday monetary tasks of an association, including the acquisition of stock, the installment of compensations, compensation and other operational expense, and the financing of credit deals. It's a proportion of both an organization's proficiency and its transient monetary wellbeing. The better an organization deals with its working capital, the less the organization needs to get. Indeed, even organizations with money excesses need to oversee working funding to guarantee that those overflows are put resources into ways that will produce appropriate returns for financial backers.

There are two ideas of working capital. They are

- Net working capital and
- Net working capital

The term net working capital, additionally alluded to as working capital methods the all-out current resources. The term net working capital can be characterized

- The most normal meaning of net working capital is the distinction between the current resources and the current liabilities.
- The substitute meaning of NWC is that part of current resources which is financed with long haul reserves. Since the current liabilities address the wellsprings of transient assets, as long as current resources surpass current liabilities, the overabundance should be financed with long haul reserves.
- The net working capital, as a proportion of liquidity is very valuable for interior control.

Parts of Working Capital

The flow resources and flow liabilities are streaming round in an efficient an electric flow. The distinction component or segments of current resources and current liabilities comprise the construction of working capital as follows:

CURRENT Resources

This sort of resources are occupied with current activity of a business and regularly utilized for activity of the firm during a bookkeeping period that is inside a year.

- Money close by and money at bank.
- Bills receivable.
- Various indebted individuals.
- Short advances and advances.
- Inventories incorporates a) Crude materials,
b) Work in progress, c) Stores and extras, d) Completed merchandise.

Current Liabilities: The cases or commitments which are ordinarily expected to develop for installment inside a bookkeeping cycle are known as current liabilities.

- Gathered or extraordinary costs.
- Short advances.
- Bank overdraft.
- Arrangement for tax assessment.
- Bills payable.

Working CYCLE: Working cycle is the time during needed to change over the deals into money, after transformation of assets into inventories. Plainly working capital is required due to the delay between the deals and their genuine acknowledgment in real money. The term of the activity cycle is equivalent to the amount of the length of every one of these stages less the credit period permitted by the providers to the firm. Numerically it will be given as

Operation Cycle = R+W+F+D-C

O = span of activity cycle, R = crude material stockpiling period, W = work in progress period, F = completed merchandise stockpiling period, D = account holders assortment period, C = lenders installment period. The segments of the working cycle might be determined.

$$R = \frac{\text{Average stock of raw materials and stores}}{\text{Average raw materials and stores consumption per day}}$$

$$W = \frac{\text{Average work in progress}}{\text{Average cost of production per day}}$$

$$F = \frac{\text{Average finished goods inventory}}{\text{Average cost of goods sold per day}}$$

$$D = \frac{\text{Average debtors}}{\text{Average credit sales per day}}$$

$$C = \frac{\text{Average creditors}}{\text{Average credit purchase per day}}$$

The working capital necessities of are impacted by various factor. They are as per the following

- Nature of business: The prerequisites of firms are firmly identified with the idea of its business. A business firm like power or a vehicle organization, which has a short working cycle, and which sells dominating on money premise had unobtrusive capital necessity.
- Irregularity of activity: Firms, which have market irregularity in their activity for the most part, have exceptionally fluctuating have we prerequisites. The deals of selling fans arrives at a pinnacle business the mid-year months drops strongly during winters. The working capital need of a firm is expansion in mid-year months and reduction in the colder time of year term.
- Creation strategy: A firm set apart by articulated sensible vacillation in its deals may whine a creation strategy, which may lessen the short varieties in us prerequisite. Fashion: an assembling of roof fans may keep up consistent creation over time instead of force the creation movement during the pinnacle business season.
- Economic situations: The level of rivalry winning in the commercial center has a significant bearing on working capital necessities when rivalry is keep a biggest stock of completed products is needed to quickly serve clients who may not limitless to stand by in light of the fact that, different fabricates are prepared to address this issues.
- State of supply: The stock of crude materials extras and stores relies upon the state of supply is brief and palatable the firm can with little creators. On the off chance that the stockpile is unpredicted and sent them the firm to guarantee congruity of creation and would need to gives stocks as and when they are free and convey biggest, stock on a normal comparative strategy is applied to crude materials too.

- Change in innovation: Innovation improvement identified with the creation cycle forcefully affects the end for working capital
- Volume of deals: This is the main factor offering the size and parts of working capital. A firm kept up current resources since they are expected to help the operational exercises, which brings about deals. As volume of deals increment there is an expansion in ventures of working capital.
- Liquidity and benefit: If a firm craving to face a more prominent challenge for greater increases in misfortunes it lessens the size of its working capital in relations to it's once in a while. It is keen on bringing in it liquidity, it increment the level of its working capital.
- Operational and monetary effectiveness: Working capital turnover is improved with a superior operational and monetary productivity of firm with a more prominent capital turnover it very well might have the option to lessen its working capital necessities.

The Board of Liquidity and Benefit

It is in every case genuine that diverse blend of current resources can accomplish a given degree of deals. The firm consistently appreciates join a high, a low, or a moderate degree of current resources venture with a given degree of fixed resources understood a given deals targets. This is actually known as working capital influence. The proportion of current resources for fixed resources (CA/FA proportion) of (CA/TA proportion) demonstrates that the firm is pushing a protection current resource venture strategy. This traditionalist methodology brings down both danger and productivity. Taking everything into account the higher the degrees of current resources speculations lower would be the danger emerging out of liquidity anyway it disintegrates benefit as current resources are generally less productive than fixed resources.

Working capital speculation arrangements of larger part of firms may fall in the middle of these two limit strategies, a particularly halfway methodology is called normal or moderate approaches, a strategy which is moderate as to chance and return. A source is supposed to be debatable when its relies upon earlier consultations between the gets and the tenders models are different sorts present moment and long haul sources as demonstrated in fig.

Money Blend of capital

- Terrible/money credit
- Public stores
- Transient advances obligation
- Bills limiting
- Business papers
- Considering and so forth,

Since unconstrained sources are programmed, the genuine decision in deciding financing blend is with respect to the suggestions of present moment and long haul reserves. There are fluctuating financing polices delivering different suggestions between them. Such fluctuating polices are

- Coordinating with strategy
- Moderate strategy
- Forceful strategy
- Exceptionally forceful or profoundly traditionalist approach.

The coordinating with strategy is an ideal approach, which uses transient reason and long haul purposes. For example, ideal coordinating between the existences of resources and the lies of wellsprings of financing is sell high outlandish is practice. As such firms practice and up utilizing traditionalist approach or a forceful strategy. A firm is supposed to utilize traditionalist strategy when it understand levelly on long haul sources to the degree that even a section or short terms or impermanent working capital requirements are financed out of long haul reserves. Long haul supports raise a piece of present moment funds= fixed resources, perpetual working capital adjusting bit of impermanent working capital.

Proportion Examination

The budget reports give a summed up perspective on the monetary position and activity of the firm. The focal point of monetary investigation is the way toward recognizing the monetary qualities and shortcoming of the firm by appropriately setting up connection between the things of the asset report and benefit and misfortune account.

Characterization of Bookkeeping Proportions

Bookkeeping proportions might be characterized on various premises yet the main premise of order is on the prerequisite of clients. Under this order bookkeeping proportions are arranged based on their inclination or the reason in to four classes.

Current Proportion

Current proportion is the proportion, which express the connection between current resources and current liabilities. Current resources alludes to every one of those which change their structure and substance over the span of business and which are changed over into money throughout monetary year. They remember money for hand, money at bank, bills receivable, various account holders, inventories, prepaid costs, exceptional salaries and transient advances. Current liabilities allude to all transient commitment or liabilities which are needed with in a time of one year out of present moment or current resources.

Articulation of Current Proportion

Generally current proportion is communicated as an unadulterated proportion that is extent between current resources and current liabilities. The current proportion can be communicated as follows:

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

In the genuine current proportion than the standard proportion of 2:1 the coherent and end is that the firm loathes adequate liquidity there is lack of working capital. Then again if the genuine current proportion is 2:1 it very well may be treated as the indication of liquidity or dissolvability of the firm. Anyway the administration had sufficient game plan with

it brokers for meeting its working capital necessity at short notification at that point, even current proportion of 1:5:1 is viewed as satisfactory.

Quick Ratio or Liquid Ratio or Acid Ratio

Quick ratio or liquid ratio or acid ratio is the ratio, which express the relation between quick ratio and current liabilities. Quick assets refer to that asset which can be converted into cash quickly that is within a very short period without much loss. They include all current assets except inventories or stock and prepaid expenses. Quick liabilities refer to all those liabilities, which should be paid during financial year.

Current liabilities if the calculated quick ratio is equal to more than standard quick ratio of 1:1, the conclusion is that the firm is in liquid position and it can pay off its short term liabilities out of its current quick assets without any difficulties. On the hand is less than standard ratio of 1:1 the conclusion is the concern is not liquid.

Working Capital Ratio

Working capital ratio is the ratio between working capital and turnover. Working capital is the excess of current assets over current liabilities. Turnover means a net sale that is less sales returns. A higher working capital turnover ratio indicates the efficiency and a lower working capital turnover ratio indicates the inefficiency of the management in the utilization of working capital.

Fixed asset ratio: Fixed asset ratio is the ratio between fixed assets and capital employed. Capital employed for this purpose means owner funds plus long term loan and debentures and cash credit. Alternatively it means fixed assets plus trade or business investments plus net working capital. The fixed assets ratio should not be more than 1. This should be less than 1. This is desirable because a part of working capital, popularly known, as “core working capital” should be out of long term funds.

Inventory turnover ratio: Inventory turnover ratio is the ratio, which indicates the number of times the inventory is turned over during the year. In other words, it is the ratio between inventory and the sales. This ratio indicates the efficiency of the firm in selling its products. It is calculated by dividing the sales by the average inventory.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

The debtor's turnover ratio is the ratio, which explains the number of times the debtors' turnover each year. The liquidity position of the firm depends on the quality of debtors to great extent. Debtors' turnover ratio is obtained by dividing the credit sales to closing debtors.

$$\text{Debtors Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Sales}}{\text{Average Debtors}}$$

Gross profit ratio: Gross profit ratio is the ratio, which expresses the relationship between gross profit and sale. Gross profit is the profit that a concern earns on its trading. In other words, it is the excess of net sales over the cost of goods sold. Sales refer to total sales that are cash sales credit sales. The gross profit ratio reflects the efficiency with which management produces each unit of products.

$$\text{Gross profit ratio} = \frac{\text{Gross profits}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

A high gross profit ratio is sign of good management. A gross profit margin may increase due to the higher sales price, and an increase in the proportional volume and higher margins, the cost of goods sold remaining constant. A low gross profit ratio indicates inefficiency of the management. It also indicates the high cost of goods sold, in efficient utilization of plant and machinery etc.

Net profit ratio: It is ratio between net profit and sales. Net profit means the net profit the taxes. Sales mean total sales minus sales return.

$$\text{Net profit sales} = \frac{\text{Net assets}}{\text{Sales}} \times 100$$

Industry Profile

The vehicle as far as we might be concerned was not created in a solitary day by a solitary creator. The historical backdrop of the car mirrors an advancement that occurred around the world. It is assessed that more than 100,000 licenses made the cutting edge auto. Nonetheless, we can highlight the numerous firsts that happened en route. In 1769, the absolute first self-pushed street vehicle was a military farm truck developed by French designer and technician, Nicolas Joseph Cugnot (1725 - 1804). Cugnot utilized a steam motor to control his vehicle, worked under his guidelines at the Paris Weapons store by specialist Brezin. Nicolas Cugnot was the innovator of the principal auto. The auto business has certain patterns it needs to follow, actually like style creators and melodic authors. In the midst of downturn and diminishing deals there is less space to take risks and makers are inclined to follow the regular example as a more secure wager instead of delivering a questionable item or thought that may or probably won't be fruitful. Anyway all through the car business' set of experiences, incredible trend-setters have "strikingly gone where no man has gone previously" to set new patterns which have powerfully adjusted the business in general. 1942 Hindustan Engines Ltd fused and their first vehicle was made in 1950. In 1944 Head Autos Ltd joined and in 1947 their first vehicle was created.

In 1947 the Public authority of Bombay acknowledged a plan of Bajaj Auto to supplant the cycle cart by the auto and get together begun two or three years under a permit from Piaggio. Assembling Project for the auto and bike was submitted in 1953 to the Levy Commission and affirmed by the Public authority in 1959. In 1983 Maruti Udyog Ltd was begun in a joint effort with Suzuki, a Japanese firm. In 1983-84 Bajaj Rhythm Ltd, gone into cooperation with Daimler-Benz of Germany for production of LCVs; In 1997 Public Interstate Arrangement has been reported which will decidedly affect the Auto Business.

The Indian Vehicle market all in all and Traveler Vehicles specifically have seen advancement. Numerous multinationals like Daewoo, Peugeot, General Engines, Mercedes-Benz, Honda, Hyundai, Toyota, Volvo and Fiat entered the market. In late 90's TELCO entered traveler vehicle section dispatching Tata Indica.

In 2001 Indica V2 dispatched - second era Indica. Launch of the Tata Safari EX Tata Engines finishes obtaining of Daewoo Business Vehicle Indica V2 turns into India's main vehicle in its section.

In September 2009, Portage Engines reported its arrangements to arrangement a plant in India with a yearly limit of 250,000 vehicles for US\$500 million. The vehicles will be produced both for the Indian market and for send out. Mahindra and Mahindra dispatched the Mahindra Xylo in January 2009, and as of June 2009, the Xylo has sold more than 15000 models. Additionally in mid 2008, Mahindra started its first abroad CKD activities with the dispatch of the Mahindra Scorpio in Egypt, in association with the Bavarian Auto Gathering.

See of Auto Industry

The car business, one of the center areas, has gone through transformation with the approach of new business and assembling rehearses in the light of progression and globalization. The area is by all accounts hopeful of posting solid deals in the a few years considering a sensible flood popular. The Indian auto market is equipping towards having worldwide principles to address the issues of the worldwide vehicle monsters and become a worldwide center point. Players are planning to unite their position and step by step increment market entrance with the dispatch of new models, focusing on various fragments. Since the area is cost driven, immense speculation is visualized to stay serious through cost advantage, for which indigenization is profoundly significant. The item becomes dearer on the off chance that it is produced utilizing imported parts. IT in the car area assumes a urgent part.. A few players are pursuing advancement of effective creation frameworks that control the whole creation measure with high exactness and precision. Such frameworks dealing with continuous working frameworks permit effective control of various pieces of assembling and creation. It is fundamental for influence abilities of various designing orders to fabricate these sorts of coordinated frameworks.

Experts anticipate high degree in the hardware for auto area and expect the retailing of such gadgets items to contribute a significant lump of future incomes. The public authority is expanding the innovative work (Research and development) reserve for the vehicle business. All labs in the nation investigating on vehicle innovation, for example, BHEL which is creating cell innovation as elective fuel, have additionally been united through the setting up of a public R and D working gathering. The gathering is working out an arrangement to interface all significant labs the nation over to give a push to car research Indian car area being a driver of item and interaction advancements, and has become a fantastic assembling base for worldwide players, due to its high machine instrument abilities, incredibly fit part industry, the vast majority of the crude material privately delivered, minimal effort fabricating base and profoundly talented labor Not just countless world makers have set up creation bases in India yet additionally an enormous number of unfamiliar organizations are teaming up with the auto segment providers and sellers.

Indian Vehicle Parts Industry has been taking quick steps towards accomplishment of a-list Quality Frameworks by assimilating ISO 9000/QS 9000 Quality Frameworks whereby the Indian Auto industry has gotten more serious in the fare market because of its innovative and quality advances, to such an extent that in quality cognizant business sectors like Europe and America, it is arising as a significant player, in light of its presentation. India today trades: Motor and motor parts, electrical parts, drive transmission and controlling taps, suspension and slowing down parts among others. It is attempting to acquire changing items to suit necessities of various class sections of clients. The Public authority ought to advance Exploration and Improvement in auto industry by reinforcing the endeavors of industry toward this path by giving appropriate monetary and monetary motivations.

The current arrangement permits Weighted Assessment Allowance under I.T. Act, 1961 for supported examination and in-house Research and development consumption. This will be improved further for innovative work

exercises of vehicle and part makers from the current degree of 125%. Furthermore, Vehicle makers will likewise be considered for a discount on the appropriate extract obligation for each 1% of the gross turnover of the organization exhausted during the year on Innovative work conveyed either in-house under a particular devoted substance, personnel or division inside the organization evaluated as skilled and qualified for the reason or in some other Research and development foundation in the country. This would incorporate R and D prompting appropriation of low outflow innovations and energy saving gadgets. Government will energize setting up of autonomous auto plan firms by giving them tax cuts, concessional obligation on plant/hardware imports and conceding programmed endorsement.

Features of the Automobile Industry:-The construction of the auto market has been changing at a quicker speed alongside the worldwide changes in the Business. There are a few worldwide auto organizations who were wonder whether or not to come and put resources into India ten years prior, presently have saved India as a need objective for their speculation. Alongside the section of global auto organizations, the profile of homegrown auto organizations too saw a primary change. The hardened rivalry to get to showcase provoked organizations to go for various models with varying characteristics and productivity. The market excessively extended at a quick speed with the passage of delicate monetary help from a few monetary foundations to center pay families. MNCs need to deliberately design their entrance into developing business sectors. Early obligation to a market regularly brings about first mover benefits that are hard to imitate. During the 1990s, the Indian Government eliminated a few limitations in an offer to draw in unfamiliar financial backers into the vehicle business. Among the first to enter was Daewoo of South Korea, with its model Cielo, directed at the upper finish of the market. Other MNCs, for example, Passage and General Engines likewise entered the Indian market, trailed by Hyundai, Honda, Toyota, Volkswagen and so on

Most MNCs started their tasks in India as joint endeavors with nearby accomplices. Models incorporate Suzuki, G.M, Passage and Daewoo. Except for Suzuki, these joint endeavors have become completely claimed auxiliaries of the unfamiliar accomplices.

Extensively, Passage Systems might be Characterized into Two Significant Sorts

- An unfamiliar financial backer may straightforwardly set up its activities in India through a branch office or a delegate office or contact office or task office of the unfamiliar Organization; or
- It might do as such through an Indian arm for example through an auxiliary organization set - up in India under Indian laws

The effect of India's drives in financial progression and globalization (post 1991) is generally clear in the auto area. Car industry is a critical driver of financial development contributing around four to five percent to the Indian Gross domestic product. Presentation of changes and passage of worldwide organizations has escalated rivalry in the Indian auto area. Already, Indian car market was described by powerless air contamination guidelines. Likewise, low work cost of support and the mind of Indian purchaser to postpone the disposing of the old vehicle decreased the piece rate. Every one of these variables brought about delayed operational presence of vehicle on Indian streets. The advantage of this training is the nearly higher incomes for auto segment providers, because of expanded interest in the secondary selling. Yet, ongoing declaration of GOI to preclude contaminating vehicles in the Public Capital Area (NCR) is probably going to compel the old dirtying vehicles rough terrain. This will diminish the normal life expectancy of vehicles on street and the general effect would be decreased per vehicle parts utilization.

Bikes produce the most noteworthy volumes and are more famous in provincial and semi metropolitan business sectors essentially because of lower pay levels and helpless street conditions. In this way, these could be named section level vehicles. Great execution of the economy has prompted higher all round development prompting high Gross domestic product development of 8%. Extract obligation decrease on traveler vehicles assisted with diminishing a definitive cost to the client. Great execution of the economy has prompted higher all round development prompting high Gross domestic product development.

Car Industry of India

A Countries economy is notable from its vehicle framework. For moment and quick development in economy, an all around created and very much arranged transportation framework is fundamental. As India's vehicle network is creating at a high speed, Indian Car Industry is developing as well. Likewise, the Car business has solid in reverse and forward linkages and consequently gives work to an enormous part of the populace. Hence the job of Car Industry is extremely fundamental in Indian economy. Indian Car Industry incorporates the assembling of trucks, transports, traveler vehicles, protection vehicles, bikes, and so forth The business can be comprehensively divided into in to the Vehicle producing, bike assembling and weighty vehicle fabricating units. The significant Vehicle maker are Hindustan Engines, Maruti Udyog, Fiat India Private Ltd., Portage India Ltd ., General Engines India Pvt. Ltd., Honda Siel Vehicles India Ltd. Hyundai Engines India Ltd., Skoda India Private Ltd., Toyota Kirloskar Engine Ltd, Tata Engines. The bike fabricating is overwhelmed by organizations like TVS, Honda Cruiser and Bike India (Pvt.) Ltd., Tata engines Honda, Yamaha, Bajaj, and so forth The substantial engines like transports, trucks, guard vehicles, auto carts and other multi-utility vehicles are produced by Tata Telco, Ashok Leyland, Eicher Engines, Bajaj, Mahindra and Mahindra, and so on

The Indian Car Market development is required to develop at a CAGR of 9.5 percent adding up to Rs. 13,008 million by 2010 which is a major in number. The Business Vehicle Fragment has been adding to the car market generally. So as in traveler extravagance vehicles now numerous unfamiliar organizations like Mercedes, Suzuki, Chevoret, Honda, Mitsubishi, Toyota, Hyundai and so on have been putting resources into the Indian Car Market in different manners, for example, innovation moves, joint endeavors, vital coalitions, trades, and monetary coordinated efforts like Maruti held hands with Suzuki in traveler vehicles, same as Mahindra with Renault, Tata engines joint endeavors Honda in bike section, Ashoka with Leyland in business vehicle fragment. The auto market in India can flaunt alluring account plans, expanding buying force, and dispatch of the most recent items interests in the auto business by the unfamiliar organizations in India help in reinforcing the India's economy. India's monster car producer organization Tata Engines has biggest offer in business vehicle and now they have procured the panther and reach wanderer universally, catching global market as well, likewise they are trading their vital items in the worldwide market. Absolute deals of significant vehicle producers in India enlisted a figure of 0.674 million units toward the finish of Walk, 2007. The quantity of vehicle trades in India was 39,295 units. General Engines, Maruti, and Honda represented 60% of the market deals toward the finish of April, 2007. There has been an expansion in the acquisition of bikes and vehicles both in the rustic just as metropolitan regions. Some crucial measurements with respect to the car market in India has been referenced underneath:

- Two wheelers - second biggest on the planet
- Commercial Vehicle - fourth biggest on the planet
- Passenger vehicle eleventh biggest on the planet

The cutting edge auto market in India has been thinking about main points of contention during the time spent development:

- Customer care and not simply 'administration'
- Domestic just as worldwide speculations
- Searing through ferocious rivalry
- Road security
- Anti-contamination standards
- Coordination with the public authority to empower headway
- Used vehicle exchange

The fate of Indian Vehicle market is brilliant as it anticipates fabricating and executing new developments, for example, electric vehicles as given by Reva, CNG innovation is utilized in new forthcoming models of Maruti and Honda has dispatched their new mixture vehicle in the Indian market. Substitute powers like CNG and LPG, and presumably modified Web auto orders.

Division of Vehicle Industry: Among the bike section, bikes have significant offer on the lookout. Tata engines Honda contributes half bikes to the market. In it Honda holds 46% offer in Bike and TVS makes 82% of the mopeds in the country. 40% of the three-wheelers are utilized as merchandise transport reason. Piaggio holds 40% of the piece of the pie. Among the traveler transport, Bajaj is the pioneer by making 68% of the three-wheelers. Vehicles rule the traveler vehicle market by 79%. Maruti Suzuki has 52% offer in traveler vehicles and is a finished imposing business model in multipurpose vehicles. In utility vehicles Mahindra holds up to 40% of the absolute portion of the car enterprises. In business vehicle, Tata Engines rules the market with over 60% offer. Tata Engines is likewise the world's fifth biggest medium and substantial business vehicle maker. The vehicle business had a development of 15.4 % during April-January 2007, with the normal yearly development of 10-15% throughout the most recent decade or thereabouts. With the gradual venture of \$35-40 billion, the development is relied upon to twofold in the following 10 years. Predictable development and commitment have made the Indian car industry the second-biggest farm truck and bike maker on the planet. It is additionally the fifth-biggest business vehicle producer on the planet. The central participants like Hindustan Engines, Maruti Udyog, Fiat India Private Ltd, Tata Engines, Bajaj Engines, Ashok Leyland, Mahindra and Mahindra have been ruling the vehicle business. A couple of the unfamiliar players like Toyota Kirloskar Engine Ltd., Skoda India Private Ltd., Honda Siel Vehicles India Ltd. have additionally entered the market and have obliged the clients' requirements generally. The Indian organizations as well as the worldwide vehicle fabricating organizations are zeroing in on minimized vehicles to be conveyed in the Indian market at a lot more modest cost. Besides, the vehicle organizations are concocting monetary plans, for example, simple EMI reimbursements framework to help deals. There have been presentations like Vehicle exhibition at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi to share the mechanical headways. Plus, there are numerous new activities coming up in the vehicle business prompting the development of the area.

The Public authority of India has changed the unfamiliar trade and value guidelines and has likewise diminished the levy on imports, contributing fundamentally to the development of the area. Having immovably settled its essence in

the homegrown business sectors, the Indian vehicle area is currently infiltrating the global field. Vehicle trades from India are at their most significant levels. The heads of the Indian car area, for example, Tata Engines, Maruti and Mahindra and Mahindra are driving the fares to Europe, Center East and African and Asian business sectors. The Service of Hefty Enterprises has delivered the Auto Arrangement 2006-2016, with the rationale of making India the most well-known assembling center point for vehicles and its parts in Asia.

Part of Government in Car Industry

The public authority is putting forth attempts to conquer the requirements at their examination communities for vehicle industry. India can likewise gain from nations like Japan that are now utilizing these innovations for a wide number of utilizations. The Indian car industry should dispatch programs for market advancement and a more extensive acknowledgment of elective energy-driven vehicles in India. It ought to likewise work pair with the public authority to make India a world chief here. Indian car industry is additionally reliably attempting to address the arising difficulties of ecological contamination and better security standard. As per an investigation, car fumes offers over 60% of the environmental contamination in metropolitan urban communities, with the developing number of vehicles; the contamination in the urban areas is persistently expanding. To address these arising difficulties of fresher emanation standards Indian vehicle industry has effectively prepared itself up with new speculation and new mechanical acceptance.

Company Profile

Tata Motors Limited is an Indian worldwide car producing organization settled in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India. It is a piece of Tata Group, an Indian combination. Its items incorporate traveler vehicles, trucks, vans, mentors, transports, sports vehicles, development gear and military vehicles.

Once it was known as Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO). Tata Motors has car assembling and vehicle plants in Jamshedpur, Pantnagar, Lucknow, Sanand, Dharwad, and Pune in India, just as in Argentina, South Africa, Great Britain, and Thailand. It has innovative work communities in Pune, Jamshedpur, Lucknow, and Dharwad, India and South Korea, Great Britain, and Spain. Tata Motors' primary auxiliaries bought the English premium vehicle producer Jaguar Land Rover (the creator of Jaguar and Land Rover vehicles) and the South Korean business vehicle maker Tata Daewoo. Tata Motors has a transport producing joint endeavor with Marcopolo S.A. (Tata Marcopolo), a development hardware fabricating joint endeavor with Hitachi (Tata Hitachi Construction Machinery), and a joint endeavor with Fiat Chrysler which produces car parts and Fiat Chrysler and Tata marked vehicles.

Established in 1945 as a maker of trains, the organization made its first business vehicle in 1954 in a joint effort with Daimler-Benz AG, which finished in 1969. Tata Motors entered the traveler vehicle market in 1988 with the dispatch of the Tata Mobile followed by the Tata Sierra in 1991, turning into the primary Indian maker to accomplish the ability of building up a serious native auto. In 1998, Tata dispatched the principal completely native Indian traveler vehicle, the Indica, and in 2008 dispatched the Tata Nano, the world's least expensive vehicle. Tata Motors gained the South Korean truck maker Daewoo Commercial Vehicles Company in 2004 and bought Jaguar Land Rover from Ford in 2008. Tata Motors is recorded on the BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange), where it is a constituent of the BSE SENSEX list, the National Stock Exchange of India, and the New York Stock Exchange. The organization is positioned 265th on the Fortune Global 500 rundown of the world's greatest partnerships starting at 2019. On 17 January 2017, Natarajan Chandrasekaran was selected executive of the organization Tata Group. Tata Motors expands its UV piece of the pie to more than 8% in FY2019.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Different examinations have dissected the relationship of working capital administration and firm productivity in different business sectors. The outcomes are very blended, however a larger part of studies close a negative connection among WCM and a firm productivity. The examinations audited have utilized different factors to dissect the relationship, with various procedure, for example, direct relapse and board information relapse.

As indicated by Grablowsky (1976), a critical connection between different achievement measures and the work of formal working capital arrangements and methodology was found. Money transformation cycle and income the board assumes indispensable part for generally account the executives, all things considered, particularly those which are capital compelled and more dependent on transient wellspring of finance(walker and trivial , 1978;deakins et al,2001)

As indicated by Padachi (2006) has analyzed the patterns in working capital administration and its effect on association's exhibition for 58 Mauritian little assembling firms during 1998-2003. He clarified that an all-around planned and executed working capital administration is required to contribute emphatically to the formation of association's worth.

As per Eljelly (2004) experimentally analyzed the connection among benefit and liquidity, as estimated by current proportion and money hole on an example of organizations in Saudi Arabia. Utilizing connection and relapse examination the investigation discovered critical negative connection between the company's productivity and its liquidity level, as estimated by current proportion.

As per James C Van Home working capital is the measure of assets which are important to an association to proceed with its going business tasks, until the organizations is repaid through installments for the merchandise or administrations it has conveyed to its clients. Working capital is estimated through the distinction between assets in real money or promptly convertible into money, and money prerequisite.

As per Prasanna Chandra the most generally utilized proportion of income is the net activity cycle, or money change cycle. This addresses the time distinction between money installment for crude materials and money assortment for deals. The money change cycle demonstrates the association's capacity to change over its proselyte its asset into money.

Deloof (2003) examined the connection among WCM and Benefit for an example of 1009 Belgium Non-monetary firms for the time of 1992-1996. The results suggest that directors can upgrade benefit decreasing the amount of days debt claims and inventories. Fewer beneficial firms stand by longer to cover their bills.

Ioannis Lazaridis and Dimitrios Tryfonidis (2006) research the relationship of corporate benefit and working capital administration, with an example of 131 organizations recorded in the Athens Stock Trade (ASE) for the time of 2001-2004. The consequences of our exploration showed that there is factual importance between benefit, estimated through networking benefit, and the money transformation cycle. Also, supervisors can make benefits for their organizations by dealing with effectively the money transformation cycle and keeping each extraordinary part (accounts receivables, accounts payables, stock) to an ideal level.

Huynh Phuong Dong and Jyh-tay Su (2010) examine the relationship existing between benefit, the money transformation cycle and its segments for recorded firms in Vietnam financial exchange for the time of 2006-2008. The outcomes show that there is a solid negative connection between benefit, estimated through networking benefit, and the money change cycle. This implies that as the money transformation cycle expands, it will prompt declining of benefit of firm.

Richard Kofi Akoto, et, al. (2013) analyzed the connection among WCM and Benefit of recorded assembling firms in Ghana with 13 recorded assembling firms in Ghana covering the time frame from 2005-2009. The investigation finds an essentially negative connection among productivity and records receivable days. In any case, the organizations' money change cycle, current resource proportion, size, and current resource turnover essentially decidedly impact productivity. The investigation proposes that administrators can make an incentive for their investors by making motivators to decrease their records receivable to 30 days. It is additionally suggested that, authorizations of nearby laws that ensure native firms and limit the exercises of merchants are prominent to advance increment interest for privately fabricated merchandise both in the short and long runs in Ghana.

Jakpar S1 et,al (2017) inspected the impact of WCM on association's productivity with an example of 164 assembling firms recorded on the Primary Leading body of Bursa Malaysia from 2007 to 2011. The observational proof found that there is presence of critical positive connection between exogenous factors, the normal assortment time frame, stock change period and association's size and its endogenous variable, which is company's productivity. The discoveries additionally show a critical backwards connection between obligation proportion (influence) and company's benefit, yet the association's capacity to make an interpretation of working capital into money expeditiously, as intermediary in log money change cycle no affects company's productivity.

Kofi Amponsah-Kwatiah and Michael Asiamah (2020) analyzes the impact of WCM on productivity of recorded assembling firms in Ghana with 20 assembling recorded firms from 2015 to 2019. The investigation uncovers that stock administration; account receivables, account payables, money transformation cycle, current resource, current proportion and firm size effects affect return on resources (ROA) and return on return on equity(ROE) while influence influences them adversely.

Need of the Study

Working capital administration is one of the vital regions of monetary dynamic. It is critical on the grounds that, the administration should see that an inordinate interest in current resources ought to shield the organization from the issues of stock-out. Current resources will likewise decide the liquidity position of the firm. The objective of working capital administration is to deal with the firm current resources and current liabilities so that a good degree of working capital is kept up. On the off chance that the firm can't keep a palatable degree of working capital, it is probably going to get wiped out and might be even constrained into insolvency.

Working Capital assists with working the business easily with no monetary Capital issue working for making the installment of momentary liabilities .Acquisition of crude materials and installment of pay, wages and overhead can be made immediately.

Working Capital is actually a day to day existence blood of any business association which keeps up the firm in well condition. Any everyday monetary necessity can be met with no deficiency of asset. All costs and current liabilities are paid on schedule.

Objectives of the Study

- To study the existing working capital management system of Tata motors. To examine feasibility of present system of managing working capital.
- To analyze the changes in Working Capital and their impact on Net Profits.
- To find the liquidity position of the current assets and current liabilities of the company.

Statement of Problem

The working capital estimation mainly deals with the short term liquidity of the firm and hence there is a need to study about the liquidity position and its working capital management.

Research Methodology

Sources of Data: The data required for the study is mainly based on secondary data. The required information is collected from the annual reports of Tata Motors LTD comprising of balance sheets, P & L accounts of the company from 2016-20.

Tools of Analysis

- Financial Ratios
- Working capital statements.

Period of the Study

The period of study is five years i.e., from 2016 to 2020

Scope of the Study

A study of the Working capital involves an examination of long term as well as short term sources that a company taps in order to meet its requirements of finance. The scope of the study is confined to the sources that Tata motors. (Formerly Tata motors Motors Ltd.) tapped over the years under study i.e. 2016-20.

- Analysis the working capital in organization.
- Analysis the last five year statements.
- Evaluation of financial ratios is adapted to working capital management.
- To identify the problem, if any, and provide necessary recommendations.

Significance of Study

To identify the financial strength and weakness of the firm and by properly establishing the relationship between the items of Balance sheet and Profit and loss account. Sufficient doses of working capitalis required to facilitate the procurement of inputs, to hire manpower, create value addition through transformation of inputs into output, carrying inputs and outputs for a better market time. Further, a series of market facilitating infrastructure such as warehouse, cold storage, transport, packaging and extension of credit time to customers are to be financed before the product realizes the investment made. While the length of operating cycle, availability of credit lines, lead – time in supply chain, market compulsions for extension of customer credit determine the quantum of working capital required for financing each operating cycle. An

estimation and provision of such funds draws greater significance.

Limitations of the Study

Considering the information provided by the company to be true and the correct in the study conducted. Some of the needed secondary data were not provided by the company. Recommendations of the study are only personal opinions. Hence the judgments may be biased and could not be considered as ultimate and standard solutions. Short period of time is one of the limitations, due to which a detailed study could not be conducted on the topic.

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Statements showing the change in working capital for 2015 - 16

Working Capital Turnover Ratio 2015-16		
Working capital turnover ratio	2015	2016
Total current Assets		
Inventories	3862.53	4802.08
Sundry Debtors	1216.70	1114.48
Cash and Bank Balances	226.15	944.75
Total	5305.38	6861.31
Total Current Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	13334.13	12282.33
Provisions	2708.11	2717.28
Total	16042.24	14999.61
Net working capital	-10736.86	-5421.02
Increase\decrease in net working Capital	-5315.84	

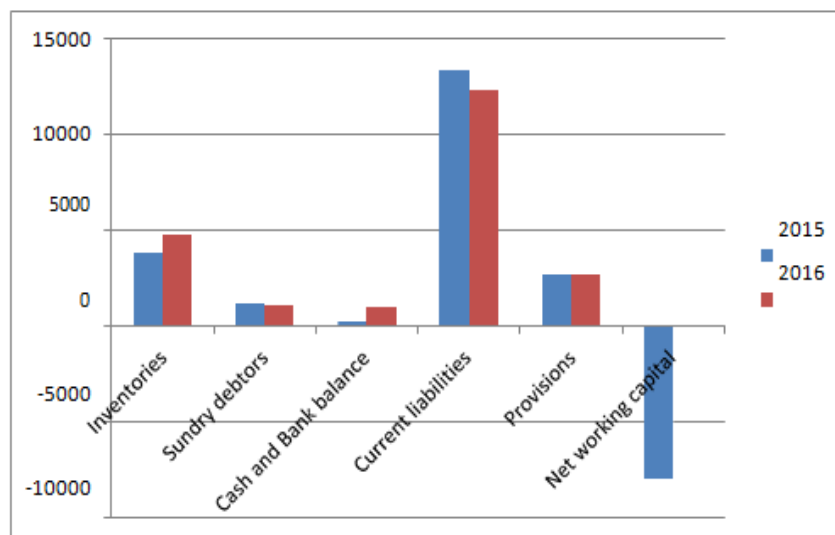


Figure 1

Interpretation

The networking capital of Tata motors has been decreased to 2607cr the financial position i.e. the performance of Tata motors has increased and the current assets defects its current liability.

Table 2: Statements showing the change in working capital for 2016 - 17

Working Capital Turnover Ratio 2016-17		
Working capital turnover ratio	2016	2017
Total current Assets		
Inventories	4802.08	5117.92
Sundry Debtors	1114.48	2045.58
Cash and Bank Balances	944.75	788.42
Loans and Advances	-----	-----
Total	6861.31	7951.92
Total Current Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	12282.33	17958.05
Provisions	2717.28	1201.16
Total	14999.61	19159.21
Net working capital	-8138.3	-11207.29
Increase\decrease in networking capital	-3068.99	

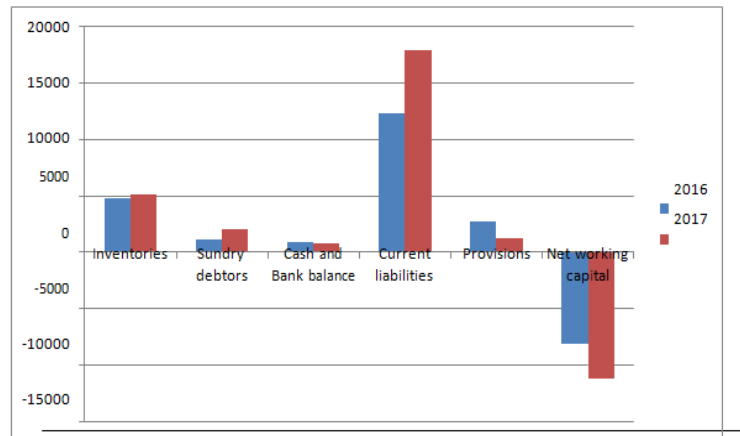


Figure 2

Interpretation

The networking capital of Tata motors has been decreased to 3068cr the financial position i.e. the performance of Tata motors has increased and the current assets defects its current liability.

Table 3: Statements Showing the Change in Working Capital for 2017-18

Working capital turnover ratio 2017-18		
Working capital turnover ratio	2017	2018
Total current Assets		
Inventories	5117.92	5553.01
Sundry Debtors	2045.58	2128.00
Cash and Bank Balances	788.42	326.61
Other Current Assets	-----	-----
Total	7951.92	8007.62
Total Current Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	17958.05	17501.71
Provisions	1201.16	1369.35
Total	19159.21	18871.06
Net working capital	-11207.29	-10863.44
Increase\decrease in networking capital	-343.85	

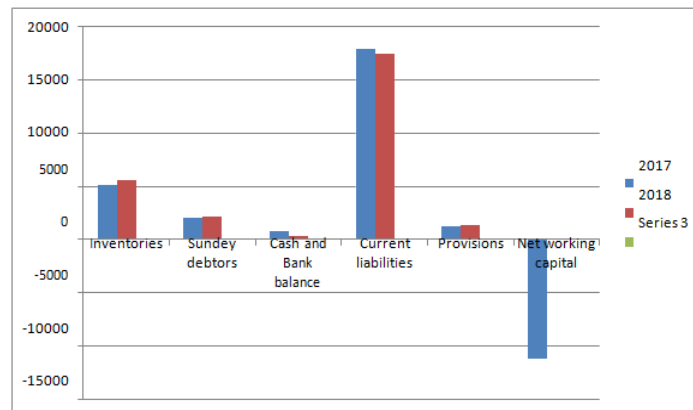


Figure 3

Interpretation

The networking capital of Tata motors has been decreased to 343cr the financial position i.e. the performance of Tata motors has increased and the current assets defects its current liability.

Table 4: Statements Showing the Change in Working Capital for 2019 - 20

Working Capital Turnover Ratio 2019-20		
Working capital turnover ratio	2019	2020
Total current Assets	8007.62	10627.27
Inventories	5553.01	6352.04
Sundry Debtors	2128.00	3479.81
Cash and Bank Balances	326.61	795.42
Other Current Assets	-----	-----
Total	8007.62	10627.27
Total Current Liabilities		
Current Liabilities	17501.71	20913.14
Provisions	1369.35	1872.40
Total	18871.06	22785.54
Net working capital	-10863.44	-12158.27
Increase/decrease in networking capital	-1294.83	

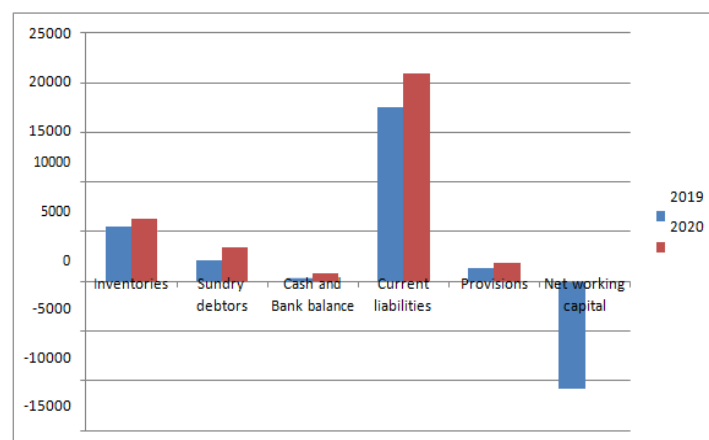


Figure 4

Interpretation

The networking capital of Tata motors has been decreased to 1294Cr the financial position i.e. the performance of Tata motors has increased and the current assets exceeds its current liability.

Current Ratio = Current Assets/Current Liabilities

Table 5

YEAR	CURRENT ASSETS	CURRENT LIABILITIES	CURRENT RATIO
2016	5305.38	3334.13	0.3978
2017	6861.31	228.33	0.5586
2018	7951.92	7958.05	0.4428
2019	8007.62	7501.71	0.4575
2020	627.27	913.14	0.5081

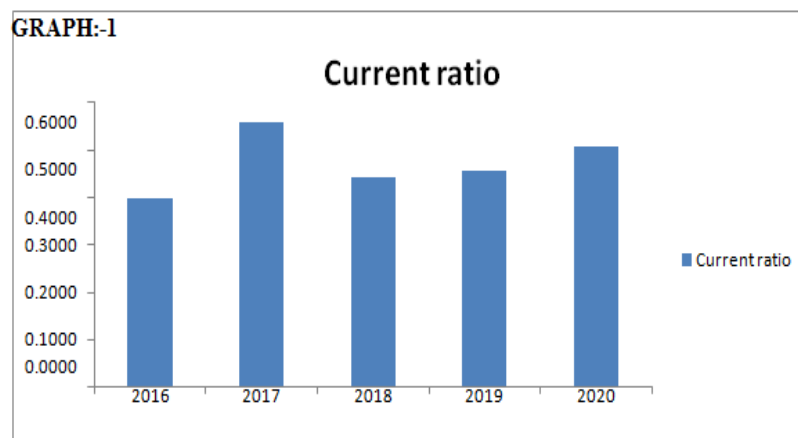


Figure 5

Interpretation

From the above graph it is observed that the current ratio of Tata motors is increased in 2016 when compared with 2015 - 16. The company's liquidity position is satisfactory. But there is a decline in 2016 - 17 when compared to 2017 - 18 because of increase in current liabilities, and then further it is increased in 2019-20. If the company maintains to increase the ratio it can meet obligations.

Quick Ratio=Quick Assets/Current Liabilities

Quick Assets = Total Current Assets – Inventory-Prepaid Expenses

Table 6

Year	Quick Assets	Current Liabilities	Quick Ratio
2016	1442.85	13334.13	0.1082
2017	2059.23	12282.33	0.1676
2018	2834	17958.05	0.1578
2019	2454.61	17501.71	0.1402
2020	4275.23	20931.14	0.2042

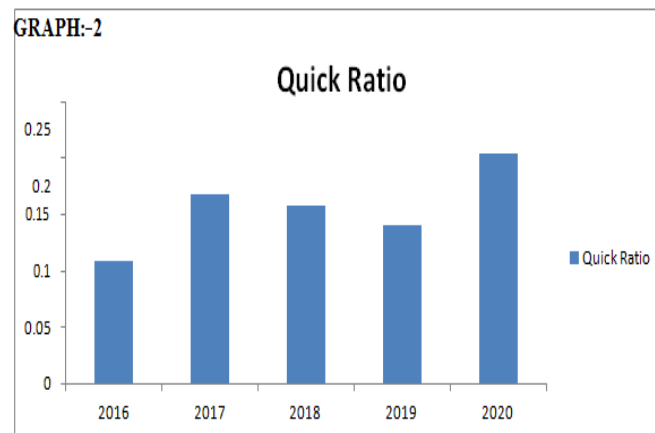


Figure 6

Interpretation

From the above graph it is observed that the Quick ratio of Tata motors is increased in 2015 - 16 when compared to 2016 - 17. But there is a decline in 2017 - 18. When we observed in the above graph again there is an increase in Quick ratio of Tata motors in 2019-20.

Cash Ratio = Cash Balance/Current Liabilities

Table 7

YEAR	CASH BALANCE	CURRENT LIABILITIES	CASH RATIO
2016	226.15	3334.13	0.0169
2017	944.75	2282.33	0.0769
2018	788.42	7958.05	0.0439
2019	326.61	7501.71	0.0186
2020	795.42	0913.14	0.0380

GRAPH-3

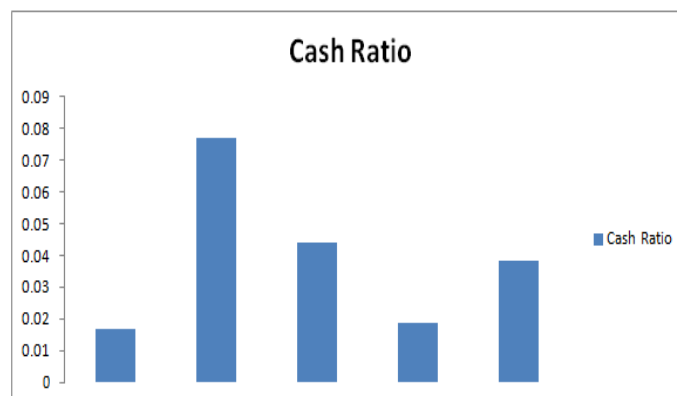


Figure 7

Interpretation

From the above graph is observed that the cash ratio of Tata motors in 2015 - 16 is increased more than 4 times when compared to the previous year 2015 - 16. For the remaining years the cash ratio is fluctuating. The highest cash ratio is 0.0769 in the year 2017 - 18. The minimum cash ratio is 0.0169 in the year 2015 - 16.

Net Profit Ratio=Net Profit/Sales

Table 8

YEAR	NET PROFIT	SALES	NET PROFIT RATIO
2016	334.52	4288.11	0.9756
2017	-4738.95	6294.74	-13.0569
2018	-62.3	2845.47	-0.1454
2019	-2429.6	4316.34	-5.4824
2020	-1034.85	8831.41	-1.7590

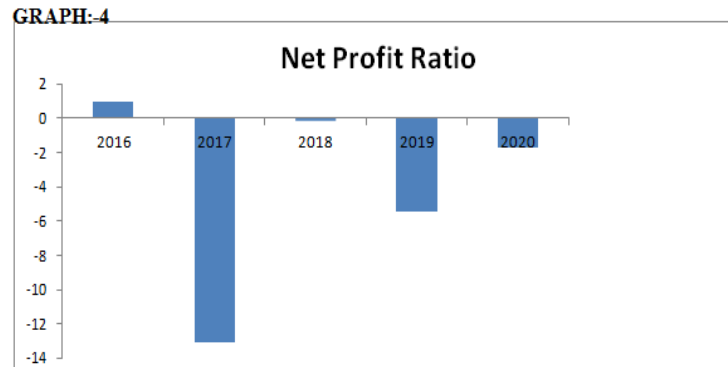


Figure 8

Interpretation

From the above graph it is observed that the Net profit ratio of Tata motors is positive in one year 2015 - 16 and negative in remaining all the years. The highest loss occur red in the year 2015 - 16. This shows that the company is not in a good position.

Total Assets Turn Over Ratio = Sales / Total Assets

Table 9

YEAR	SALES	TOTAL ASSETS	TOTAL ASSETS TURN OVER RATIO
2016	4288.11	33669.31	1.0183
2017	6294.74	34920.69	1.0393
2018	2845.47	37516.79	1.1420
2019	4316.34	40007.22	1.1077
2020	8831.41	36426.76	1.6150

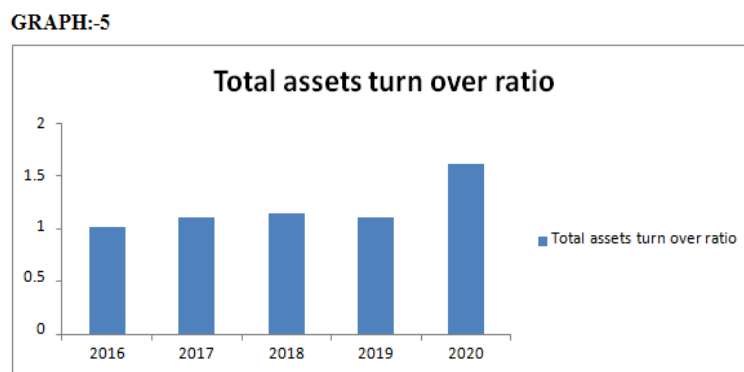


Figure 9

Interpretation

From the above graph it is observed that the Total assets turnover ratio of Tata motors is constant. The highest ratio is 1.6150 in the year 2019-20. The minimum ratio is 1.0183 in the year 2015 - 16.

Working Capital Turn Over Ratio = Sales/Working Capital

Table 10

YEAR	SALES	WORKING CAPITAL	WORKING CAPITAL TURN OVER RATIO
2016	34288.11	-8028.75	-4.2706
2017	36294.74	-5421.02	-6.6951
2018	42845.47	-10006.13	-4.2819
2019	44316.34	-9494.09	-4.6677
2020	58831.41	-10285.87	-5.7196

GRAPH-6

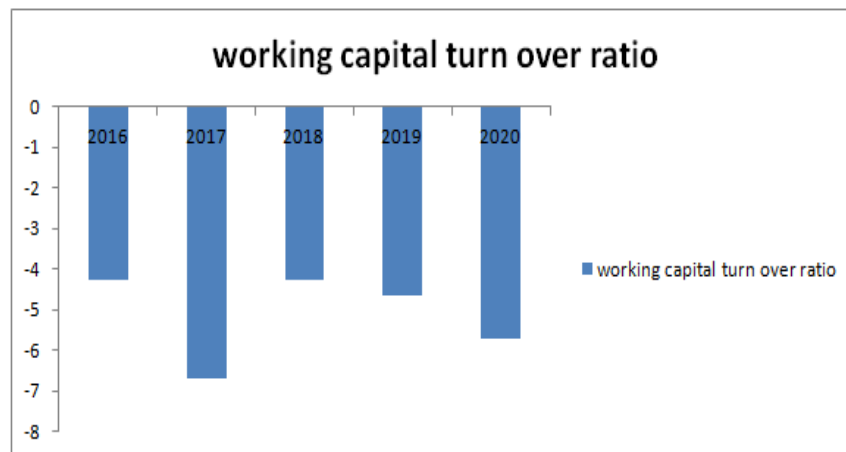


Figure 10

Interpretation

From the above graph it is observed that the working capital ratio of Tata motors is negative in all the years. It is not satisfactory.

FINDINGS

- The Tata motors net working capital is not satisfactory it is negative in all the years.
- The current ratio of Tata motors is not satisfactory. In all the years it is below the standard ratio.
- The average quick ratio of Tata motors is not good though it is maximum in 2020.
- The cash ratio of Tata motors is not stable. It is maximum in 2015.
- The Net profit ratio of Tata motors is satisfactory and positive in 2016. It is negative in remaining all the years.
- Total Assets turnover ratio of Tata motors is not satisfactory, except in the year 2019 - 20 having a value of 1.6.

SUGGESTIONS

- The Networking capital ratio should be positive for free flow of business. As without capital it is difficult to run the business.
- The current ratio should be above the current standard ratio to meet its current liabilities.
- The cash ratio should be stable to meet the needs of the business.
- It should maintain its Net profit ratio in positive for the smooth flow of business.
- The total assets turnover ratio should be stable to yield good profits

CONCLUSION

- The Tata motors Net Profit Ratio is showing negative profit in all they ears except in 2015-2016. These event is an expected one because since from the previous two years it is showing the decline stage in Net Profit Ratio.
- The Tata motors Gross Profit Margin of Tata motors increases in decreases due to the increase in sales.
- Profit Margin of Tata motors is decreasing and showing negative profit because there is increase in the price of copper.
- It should also maintain the current assets ratio above the standard ratio.

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ANNEXURE

	Mar '20	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources of Funds					
Total Share Capital	679.22	679.22	679.18	643.78	643.78
Equity Share Capital	679.22	679.22	679.18	643.78	643.78
Reserves	19,491.76	20,483.39	22,582.93	14,195.94	18,510.00
Net worth	20,170.98	21,162.61	23,262.11	14,839.72	19,153.78
Secured Loans	2,444.36	3,124.12	3,925.63	4,803.26	4,450.01
Unsecured Loans	13,811.42	15,720.49	10,329.05	15,277.71	10,065.52
Total Debt	16,255.78	18,844.61	14,254.68	20,080.97	14,515.53
Total Liabilities	36,426.76	40,007.22	37,516.79	34,920.69	33,669.31
	Mar '20	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16
Gross Block	39,141.05	36,966.30	35,050.15	27,973.79	26,130.82
Less: Revaluation Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.87	22.87
Less: Accum. Depreciation	17,537.30	16,193.38	13,974.34	12,190.56	10,890.25
Net Block	21,603.75	20,772.92	21,075.81	15,760.36	15,217.70
Capital Work in Progress	5,196.60	7,270.99	5,686.53	6,040.79	6,355.07
Investments	16,081.66	17,295.81	16,963.32	16,987.17	18,458.42
Inventories	6,352.04	5,553.01	5,117.92	4,802.08	3,862.53
Sundry Debtors	3,479.81	2,128.00	2,045.58	1,114.48	1,216.70
Cash and Bank Balance	795.42	326.61	788.42	944.75	226.15
Total Current Assets	10,627.27	8,007.62	7,951.92	6,861.31	5,305.38
Loans and Advances	5,703.02	5,530.94	4,998.42	4,270.67	4,374.98
Total CA, Loans & Advances	16,330.29	13,538.56	12,950.34	11,131.98	9,680.36
Current Liabilities	20,913.14	17,501.71	17,958.05	12,282.33	13,334.13
Provisions	1,872.40	1,369.35	1,201.16	2,717.28	2,708.11
Total CL & Provisions	22,785.54	18,871.06	19,159.21	14,999.61	16,042.24
Net Current Assets	-6,455.25	-5,332.50	-6,208.87	-3,867.63	-6,361.88
Total Assets	36,426.76	40,007.22	37,516.79	34,920.69	33,669.31
Contingent Liabilities	5,269.63	4,787.17	3,931.64	9,882.65	13,036.73
Book Value (Rs)	59.40	62.32	68.51	46.10	59.51

Stand alone Profit & Loss account	For the Years 2015 - 2018				
	Mar '20	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	59,624.69	49,054.49	47,383.61	39,524.34	37,758.00
Excise Duty	793.28	4,738.15	4,538.14	3,229.60	3,469.89
Net Sales	58,831.41	44,316.34	42,845.47	36,294.74	34,288.11
Other Income	602.91	647.47	921.14	1,477.66	3,293.17
Stock Adjustments	-842.05	252.14	-10.05	878.82	-371.72
Total Income	58,592.27	45,215.95	43,756.56	38,651.22	37,209.56
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	42,482.21	32,251.23	29,618.74	28,367.83	26,040.59
Power & Fuel Cost	545.12	483.48	430.77	395.88	392.09
Employee Cost	3,966.73	3,764.35	3,188.97	3,091.46	2,877.69
Other Manufacturing Expenses	474.98	454.48	418.27	437.47	428.74
Selling and Admin Expenses	720.18	848.36	670.01	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,491.68	5,156.07	5,562.10	6,118.40	5,088.43
Total Expenses	54,680.90	42,957.97	39,888.86	38,411.04	34,827.54
	Mar '20	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	3,308.46	1,610.51	2,946.56	-1,237.48	-911.15
PBDIT	3,911.37	2,257.98	3,867.70	240.18	2,382.02
Interest	1,744.43	1,569.01	1,592.00	1,611.68	1,337.52
PBDT	2,166.94	688.97	2,275.70	-1,371.50	1,044.50
Depreciation	3,101.89	3,037.12	2,329.22	2,603.22	2,070.30
Profit Before Tax	-934.95	-2,348.15	-53.52	-3,974.72	-1,025.80
PBT(Post Extra-or Items)	-934.95	-2,348.15	-53.52	-3,974.72	-1,025.80
Tax	87.93	76.33	-4.80	764.23	-1,360.32
Reported Net Profit	-1,034.85	-2,429.60	-62.30	-4,738.95	334.52
Total Value Addition	12,198.69	10,706.74	10,270.12	10,043.21	8,786.95
Equity Dividend	0.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	648.56
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.40
Per share data (annualized)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	33,958.51	33,958.51	33,956.80	32,186.80	32,186.80
Earning Per Share(Rs)	-3.05	-7.15	-0.18	-14.72	1.04
Equity Dividend (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	205.00
Book Value(Rs)	59.40	62.32	68.51	46.10	59.51

