

PROJECT REPORT (17MBAPR407) ON
“A STUDY ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO
CIMSMEDICA INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED”

By

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1AY17MBA10

Submitted to

VISHVESHWARAYATECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELGAVI



In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Under the guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE

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March 2019



CIMS Medica India Pvt. Ltd.
(Formerly known as UBM Medica India Pvt. Ltd.)

16.02.2019

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. **Deeksha Thakur** bearing USN: 1AY17MBA10 student of MBA from Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore has successfully completed her internship programme for 45 days (1st January 2019 till 15th February 2019) at this company. During her internship period, we found her punctual and hardworking.

For CIMS Medica India Pvt. Ltd

Monica

Dr. Monica Bhatia

Managing Director




ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Accredited by NBA and NAAC)

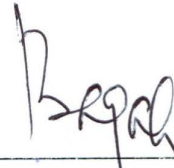
Date: 26/03/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Deeksha Thakur** bearing USN **1AY17MBA10** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2017-19 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. Project report on “**A Study on Financial Statement Analysis with Reference to CIMS Medica India Pvt Ltd, Bengaluru**” is prepared by her under the guidance of **Prof. Mallika B K**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

 26/3/19

Signature of Internal Guide



Signature of HOD

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Signature of Principal/Dean Academics

Dr. Devarajiah R.M.
Dean-Academics
ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Bengaluru-107.

DECLARATION

I, **DEEKSHA THAKUR** hereby declare that the Project report entitled "A STUDY ON FINANCIAL ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO CIMS MEDICA PRIVATE LIMITED." prepared by me under the guidance of **Prof. Mallika BK**, Faculty of M.B.A Department, Acharya Institute of Technology and external assistance by **Mr. Vikas R. Kashid, Senior Finance Manager at CIMS Medica Pvt. Ltd.**

I also declare that this Project work is towards the partial fulfilment of the university Regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belga .

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 for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place: Bangalore

Date: 05/04/2019

Deeksha Thakur
Signature of the student

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere thanks to our respected Principal, **Dr. Prakash M R**, beloved Dean-Academics, **Dr. Devarajaiah R M**, and deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. M M Bagali**, HOD, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bengaluru for their kind support and encouragement in completion of the Internship Report.

I would like to thank **Prof. Mallika BK**, Asst. Professor, Department of MBA, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bengaluru and external guide **Mr. Vikas R. Kashid**, Senior Finance Manager at CIMS Medica Pvt. Ltd, who gave me golden opportunity to do this wonderful Project in the esteemed organization, which helped me to learn various concepts.

Finally, I express my sincere thanks to my Parents, Friends and all the Staff of MBA department of AIT for their valuable suggestions in completing this Project Report.

Place: Bangalore

DEEKSHA THAKUR

Date: 05/04/2019

USN: 1AY17MBA10

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Healthcare sector is the segment of the economy made up of companies that specify in products and services related to health and medical care. Healthcare has grown into one of India's major sectors - both in terms of revenue and employment. This altering scenario of the healthcare industry has drastically altered the IT requirements of hospitals.

India's spending on the health sector has increased from 1.2 per cent of the GDP in 2013-14 to 1.4 per cent in 2017-18. Per capita spending in healthcare stands at \$61 in 2012. Private sector investments lead government investments in the sector. The second industry sector that involved of companies that produce biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, and miscellaneous scientific services.

The current project aims to understand the analysis methodology and financial analysis of company.

The current research shows is an attempt to understand and estimate the performance of healthcare IT sector. The study is focused on Performance Capability and Financial strength of the company

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1INTRODUCTION

As partial fulfilment of MBA, summer project for six weeks has been completed as internship in CIMS Medica India Pvt Ltd. With esteem to that this project report on A Study on financial analysis with reference to CIMS Medica India Pvt. Ltd. is based on understanding the past, present and future of the company. So this helps in understanding how practically the health IT industry works. The study explains in brief and provides financial information about the organized study done for the industry. The objective of study is to analyse the performance and regulation of the company to meet its current obligations.

This applies to those enterprises to implement business solutions with certain attributes for giving advantages for the entity as well as the employees. There are many kinds of roles and responsibilities that an intern has to face during the internship period. Students get a lot of benefits and it also helps them for personal grooming and building self-confidence whenever they join a corporation in the future.

Financial statement analysis is a technique of revising and analysing an organisation's accounting reports or financial reports so as to considered its previous, present or upcoming execution. This process of reviewing the financial statements takes into concern better financial decision making.

After arrangement of financial report, analysing the financial summaries with the assistance of various tools, for example, similar explanation, common size statement, Ratio investigation. In this procedure a significant relationship set up between at least two accounting figures for correlation. This project is tied in with examining the budget reports by utilizing comparative statement/common size statement and ratio analysis.

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE

Health Information Technology (HIT) is data innovation valuable to healthiness and medicinal services. It supports health data the executives crosswise over innovative frameworks and the safe discussion of medical data among customers, suppliers, payers, and quality screens. In light of a regularly referred to 2008 report on a slight arrangement of trainings led at four destinations that give mobile consideration – three U.S. restorative focuses and one in the Netherlands – the utilization of electric health records (EHRs) was seen as the best encouraging instrument for refining the general prevalence, security and adequacy of the wellbeing exchange framework. As indicated by a 2006 report by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Value, expansive and solid misuse of HIT will

- Develop health care value or effectiveness;
- Avoid medical errors and growth health care accurateness and technical correctness;
- Decrease administration and unproductive or idle work period;
- Decrease health care costs;
- Rise health care output or productivity;
- Cover real-time communications of health informatics among health care experts;
- Rise administrative productivities & healthcare work procedures;
- Develop access to reasonable care.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Office of the National Coordinator for Health IT (ONC), and Federal Communications Commission (FCC) hit out of the FDASIA workgroup of the HITPC to give monetary authority work into a report on a peril established managerial structure that engages security & advancement and decreases regulatory copying, unfaltering with region 618 of FDASIA. This establishment permitted the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to structure a workgroup in order to get extensive speculator commitment from crossways the social protection, IT, patients and improvement field. The FDA, ONC, and FCC successfully shared in these courses of action by accomplices as of over the human administrations, IT, patients and advancement extend.

HIMSS Good Informatics Practices-GIP is associated with FDA danger based key base for prosperity information development. GIP advancement began in 2004 making threat based IT particular bearing. Nowadays the GIP peer-overview & appropriated units are consistently used as an instrument for indicating Health IT specialists.

Interoperable HIT will propel singular patient consideration; however it will likewise bring numerous general wellbeing welfares including:

- Initial detection of transferable disease outbreaks around the country;
- Estimation of health care established on worth enabled by the collection of de-identified value and quality material that can be matched.
- Improved tracking of long-lasting disease management

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE

CIMS Medica India Private Limited is a Private fused on 11 May 2000. It is sorted as Non-government Company and is enlisted at Registrar of Companies, Bangalore. It is incorporated into other PC related exercises [for precedent keep of sites of different firms making of mixed media exhibitions for different firms etc].

CIMS Medica India Private Limited's Annual General Meeting (AGM) was held on 3 September 2017 and as showed by records from Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), its bookkeeping report was as of late archived on 31 March 2017.

CIMS is a top social insurance media organization giving custom fitted answers for an overall human services showcase. We give reference information, choice help arrangements, news and figuring out how to networks of all inclusive professionals, authority specialists, drug specialists, attendants and patients transversely 13 nations.

We produce a scope of centered media including information rich indexes, electronic and online items, diaries and eye to eye gatherings. The notable and believed notoriety of our brands implies that a huge number of them are inserted in the even work method of the human services networks they serve.

Serving medicinal services specialists in Asia for more than 40 years, CIMS is focused on gave that instruments address doctors' issues in their everyday readiness, just as obliging to sponsorship long lasting training necessities of social insurance experts and clients. CIMS Drug Information System is the most inventive, entire, and exceptional data source on open items, conveying basic material required at each purpose of consideration. CIMS Drug Information System is coursed over a few stages and channels, existing in print, associated and LAN, independent or fused.

COMPANY DETAILS

CIN	U72900KA2000PTC027050
COMPANY NAME	CIMS MEDICA INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
COMPANY STATUS	Active
ROC	Roc-Bangalore
REGISTRATION NUMBER	27050
COMPANY CATEGORY	company limited by share
COMPANY SUB CATEGORY	Non-govt Company
CLASS OF COMPANY	Private
DATE OF INCORPORATION	11-May-2000
AGE OF COMPANY	18 years, 10 months,28 Days

1.3.1 PROMOTERS

Promoters of CIMS MEDICA Pvt. Ltd. Is: Dr. Monica Sood Bhatia

Dr. Monica Sood Bhatia is managing director of CIMS Medica India Pvt. and Alumni of Harvard Business School. She has highlighted an expansive industry mixture around four key patterns & perfection: Modernization, Health Management, Planned Market access and Patient centricity. Critically, every one of these regions has real consequences with respect to tomorrow's initiative necessities. At the pinnacle level from administrator to CEO to intentional initiative, directors must bring phenomenal arranged vision and energy about the most recent thoughts and plans of action. The old propensities for working together just won't work later on of medicinal services, and sheets and pioneers need to be set to discover individuals with cross-utilitarian aptitudes and wide vocation development.

1.3.2 VISION MISSION AND QUALITY POLICY

Vision

- To conduct forward-thinking research in areas of fundamental science, the immediate beneficiary of which will be the patient community.

Mission

- To decrease the incidence and morbidity of Diabetes Mellitus in the community.
- To recognize and find solutions for the cure and arrest of cancer through new modality.
- To find advanced solutions for bacterial resistance to antibiotics.

Quality Policy

- We are loyal to providing patient friendly ,effective, well-organized and proper healthcare services.

1.3.3PRODUCT/SERVICES PROFILE

•Disease Recommendation

Investigated and compiled from expert – clinicians and pharmacists, these 17 specialty editions feature disease management graphs as well as generic and brand tables.

•Drug Reference

•Special editions printed upon request

•Consumer Health

Health nowadays is an award-winning guide to living a better and healthier life. For more than a decade, Health today has consistently higher the bar in providing readers with information on diseases and health-related topics, in an interesting and entertaining way.

•Research & Surveys

Online review service for pharmaceutical clients to aid product research & development.

•Magazines

Newest medical progresses are curated and organized by specialty across many platforms to target relevant audiences.

•MIMS Doctor

•MIMS Oncology

•MIMS Pharmacy

•MIMS JPOG – Journal of Pediatrics, Obstetrics & Gynecology

•Publications and scientific writing

Medical writing, editing and publication support for healthcare believed leaders. Journal manuscript writing & editing.

•Organization & management of author meetings.

•General scientific content growth

Medical Communications

Combined marketing solutions modified for your brand and for your varied audiences

•Newsletters & symposium highpoints

•Detailing aids in print & electronic set-ups

•Sales & marketing material

•Product launch kits & program

1.3.4 AREAS OF OPERATION

- Australia
- India – Bangalore
- Hong Kong
- New Zealand
- Singapore
- India – Delhi (Gurgaon)
- India – Mumbai

1.3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

CIMS Medica Pvt Ltd. Has their own building at Margosa Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore the company provides a better working condition to its employees to work efficiently like enough place to sit and work, proper ventilation, drinking water facility, food facility etc. CIMS Medica Pvt Ltd has head office at Boomerang Chandivali Farm Road, Chandivali, Mumbai, Maharashtra India.

1.4 COMPETITORS

- Accuro healthcare solutions
- Ge healthcare
- Indigene healthcare
- Sorento healthcare

1.5 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTH

- Printing publication accounts for about 30% of the income of the company.
- Use of strong technology platforms to distribute best value to clients.
- High revenue from online publishing and services
- Has a strong legacy across countries.
- Creativeness, engagement, positive behavior, insight, capacity to improvise, size to improve, modernization, and synergy is the X factor.

WEAKNESS

- Attempting to totally rise above old-style distributing to web based distributing.
- Slow in supporting/receiving to systems in the profoundly aggressive market

OPPORTUNITIES

- Collaborations with several human services associations.
- Development of innovative medicinal services programs expanded store for better social insurance informatics.

THREATS

- High rivalry of asset dissemination to different business advancements.
- Tough rivalry from the other overall players.

1.6 FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPECTUS

The healthcare and Pharmacy Industry in India is on a rising stage and is poised to raise up to \$280 billion by 2020 so one could imagine the uncertain potential by 2050. (Basis: 'Indian Hospital Services Market Outlook' by consultancy RNCOS). Some factors that drives this growth are demographics, rise in awareness levels and availability of medical and healthcare services in India. Along with this the population size of persons over 60 years of age is predictable to grow beyond 194 million. This change in the population will fuel the demand for healthcare facilities in India.

These statistic and monetary variables shared are relied upon to achieve improved social insurance inclusion in India which is required to drive the advancement of the human services and the pharmaceutical zone. Breaking down these developments, online wellbeing retailing will satisfy the dynamic needs of the quickly adjusting mechanical and dimensional requirements of the Indian shoppers later on years. Alongside this 3D Technology may likewise assume a critical job in the human services part in the field of organ substitution The medicinal services industry holds enormous potential and with web based business blasting at present, it will enable the market players to connect with a great many Indians existing in urban just as country territories. The fate of the wellbeing business is by all accounts splendid and will be one of the drivers for advancement of the Indian economy. Internet business/Trade medicinal services will undoubtedly detonate, in the close-by future.

At present-day the presence of not many players in online social insurance space has offered an incredible stage to raise particularly when the interest is tremendous for prevalence item and administrations. Subsequently, there is no confinement to improvement in the human

services e-tail space. The quick selection of advanced innovation and developing shop conduct are changing the internet business space into a basic component of Omni-channel achievement. With the developing normal hope, where 26% of Indian expert doctors oblige an extensive 78% of the provincial populace, the huge topographical spread absolutely comes up short on a successful conveyance instrument. Consequently, web based retailing in social insurance has turned into the quickest expanding fragment to oblige this interest in level I as well as level II, III urban communities and country territories, which has permitted the rustic India the very same determinations as that of urban India promptly alongside the adaptability of picking the attributes that suits his need which could be value, esteem for money and quality, solidness and guarantee all upheld by authentic clients reactions and survey/appraisals.

KEY PEOPLE OF CIMS

- Yasunobu Sakai - Chief Executive Officer
- Masaki Takahata - Chief Financial Officer
- Caroline Walters - People & Culture Director
- Dr.Monica Sood Bhatia - Managing Director
- Yeo Eng Peow - Nominee Director
- Ashley Freedman - Nominee Director
- Yasunobu Sakai – Director
- Kialin Koh – Director

1.7 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

BALANCE SHEET OF CIMS INDIA PVT LTD		
	31-3-17	31-3-16
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES		
STAKEHOLDER'S FUNDS		
Equity Share Capital	403.22	403.05
Preference Share Capital	0	1,515.23
Total Share Capital	403.22	1,918.28
Reserves and Surplus	1,924.86	534.97
Total Reserves and Surplus	1,924.86	534.97
Total Shareholders' Funds	2,328.08	2,453.25
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Long Term Borrowings	547.06	386.25
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	15.9	15.9
Other Long Term Liabilities	130.54	30.14

Long Term Provisions	3.4	1.89
Total Non-Current Liabilities	696.9	434.18
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Short Term Borrowings	97.27	9.9
Trade Payables	32.03	13.63
Other Current Liabilities	69.77	109.22
Short Term Provisions	0.63	0.34
Total Current Liabilities	199.7	133.08
Total Capital And Liabilities	3,224.67	3,020.52
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Tangible Assets	710.27	540.95
Intangible Assets	4.07	5.63
Capital Work-In-Progress	62.96	130.49
Fixed Assets	777.31	677.07
Non-Current Investments	2,137.49	1,999.02
Delayed Tax Assets [Net]	0.74	4.95
Total Non-Current Assets	3,023.20	2,786.18
CURRENT ASSETS		
Current Investments	0	37.74
Inventories	20.69	15.52
Trade Receivables	24.45	14.3
Cash And Cash Equivalents	19.03	98.4
Short Term Loans And Advances	56.3	41.48
Other Current Assets	81.01	26.9
Total Current Assets	201.47	234.33
Total Assets	3,224.67	3,020.52

PROFIT AND LOSS SHEET

PROFIT & LOSS SHEET		
INCOME	31-03-2017	31-03-2016
Revenue from operations(Gross)	371.33	184.35
Revenue from operations(Net)	371.33	184.35
Other Operating Revenues	8.18	4.73
Total Operating Revenues	379.51	189.08
Other Income	30.65	57.3
Total Revenue	410.16	246.38
EXPENSES		
Operating & Direct expenses	120.38	64.26
Changes in stock,WIP,SIT	-5.67	-7.65
Employee benefit Expenses	82.1	49.27
Finance costs	228.33	135.03
Depreciation	67.57	48.09
Other Expenses	229.94	127.09
Total Expenses	722.65	146.1

CHAPTER 2
CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE
REVIEW

2.1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Kinds of Financial Analysis

1. On the basis of material used
2. On the basis of styles

According to this basis financial analysis can be two forms

a) ON THE BASIS OF MATERIAL USED

A) EXTERNAL ANALYSIS:

This examination is finished by the individuals who are pariahs for the corporate term untouchables incorporates speculators, government offices and credit organizations different loan bosses who have no entrance to the inside seconds at the organization. The site of this investigation's for expanded administrative controller over organizations and legislative guidelines uncover at data by the organizations at budget reports.

B) INTERNAL ANALYSIS:

This examination is finished by people that method the books of record and other data connected to the business. The examination is finished relying on the objective to be accomplished through this investigation.

b) ON THE BASIS OF STYLES

A) HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS:

On the off chance that at this sorts at examination, fiscal summaries for a quantities of years, are satisfied and contemplated. The existing year's figures are compassed with the normal or base year the investigation description an examination gives the administration extensive knowledge into levels and zones of solidarity and shortcoming.

B) VERTICAL ANALYSIS:

On the off chance that at this sort of investigation an examination is made at the quantifiable relationship at the different things in the finical statement in a specific information such an examination is helpful in looking at the execution at a few organizations in a similar gathering, or department or offices in the comparative association since this investigation relies upon the information for cone period, this isn't helpful for fitting examination at the organization's budgetary position.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

There are numerous procedures which might be utilized for examining the budget reports. These strategies might be delegated pursues.

ACCOUNTING TECHNIQUES:

Accounting methods okra tool which may use for financial analysis are many such as comparative statement analysis, ratio analysis, trend analysis, value added analysis, common size statement analysis etc. The clients get the techniques to suit their seamier. The bookkeeping procedures which are intended to be utilized for the examination of finance reports.

1) RATIO ANALYSIS:

The gauge the monetary state and execution of a venture the money related investigator needs sure under sticks cone at such rustics every now and again utilized is a proportion or list, seating two pieces at budgetary information to each other's. Proportions, as an apparatus at monetary administration, can be expressed as (a) rate, (b) part, and (c) an expressed correlation between numbers.

As per batty, The term "accounting ratios" is utilized to portray imperative relationship which occur between figures uncovered in monetary record, in a benefit and misfortune account, in a budgetary controller, framework, or in some other chronicled at the bookkeeping association

Financial ratios can be isolated into specific classes on the premise at the things which are utilized for proportions. Four sorts at financial proportion are ordinarily utilized

1. Liquidity ratios
2. Activity ratios and Leverage ratios
3. Profitability ratios

2) COMMON SIZE STATEMENT:

The basic size articulations are known as segment rate proclamations or know as part rate proclamations or vertical explanations. In this method, the aggregate Resources or liabilities and the figure or net deals are taken equivalent to one hundred and the rates at individual things are determined linsey .

In the regular size pay articulation, the net deals are relied upon to be 100% and different things are expressed, as a rate at deals. In like manner in the basic size monetary record the all out resources as absolute liabilities are expected to be 100% and different things at resources and liabilities are conveyed as a rate at this aggregate.

Formula = (analysis amount / base amount of total assets) x 100%

3) COMPARATIVE STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Examination at budget summaries for at least two years is another's methods utilized in breaking down information similar fiscal summaries are explanations at money related position at a business so planned as o position at a business so sear as to give time viewpoint to the thought at different components at budgetary setting exemplified in such articulations for this rationale the asset report and benefit and misfortune the monetary record and benefit and misfortune account are make in near structure, relative proclamations might be made to appear.

- Entire data (rupee amount or money values)
- Rise or decline in absolute data in terms at percentages

Rise or decline in absolute values data in terms at money values.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS PROCESS

1. IDENTIFY THE INDUSTRY ECONOMIC FEATURES

To begin with, choose a regard chain examination for the business—the chain of activities related with the advancement, with the development, assembling and conveyance of the company's items as well as administrations. Techniques models Porter's Five Forces or investigations of financial properties are commonly utilized in this progression.

2. IDENTIFY COMPANY STRATEGIES

Next, look at the kind of the thing/organization being offered by the firm, incorporates the uniqueness of thing, measurement of pay edges, and generation of brand steadfastness and control of costs. Moreover, factors, for instance, stock system compromise; geographic widening and industry augmentation should be considered.

3. ASSES THE VALUE OF THE FIRM'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Review the key spending outlines inside the setting of the reasonable accounting models. In researching money related record accounts, issues, for instance, affirmation, valuation and portrayal are keys to proper evaluation. The focal request should be whether this bookkeeping report is a completed depiction of the affiliation's budgetary status . While surveying the pay explanation, the focal issue is to appropriately assess the idea of benefit as a complete depiction of the affiliation's money related execution. Appraisal of the declaration of cash streams helps in understanding the effect of the affiliation's liquidity position from its assignments, hypotheses and money related activities over the period—fundamentally, where spares began from, where they went, and how the general liquidity of the firm was affected.

4. ANALYSE PRESENT PROFITABILITY AND RISK

This is the place financial experts can really incorporate an impetus in the valuation of the

firm and its spending reports. The most conventionally examination gadgets are key monetary rundown extents associating with liquidity, asset the officials, profitability, and commitment the board/incorporation and peril/exhibit valuation. Concerning efficiency, there are two far reaching request to be requested: how helpful are the techniques of the firm regarding its advantages—free of how the firm subsidizes those focal points—and how productive is the firm from the viewpoint on the esteem speculators. It is in like manner imperative to make sense of how to disaggregate return measures into basic effect all in all, it is fundamental to examine any financial report extents by and large, seeing at the present extents in association with those from earlier periods or as for various affiliations or industry midpoints.

5. PREPARE ESTIMATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Despite the fact that normally testing, budgetary professionals must make reasonable assumptions about the inevitable destiny of the firm (and its industry) and choose how these doubts will affect both the cash streams and the financing. This routinely shows up as expert forma spending rundowns, in perspective on procedures, for instance, the percent of offers approach.

6. VALUE THE FIRM

While there are various valuation approaches, the most notable is a kind of diminished salary technique. These cash streams could be as foreseen benefits, or progressively through and through techniques, for instance, free cash streams to either the esteem holders or on affiliation premise. Diverse systems may join using related valuation or accounting based evaluations, for instance, budgetary regard notwithstanding.

ADVANTAGES OF EFFECTIVE ANALYSIS

- Demonstrate the money related feasibility of a business adventure. Enables you to build a model of how you may perform monetarily if certain procedures, occasions and plans are completed.
- Allow you to manage your business right way and assume responsibility for your income.
- Identifies potential dangers and money shortages to keep the business out of the budgetary inconveniences.
- Allows you to quantify the genuine money related activity of the business against the investigation monetary arrangement and make alteration where vital.
- Provides an estimation of future money needs and whether extra private value or getting is essential.
- Provides a standard against which to quantify future execution.

STATEMENT ANALYSIS -USERS

•**CREDITORS:** Anyone who has advanced assets to an association is excited about its capability to pay back the commitment, in this manner will effort on a couple of pay measures.

•**MANAGEMENT:** The association controller makes an on-going examination of the association's budgetary outcomes, particularly in association with different operational estimations that are not seen by outside components.

•**REGULATORY BODIES:** If an association is transparently held, its spending rundowns are inspected by the Securities and Exchange Commission to check whether its declarations conform to the numerous accounting measures & the principles of the SEC.

•**INVESTORS:** Both present and inevitable theorists look at spending outlines to get some answers regarding an association's ability to keep issuing benefits, or to make salary, or to continue creating at its past rate.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

•**Rachhh Minaxi (2012):** "Execution he has pointed and guided that the fiscal report examination incorporates breaking down the budget summaries to remove information that can help basic leadership". Pg. no.3-88.This investigation depicts the way toward assessing the connection between area parts of the budget reports to get a comprehension of an element's position and execution.

•**Pratheepkanth (2011):** "impact among capital structure and organization's execution or position". Worldwide Journal of Financial Studies 6.1: 13.The examination dependent on optional information was found from the budget report printed by business. He utilized different factual instruments like proportion, connection, relapse examination ANOVA. He decided his examination that the business organizations for the most part rely upon the obligation capital. In this way, they need to pay more intrigue costs.

•**Jighyasu Gaur (2010):** "influence has a negative connection with capital structure" Journal of Operational Research, 244(2), 540-554. The investigation underpins the hypothesis that the influence of a firm negatively affects execution. The other variable, which is working capital proportion, is again an imperative measure since it is the liquidity by which the firm deals with its operational viewpoint. Firms dependably endeavor to diminish the process duration of borrowers and stock in order to pick up however much as could reasonably be expected.

•**Neumann and Roberts (2008):** “financial occasions are indicated more esteem”, This investigation portrays money related measures are given additional incentive over non-budgetary measures and ROI is the single execution gauge to which directors give more weightage.

•**I.M.Pandey (2007):** “Managing Company’s Funds and Profits”. sixth Edition, Pg. no 1.58, The goal of this examination money related factors given in budget summaries seriously which will recommend the activities which one may need to start to improve the association's monetary condition.

•**Marr (2005):** “Planned Management, Leveraging and clarifying your immaterial cost drivers”. The British Accounting Review G32; G17: This section depicts (1) assembling a model of act for every business independently, (2) information gathering, (3) information examination and explanation,(4) recovery and correspondence data.

•**Krishna Prasad Upadhyay (2004):** “assorted sorts of budgetary proportions”. In this examination he utilized dissolvability proportion, liquidity proportion, effectiveness proportion, productivity proportion and valuation proportion. Various estimates like quantifiable profit, return on value, return on resources, acquiring per share, profit per offer, and resource use proportion are utilized to evaluate the benefit of the organizations. He finished up his investigation expressing that the dissolvability position of the two organizations isn't sound and credit creation limit is great in both the organizations in total.

•**Jonas Elmerraji (2003):** “Inspect money related items quickly with proportions”. Pg. no 36-39. This examination characterizes the different direct speculators would prefer to leave their choices to destiny than attempt to manage the terrorizing of monetary proportions. Truly proportions aren't that scary, Even on the off chance that you don't have a degree in business or cash. Utilizing proportions to settle on educated choices in regards to a speculation bodes well, when you realize how make use them.

•**Kakani et al. (2001):** “determinants of firm execution”. Diaries of independent company the executives, 45(1), 5-22. This studey analyzed the determinants of firm execution for 566Indian firms. They apparatus ROA, ROCE, income proportion, Sales to resource, net

overall revenue, net revenue, return on Net worth and so forth., as reliant variable and size, age, influence, working capital proportion, business assemble association and so on., as determinants of firm execution and found that estimate, showcase use and global broadening had a positive connection with market valuation for firms. A company's proprietorship creation, predominantly the dimension of value possession by nearby money related Institutions and Dispersed open investors, and the influence of the firm were essential variables influencing its monetary execution.

•**Zopounidis (2000):** “money related proportion investigations for assessing little and medium size undertakings execution”. *Diary of Banking and Finance* 37, no.3: 927-936. This examination proposed methodological structure dependent on budgetary proportion investigations for evaluating little and medium size endeavors execution, Hsieh and Wang (2001) in their investigation analyzed and concentrated on the need of picking applicable monetary proportions for the assurance of examination. They proposed new technique for finding helpful money related proportion and moreover underscored that industry contrasts in item, in size and have its very own one of a kind business rehearses and inward and outside circumstance hence financial proportion examination ought to accord business which suit it the most.

•**Hitchings (1999):** “ratio checked is a complex and valued tool”. *journal of the operative Research Society* 1-17. In this study realized that ratio examination is a complex and valued tool in credit assessment which is to estimate the capability of a mortgagor to meet its debt obligations.

•**Bollen (1999):** “Ratio Variables in info analysis”. This study describes the ratios as indices of concepts; a problem can arise if it is retreated on other indices or variables that hold a common component.

•**Kennedy and Muller (1998):** "budget summaries are a push to oversee the significance and importance of fiscal reports actualities". in *The Finnish Journal of Business Finances* pg., no 1.3. This investigation depicts the that the gauge might be made of the prospects for future income, ability to pay premium and Debt maturates (both present and long haul) and benefit and sound profit approach.

•**Atkinson et al. (1997):** "The Impact of Budgets". S. Imprint, Management Accounting. This examination comprehends and survey the esteem got from providers and workers, the esteem given by the partners and the proficiency of procedures connected in the financial element and its vital properties. Along these lines, we can say that execution estimation assumes the job of coordination, watching and analysis of financial element's exercises.

•**Epstein and Manzon (1997):** " Translating Strategy vigorously. The board Accounting Vol". 79.This investigation estimating execution ought to incorporate more non-monetary pointers to supplement the money related ones, specifically as to client sentiment and execution of inside procedures

•**Jagannadha Rao (1991):** “ financial performance of the company is the cumulative result”. Pg. no 33.This study states that there is poor condition of financial performance of the corporation is the cumulative result of unfavorable factors such as continuous low capacity utilization of the units, fall in sugar recovery in some of the units, poor operational performance, high cane price advised by the State Government and paid up by the company, low levy price of sugar.

•**Moore and Atkinson (1961):** "association between capacity to pay and money related extent" Wiley online Library, Abacus 43.3: 332-357.This shows eventual outcomes of extent examination sway the acquiring limit of firms. They illuminated the association between mental model and corporate character of money related extents and find that since a long time back settled organization keep up progressively conspicuous liquidity and dissolvability extents.

•**Fitzpatrick(1932):** "unmistakable kind of extents examination". Journal of the Operational Research Society 62.4: 608-615.This examination depicts that thirteen unmistakable sort of extents examination 120 failed firms and found that three out of thirteen extents predict the failure of firms with accurate exactness while diverse extents also exhibited some estimate control.

•**Gilman, (1925):** "extent examination". Journal of cash related organizations investigate 28.1: 15-42. This examination portrays the (1) extents are bond with time and changed as time passed so can't be interpreted (2) extents are not ordinary measure for evaluating the execution

associations (3) extents adequately impact the mind of watchers and hide the reasonable position and (4) extents swing commonly that moreover impact the unwavering quality

•**Bliss (1923):** "extents and made absolute model reliant on the extents". The purpose behind this examination principal relationship inside the business is shown by the extents and made complete model subject to the extents. The reason show was not grow but instead breathed life into others to start tackling this theory show was not grow yet rather impelled

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 TITLE OF STUDY

A Study on Financial Statement Analysis with reference to Cims Medica India Private Limited.

3.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The centrality of a legitimate money related investigation in any modern concern can't be overemphasized. Under the present inflationary condition, investigation of funds is maybe more essential than even administration of benefit and this requires most extreme consideration and endeavors of the account administrator. It needs watchful consideration as every one of its segments require diverse kinds of treatment and it tosses steady consideration on exercise of aptitude and judgment, mindfulness of monetary pattern and so forth., because of earnestness and complicacy the fundamental significance of the examination.

The counter inflationary measure taken up by the Government, making a tight cash condition has set investigation of the funds in the most testing zone of the board and it requires a one of a kind ability for its administration. Today, the issue of overseeing Cash has the acknowledgment of discrete substance, so its examination and the board is of significant significance to both interior and outside expert to pass judgment on the present position of the business concerns.

3.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Financial summary examination is used to find the examples and associations between spending report things. Both inside organization and outside the organization (demonstrate as inspectors, leasers, government and examiners) of the financial reports must to figure/find an association's productivity, liquidity, and dissolvability. The most broadly observed techniques used for cash correlated clarification examination are design examination, common size verbalizations, and extent examination. These strategies fuse tallies and examinations of the results to recorded association data, contenders, or industry midpoints to choose the relative quality and execution of the association being researched.

3.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- (i) To analyze the earning capability or profitability of the company.
- (ii) To analyses and compare the financial position of the company for every two year.
- (iii) To measure the short term as well as long term creditworthiness position of the firm.
- (iv) To determine the liquidity position of the company based on the turnover.

3.5 SCOPE OF STUDY

The degree is to drive noteworthy utilization of hypothesis for genuine usage. As the examination is focusing on distinguishing the present capability of the organization money related administration techniques and points, we recognize the best budgetary investigation strategy to be conveyed to improve the organization's approach to decide their benefit.

This examination offers knowledge to the administration of high esteem things and low esteem things. This investigation additionally gives the thought regarding modern exertion and addressable towards keeping up the viable money related examination measures.

3.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH

Research is a strategy in which the analysts wish to discover the final product for a given issue & along these lines the arrangement helps in forecasting game-plan. The examination has been all around characterized as “A cautious report or enquiry particularly through scan for new realities in part of information”

RESEARCH DESIGN

The examination configuration utilized in this task is Analytical/intelligent in nature the technique utilizing, which analyst needs to utilize certainties, data officially accessible, and investigate these to make a basic assessment of the execution.

TYPES OF RESEARCH

Descriptive research

DATA COLLECTION

• SECONDARY DATA

- From the annual reports maintained by the organization/company such as Statement of the profit and loss Balance sheets
- Books and journals pertaining to the topic.
- Data are collected from the company website.

3.7 LIMITATIONS

1. NOT A SUBSTITUTE OF JUDGEMENT

An examination of fiscal report can't occur of quality choice. It is just a way to achieve ends/results. At last, the choices or judgment are taken by a participated individual or examiner on his/her knowledge and expertise.

2. BASED ON HISTORICAL DATA

Just past data of bookkeeping data is combined into the finance reports, which are dissected. The future cannot be much the same as past. Consequently, the study of fiscal reports can't give a

premise to planning, upcoming gauge, foreseeing, and arranging.

3.PROBLEM IN COMPARABILITY

The measure of business concern is changing as per the volume of exchanges. Hence, the figures of various budget reports lose the normal for similarity.

4.RELIABILITY OF FIGURES

Some of the time, the segments of the fiscal summaries are changed by window dressing. Provided that this is true, the examination of budget summaries results in false or inane.

5. DIFFERENT PROCEDURES OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCING

The end heap of rough material is resolved at purchase cost. The end heap of finished things is a motivation at market cost or cost esteems whichever is less. At the point when all is said in done, the end stock is regarded at expense or market esteem whichever less is. It suggests that the end heap of unrefined material is regarded at expense or market esteem whichever less is. So; an expert should keep in view these concentrations while making examination and illumination by and large the results would bamboozle.

6. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING METHODS

There should be uniform accounting techniques and frameworks for number of years. In case there are ordinary changes, the fig of different periods will be unprecedented and uncommon. In such a case, the examination has no regard and sense.

7. CHANGES IN THE VALUE OF MONEY

The procuring impact of money is diminished from one year to other year on account of extension. It produces issues in relative examination of monetary outlines of different years.

8. LIMITATIONS OF THE TOOLS APPLICATION FOR ANALYSIS

There are diverse instruments utilized by an investigator for an examination. Despite the fact that, the use of a specific instrument or procedure depends on the aptitude and routine with regards to the examiner. In the event that an inadmissible gadget or strategy is connected, absolutely, the outcomes are misdirecting.

9. NO VALUATION OF MANAGERIAL ABILITY

The aftereffects of the investigation of fiscal reports ought not to be taken as an suggestion of fortunate or unfortunate administration. Subsequently, the administrative capacity can't be estimated by examination.

10. CHANGE OF BUSINESS SITUATION

The circumstances and conditions of one firm can never be like another firm. Also, the business condition and conditions of one year to resulting can never be comparable. Subsequently, it is hard for investigation and correlation of one firm with another.

CHAPTER SCHEME

Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the introduction of the project, industry profile and company profile; promoters, products/services profile areas of operation, mission and quality policy, infrastructure facilities, SWOT analysis, future growth and prospects.

Chapter 2: CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND & LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter describes background of the study, literature survey with the research gap of the project.

Chapter 3: RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter describes problem statement, need of study, objectives, research methodology, limitations, scope of the project, chapter organisation.

Chapter 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Analysis and interpretation of financial statements and financial ratios is covered here.

Chapter 5: FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Summary of findings, Conclusion and Suggestions is covered under this chapter

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Annexure – Snapshot of Model & Financial Statements

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

HOW TO WRITE A COMPANY S FINANCIAL ANALYSIS?

Composing an organization's money related examination can be important to decide if to put resources into the organization. There is no particular strategy for doing as such and introduction styles with shift, yet key segments ought to be incorporated into any budgetary examination. Simply after cautiously updating every one of the segments can an end be drawn with respect to the organization's monetary wellbeing and execution?

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The initial step to making a budgetary investigation of any organization is to acquire something like three years of fiscal reports, albeit five years' value is inert. Budget summaries can be effectively gotten from the organization's yearly report or SEC filling through the EDGAR database (See assets). Contingent upon the size ,idea of the organization, an assortment of fiscal reports might be accessible. All organizations ought to have their asset report and pay proclamation: - be that as it may, greater organizations additionally may have an income articulation just as investor's value explanation for audit. Get all announcement, If conceivable. Survey all announcements and searched for any immense changes, developments or anomalies. Peruse the joined notes, if accessible, for clarifications.

ACCOUNTING REPORT AND INCOME STATEMENTS

As the name infers, the accounting report demonstrates the harmony between the organization's advantages, liabilities and investor value. When making a budgetary investigation, give explicit consideration to any noteworthy moves in a critical position. For instance, did the organization's obligation rate rise recognizably or resources decay as of late? The pay proclamation is for the most part the organization's benefit and misfortune articulation. An organization whose exhibition is well and is monetarily solid should demonstrate a predictable upward pattern on the pay proclamation.

HOW OFTEN SHOULD I PREPARE A FINANCIAL ANALYSIS?

How frequently you dissect will rely upon the conditions of your business and where it is position in the business life cycle. In the event that you are wanting to begin a business, you will build up a yearly budgetary examination as a piece of your achievability concentrate to demonstrate that the business is practical.

Month to month or Weekly investigation might be essential when the business is simply beginning

or if the business is encountering challenges or fast development. Visit investigation enables you to intently screen your figures and create techniques to redress any issues before they become a noteworthy issue. Moving month to month or quarterly figure might be progressively suitable for a steady, develop business.

You ought to consistently quantify and screen the execution of your business and contrast your money related investigation and the real as they become accessible. In the event that vital, modify your examination to mirror the changes.

1. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Comparative budget summary demonstrates the budgetary circumstance of various timeframe. The substance of money related position are appeared in a similar structure in order to give thought of monetary position at least 2 periods. Two budget reports (accounting report and salary articulation) are set up in a relative structure for money related examination purposes or for correlation. These announcements permit an inside and out investigation of money related position working outcomes.

The comparative statement can show:

1. Complete figures (rupee sums). 2. Adjustments in total figures i.e., increase or decline in total figures. 3. Total information as rates. 4. Rise or decline regarding rates.

Similarly, near figures will demonstrate the pattern and heading of money related position and working outcome.

a) COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT:

Comparative Financial Statement examination gives data to survey the method for change in the business. Budget summary are exhibited date for a specific date for a specific timeframe. The budget summary Balance Sheet determines the monetary position as toward the finish of a bookkeeping period and the fiscal summary. Pay Statement demonstrates the working and non – working results for a period. Yet, cash related supervisors and top administration are additionally keen on knowing whether the business is moving in a great circumstance or a negative heading. In dissecting along these lines near budget report are orchestrated.

Relative Financial Statement Analysis is also recognized as Horizontal examination. The Comparative Financial Statement gives data around at least multi year's figures just as any ascent or decay from the earlier year's figure and its level of increment or diminishing. This sort of examination helps in knowing the real quality and shortcomings.

The pay proclamation tells net benefit or total deficit by virtue of activities. A relative salary

explanation will show the supreme figures for at least two periods. The supreme change starting with one period then onto the next and whenever wanted. The adjustment regarding rates. Since, the figures for two additional periods are appeared; the peruser can rapidly determine whether deals have risen or diminished, regardless of whether cost of offers has expanded or diminished and so on.

b) COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET:

Comparative accounting report as on at least two unique dates can be utilized for correlation of advantages and liabilities and discovering any expansion or decrease in those things. In this manner while in a solitary monetary record accentuation is on current position. It is on change or adjustment in the near monetary record. Such monetary record is exceptionally valuable in examining the patterns and development in an endeavor.

There are two principle kinds of advantages: current resources and non-current resources are to be spent or changed over into money inside one business cycle – normally treated as a year. Three huge current resources things found on the monetary record are speculators typically are pulled in to organizations with a lot of money on their accounting reports. All things considered, money offers insurance against tough occasions, and it additionally gives organizations more choice for future improvement. Creating money holds regularly flag solid organization execution. Certainly, it demonstrates that money is amassing so rapidly that administration doesn't have sufficient energy to make sense of how to make utilization of it. A declining money heap could be an indication of inconvenience. All things considered, if loads of money are more utilization of the organization's monetary record. Financial specialists need to inquire as to why the cash isn't being put to utilize. Money could be there in light of the fact that administration has come up short on speculation risks or is excessively short – located to recognize how to manage the money.

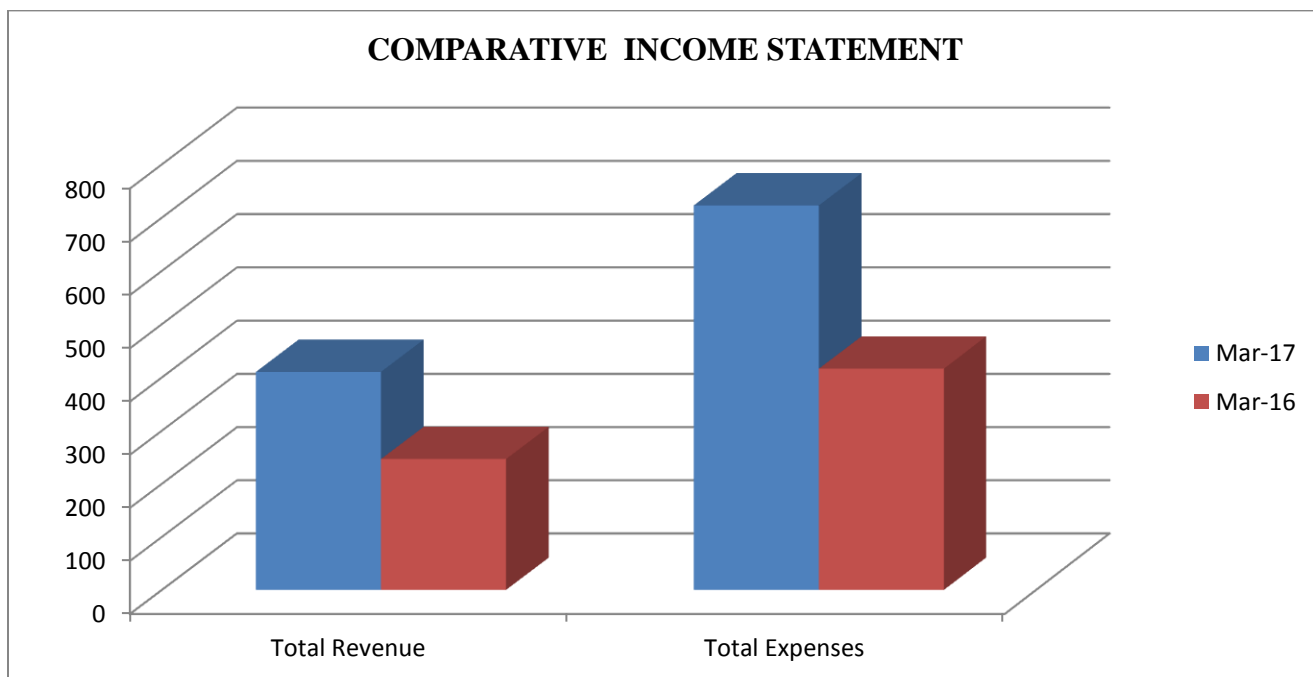
Commitments the firm should pay inside a year, for example, installment inferable from venders. Non-current liabilities, then, clarified what the association owes in a year or additional time. You for the most part need to see an administration measure of obligation. At the point when obligation levels are diminishing, that is a decent sign.

TABLE NO: 4.1**COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT AS ON 31-3-2016 & 31-3-2017(IN CRORE)**

	31-03-2017	31-03-2016	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
INCOME				
Revenue from Operations [Gross]	371.33	184.35	186.98	50.35
Revenue from Operations [Net]	371.33	184.35	186.98	50.35
Other Operating Revenues	8.18	4.73	3.45	42.18
Total Operating Revenues	379.51	189.08	190.43	0.5018
Other Income	30.65	57.3	-26.65	-0.8695
Total Revenue	410.16	246.38	163.78	0.3993
EXPENSES				
Operating and Direct Expenses	120.38	64.26	56.12	0.4662
Changes In Inventories Of FG,WIP And SIT	-5.67	-7.65	1.98	-0.3492
Employee Benefit Expenses	82.1	49.27	32.83	0.3999
Finance Costs	228.33	135.03	93.3	0.4086
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	67.57	48.09	19.48	0.2883
Other Expenses	229.94	127.09	102.85	0.4473
Total Expenses	722.65	416.1	306.55	0.4242
Profit/Loss before Exceptional items & Tax	312.48	169.72	-142.76	0.4569
Exceptional Items	359.19	0	359.19	1
Profit/Loss Before Tax	46.71	169.72	216.43	4.6335
Tax expenses-continued operations				
Current Tax	0.74	0	0.74	1
Less: MAT Credit Entitlement	0.74	0	0.74	1
Total Tax Expenses	0	0	0	0
Profit/Loss After Tax and Before Unexpected Items	46.71	169.72	216.43	4.6335
Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	46.71	169.72	216.43	4.6335
Profit/Loss for The Period	46.71	169.72	216.43	4.6335

GRAPH NO:4.1

GRAPH STATING COMPARITIVE INCOME STATEMENT AS ON 31-3-16 & 31-3-17



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The total profit/loss to income statement was -169.72 cr in the year 2016 and in the year 2017, the profit was 46.71 were in 2017 profit is increased to (Rs) 216.43. Thus the profit to balance sheet is increased. Comparative Income statement reveals that the sales have increased by Rs 186.98cr i.e. 50.35%. The total expenditure is increased by Rs 306.55 i.e. 44.73%

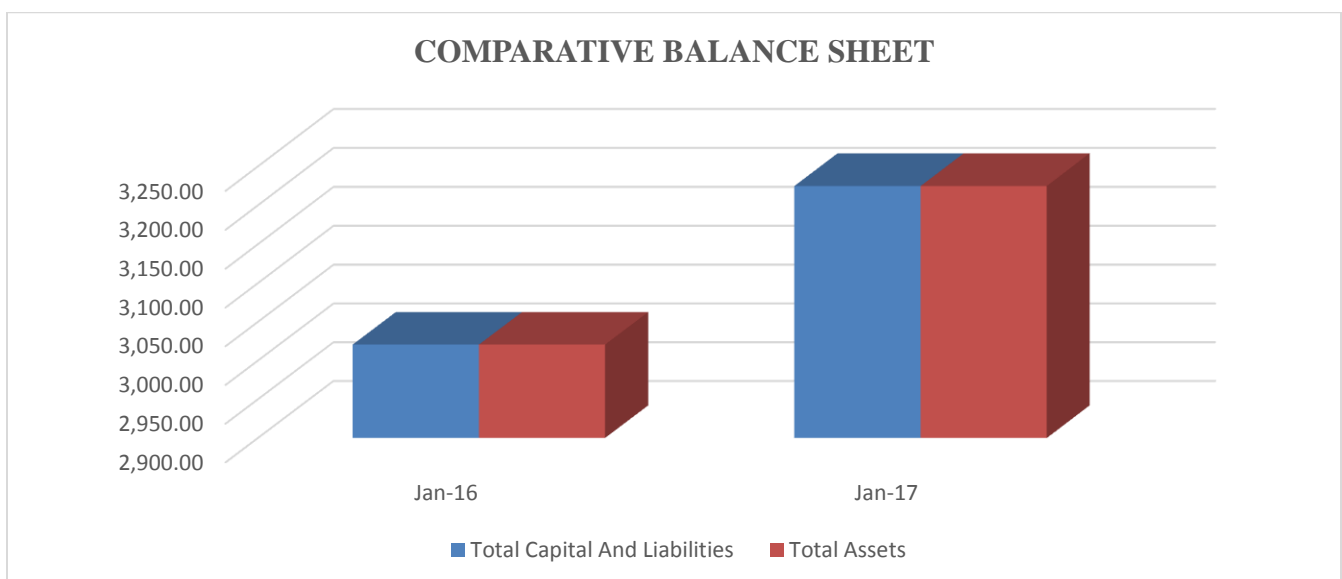
TABLE NO: 4.2**TABLE STATING COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-3-2016 & 31-3-2017**

	31-3-2017	31-3-2016	Increase/ Decrease	% Increase/ Decrease
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	403.22	403.05	0.17	0.042161
Preference Share Capitals	0	1,515.2	-1515.23	0
Total Share Capital	403.22	1,918.2	-1515.06	-3.7574
Reserves and Surplus	1,924.86	534.97	1389.89	72.21
Total Reserves and Surplus	1,924.86	534.97	1389.89	72.21
Total Shareholders' Funds	2,328.08	2,453.2	-125.17	-5.38
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	547.06	386.25	160.81	29.40%
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	15.9	15.9	0	0.00%
Other Long Term Liabilities	130.54	30.14	100.4	76.91%
Long Term Provisions	3.4	1.89	1.51	44.41%
Total Non-Current Liabilities	696.9	434.18	262.72	37.70%
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	97.27	9.9	87.37	89.82%
Trade Payables	32.03	13.63	18.4	57.45%
Other Current Liabilities	69.77	109.22	-39.45	-56.54%
Short Term Provisions	0.63	0.34	0.29	46.03%
Total Current Liabilities	199.7	133.08	66.62	33.36%
Total Capital And Liabilities	3,224.67	3,020.5	204.15	6.33%
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	710.27	540.95	169.32	23.84%
Intangible Assets	4.07	5.63	-1.56	-38.33%
Capital Work-In-Progress	62.96	130.49	-67.53	-107.26%
Fixed Assets	777.31	677.07	100.24	12.90%

Non-Current Investments	2,137.49	1,999.0	138.47	6.48%
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0.74	4.95	-4.21	568.92%
Other Non-Current Assets	107.67	105.14	2.53	2.35%
Total Non-Current Assets	3,023.20	2,786.1	237.02	7.84%
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	0	37.74	-37.74	0.00%
Inventories	20.69	15.52	5.17	24.99%
Trade Receivables	24.45	14.3	10.15	41.51%
Cash And Cash Equivalents	19.03	98.4	-79.37	417.08%
Short Term Loans And Advances	56.3	41.48	14.82	26.32%
Other Current Assets	81.01	26.9	54.11	66.79%
Total Current Assets	201.47	234.33	-32.86	-16.31%
Total Assets	3,224.67	3,020.5	204.15	6.33%

GRAPH NO: 4.2

GRAPH STATING COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-3-2016 & 31-3-2017



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The overall of the corporate was Rs. 3224.67 cr with the year 2017 and Rs. 3020.52 cr with the year 2016. There is a rise of Rs. 204.15cr i.e. 6.33%. Comparative record reveals that reserve and surplus has Rs.1924.86 cr with in the year 2017and 534.97 with in the year 2016. There is a rise of Rs. 1389.89cr i.e. 72.21% has the corporate inflated reserves and surplus to satisfy future and uncertainties. The corporate has return preference share in the year 2017.

2. COMMON SIZE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

A typical size budget report demonstrates all things as rates of a typical base figure instead of as supreme numerical figures. This kind of budget report is simple examination between organizations or between timespans for a similar organization. The qualities on the basic size explanation are passed on as proportions or rates of an announcement part, for example, income.

a) COMMON SIZE INCOME STATEMENT

The pay proclamation (otherwise called the benefit and shortfall "P&L" articulation) gives an outline of streams of offers, costs, and total compensation amid the revealing time frame. The salary proclamation condition in deals, short costs and modifications, rises to total compensation. In this way, the regular size salary proclamation characterizes all things as a level of offers. Regular Size term is frequently utilized while investigating components of the pay proclamation, yet the accounting report and the income explanation can likewise be communicated as a typical size articulation

b) COMMON SIZE BALANCE SHEET STATEMENT

The monetary record gives a depiction rundown of the company's benefits, liabilities and investors' value for the revealing time frame. A typical size accounting report is set up with a similar rationale as the regular size pay articulation. The accounting report count is resources breaks even with liabilities in addition to investors' value.

Subsequently, experts characterize the accounting report as a level of advantages. Another adaptation of the regular size monetary record indicates resource details as a level of all out resources, liabilities as a level of all out liabilities and value as a level of all out investors' value.

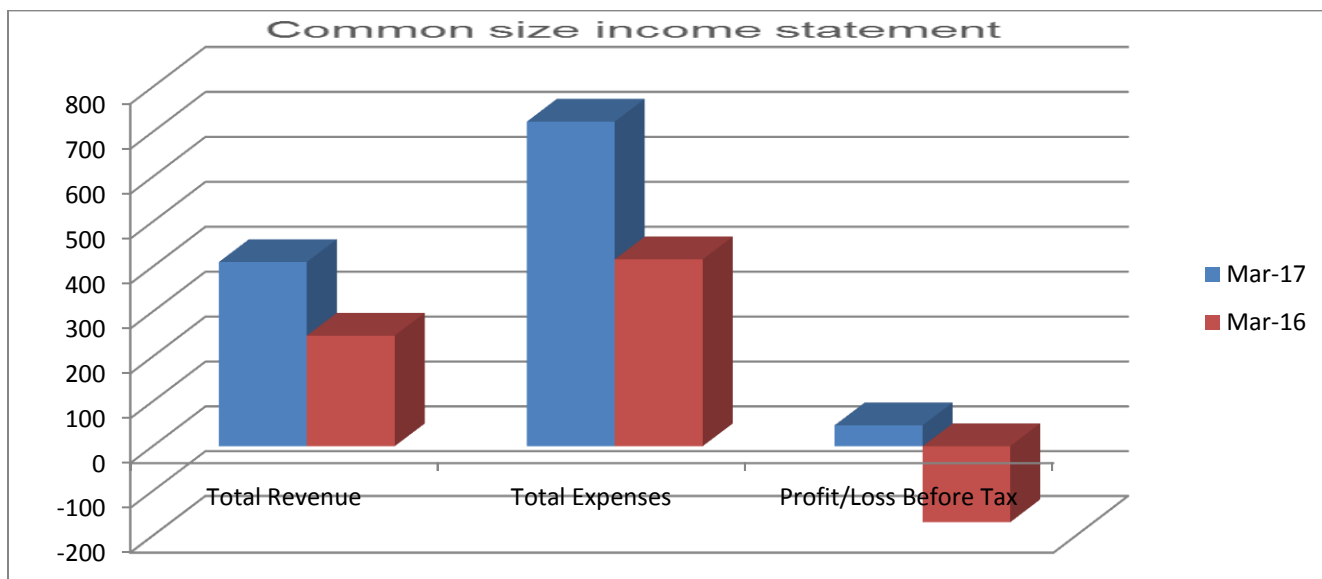
TABLE NO:4.3**TABLE STATING COMMON SIZE INCOME STATEMENT AS ON 31-3-2016 & 31-3-**

INCOME	31-03-2017	%change	31-03-2016	% change
Revenue from Operations [Gross]	371.33	100	184.35	100
Revenue from Operations [Net]	371.33	100	184.35	100
Other Operating Revenues	8.18	2.202892	4.73	2.565772
Total Operating Revenues	379.51	102.2029	189.08	102.5658
Other Income	30.65	8.254114	57.3	31.08218
Total Revenue	410.16	110.457	246.38	133.648
EXPENSES				
Operating and Direct Expenses	120.38	32.4186	64.26	34.85761
Alterations In Inventories Of FG,WIP And SIT	-5.67	-1.52694	-7.65	-4.14972
Employee Benefit Expenses	82.1	22.10971	49.27	26.72634
Finance Costs	228.33	61.48978	135.03	73.24654
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	67.57	16.47406	48.09	26.08625
Other Expenses	229.94	61.92336	127.09	68.93952
Total Expenses	722.65	194.6113	416.1	225.712
Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, Unexpected Items and Tax	-312.48	-84.1516	-169.72	-92.064
Exceptional Items	359.19	96.73067	0	0
Profit/Loss Before Tax	46.71	12.57911	-169.72	-92.064

2017

GRAPH NO:4.3

GRAPH STATING COMMON SIZE INCOME STATEMENT AS ON 31-3-16 & 31-3-2017



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table we can analyse that in the year 2017 total revenue fund has 110.457% and total expenses are 194.611%. Profit /loss are 12.57% .Common size income statement reveal how much percentage of total revenue and how much is total expenses clearly.

TABLE NO:4.4

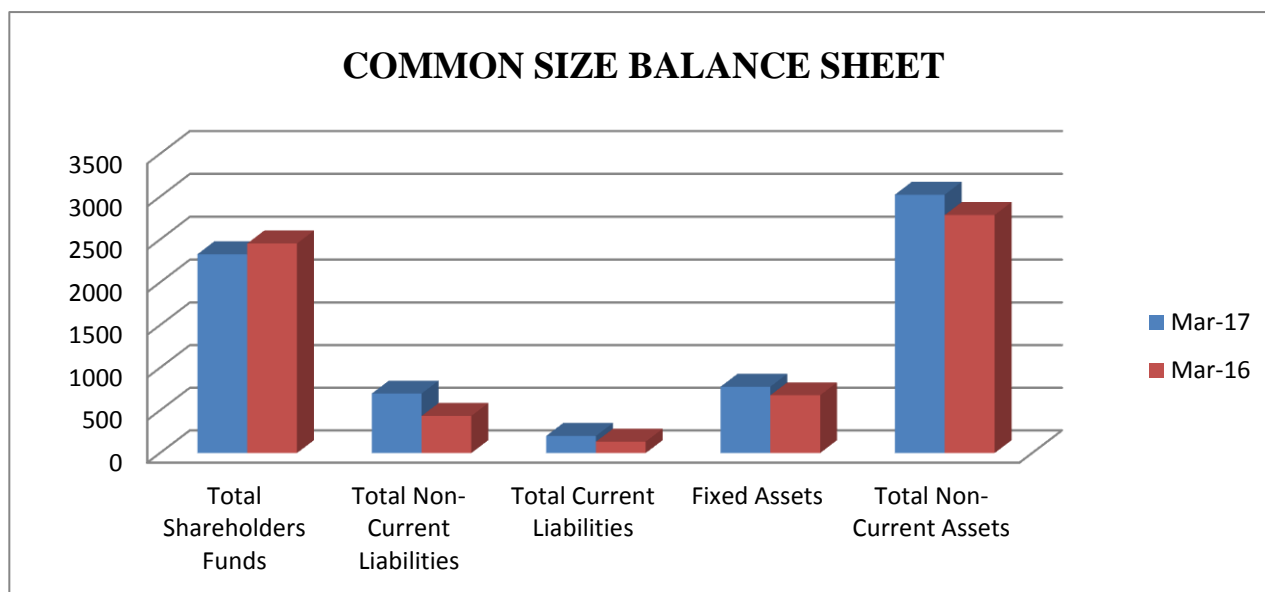
TABLE STATING COMMON SIZE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-3-2016 & 31-3-2017

	31-3-2017	change in %	31-3-2016	change in %
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES				
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	403.22	12.50	403.05	13.34
Preference Share Capital	0.00	0.00	1,515.23	50.16
Total Share Capital	403.22	12.50	1,918.28	63.51
Reserves and Surplus	1924.86	59.69	534.97	17.71
Total Reserves and Surplus	1924.86	59.69	534.97	17.71
Total Shareholders' Funds	2328.08	72.20	2,453.25	81.22

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	547.06	16.96	386.25	12.79
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	15.90	0.49	15.9	0.53
Other Long Term Liabilities	130.54	4.05	30.14	1.00
Long Term Provisions	3.40	0.11	1.89	0.06
Total Non-Current Liabilities	696.90	21.61	434.18	14.37
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	97.27	3.02	9.9	0.33
Trade Payables	32.03	0.99	13.63	0.45
Other Current Liabilities	69.77	2.16	109.22	3.62
Short Term Provisions	0.63	0.02	0.34	0.01
Total Current Liabilities	199.70	6.19	133.08	4.41f
Total Capital And Liabilities	3224.67	100.00	3,020.52	100.00
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	710.27	22.03	540.95	17.91
Intangible Assets	4.07	0.13	5.63	0.19
Capital Work-In-Progress	62.96	1.95	130.49	4.32
Fixed Assets	777.31	24.11	677.07	22.42
Non-Current Investments	2137.49	66.29	1,999.02	66.18
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	0.74	0.02	4.95	0.16
Other Non-Current Assets	107.67	3.34	105.14	3.48
Total Non-Current Assets	3023.20	93.75	2,786.18	92.24
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	0.00	0.00	37.74	1.25
Inventories	20.69	0.64	15.52	0.51
Trade Receivables	24.45	0.76	14.3	0.47
Cash And Cash Equivalents	19.03	0.59	98.4	3.26
Short Term Loans And Advances	56.30	1.75	41.48	1.37
Other Current Assets	81.01	2.51	26.9	0.89
Total Current Assets	201.47	6.25	234.33	7.76
Total Assets	3224.67	100.00	3,020.52	100.00

GRAPH NO: 4.4

GRAPH STATING COMMON SIZE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-3-2016 & 31-3-2017



ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

From the above table we can analyse that in the year 2017 shareholders fund has 72.20% and loan funds are 16.96%. Fixed assets are 24.11% and current assets are 6.25%. Common size balance sheet reveals how much percentage of total assets is invested in fixed assets and current assets.

3. PROPORTION ANALYSIS

Proportion examination is one of the practices for monetary investigation where proportions are used as a measuring stick for calculating the money related condition and performance of association. Proportion examination was spearheaded by Alexander divider who offered an arrangement of proportion investigation in the year 1909.

a) CURRENT RATIO / PROPORTION

Is a marker of strong promise to meet its transient liabilities. Current proportion is clarified as “monetary security since it demonstrates the degree of the working capital which is the advantages surpasses the present liabilities. As expressed before a higher current proportion would demonstrate in adequate work of assets while a poor present proportion is a hazard flag the administration. It demonstrates the business is deals previous its sources. The thought proportion is 2:1.

Current ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities

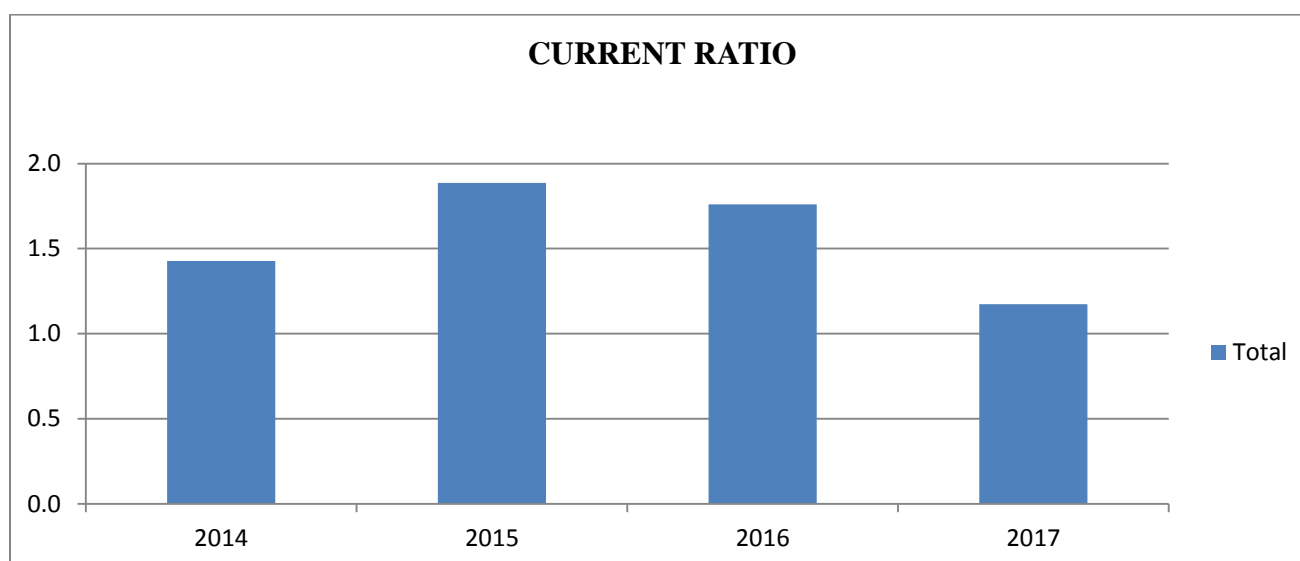
TABLE NO: 4.5

TABLE STATING CURRENT RATIO

YEAR	CURRENT ASSETS	CURRENT LIABILITIES	RATIO
2014	85.44	59.82	1.4
2015	153.95	81.59	1.9
2016	234.33	133.08	1.8
2017	201.47	199.7	1

GRAPH NO: 4.5

GRAPH STATING CURRENT RATIO



INTERPRETATION:

The perfect current proportion is 2:1

From the above figuring it is induced that present resources for recovering current liabilities are all the additional amid the year 2014 and later begins expanding amid the year 2015 and 2016. However, later it begins diminishing amid the year 2017 which demonstrates that present resources are more than current liabilities.

b) LIQUID RATIO OR CASH RATIO

Fluid Ratio is likewise called Acid test proportion. This is the proportion of fluid liabilities and fluid resources. The fluid resources are the advantages that are changed into money and contain

money adjusts, charges receivables, Debtors and momentary ventures. (Stock) and prepaid costs are excluding in fluid proportion. Fluid risk incorporates all obligations barring bank overdraft the perfect proportion is 0.5:1.

Liquid Ratio = Quick Assets / Current Liabilities

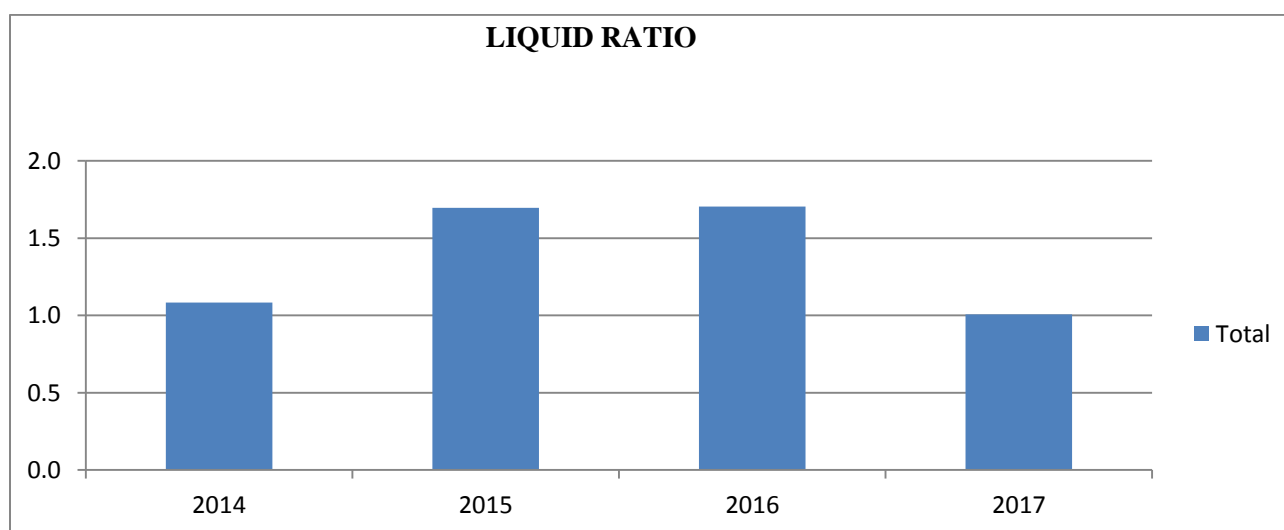
TABLE NO: 4.6

TABLE STATING LIQUID RATIO

YEAR	LIQUID ASSETS	CURRENT LIABILITIES	RATIO
2014	85.44	59.82	1.1
2015	146.53	81.59	1.7
2016	218.81	133.08	1.7
2017	180.78	199.7	1

GRAPH NO: 4.6

GRAPH STATING LIQUID RATIO



INTERPRETATION

The perfect fluid proportion is 1:1

From the above said table uncovers that the fluid proportion amid the year 2016-2017 for the most part demonstrates expanding pattern yet in 2017 it begin diminishing. Fluid resources are sufficient to meet the present liabilities. This demonstrates the fluid position of benefits is observed to be exceptionally great.

c) DEBT EQUITY RATIO

This proportion is decide long haul dissolvability position of an organization. Obligation value proportion is otherwise called "outside inner value proportion". The proportion is determined to gauge the overall part of pariahs/outside assets and investors" reserves put resources into the organization. The best value proportion demonstrates the long haul money related position of an association. A lower obligation value proportion shows that an organization as a superior ability to meet in duties. Obligation Equity Ratio = Long-Term Debts/Shareholders Funds

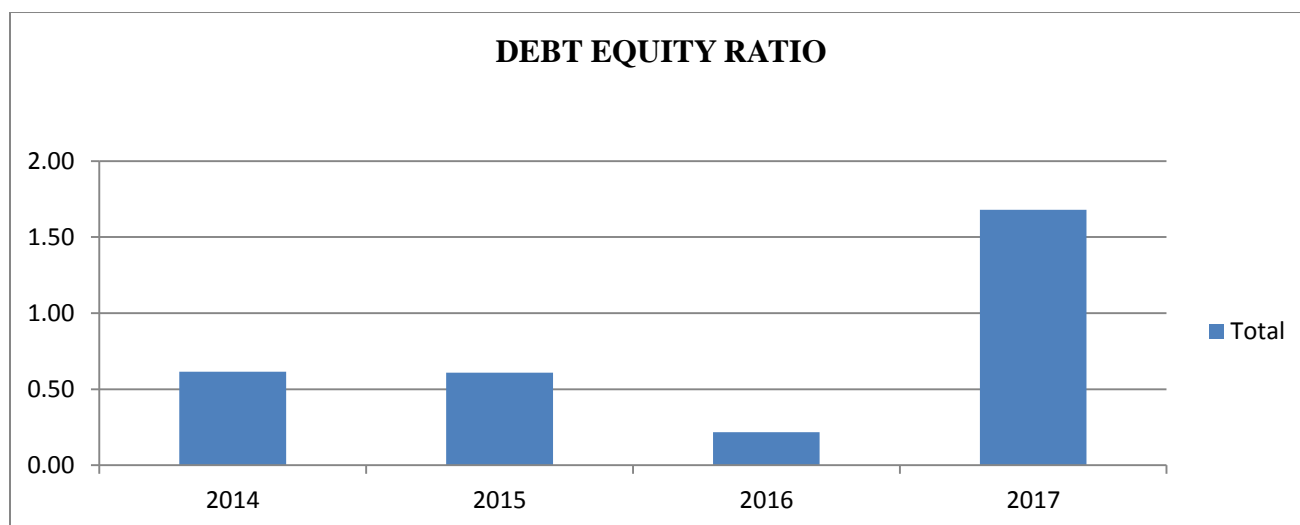
TABLE NO:4.7

TABLE STATING DEBT EQUITY RATIO

YEAR	LONG PERIOD DEBTS	SHAREHOLD FUNDS	RATIO
2014	230	374.53	0.61
2015	301.79	495.98	0.61
2016	416.66	1918.28	0.22
2017	677.6	403.22	1.68

GRAPH NO:4.7

GRAPH STATING DEBT EQUITY RATIO



INTERPRETATION

A perfect obligation value proportion is "1" From the above figuring it is seen that obligation value proportion is steady amid the year 2014 and 2015 and later it begins diminishing amid the year 2016 and

finally it expanded in the year 2017. This uncovers the obligation is less when looked at the proprietors finance in the year 2017.

d)ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO

Resource turnover (all out resource turnover) is money related proportions that figure the proficiency of an establishment's utilization of its advantages for item deals. It is a proportion of how well administration is utilizing the assets available to its to advance deals. The proportion computes the profitability of an organization's benefits.

Assets Turnover = Revenue or net sales / Average Total Assets OR In Days = 365 / Assets Turnover

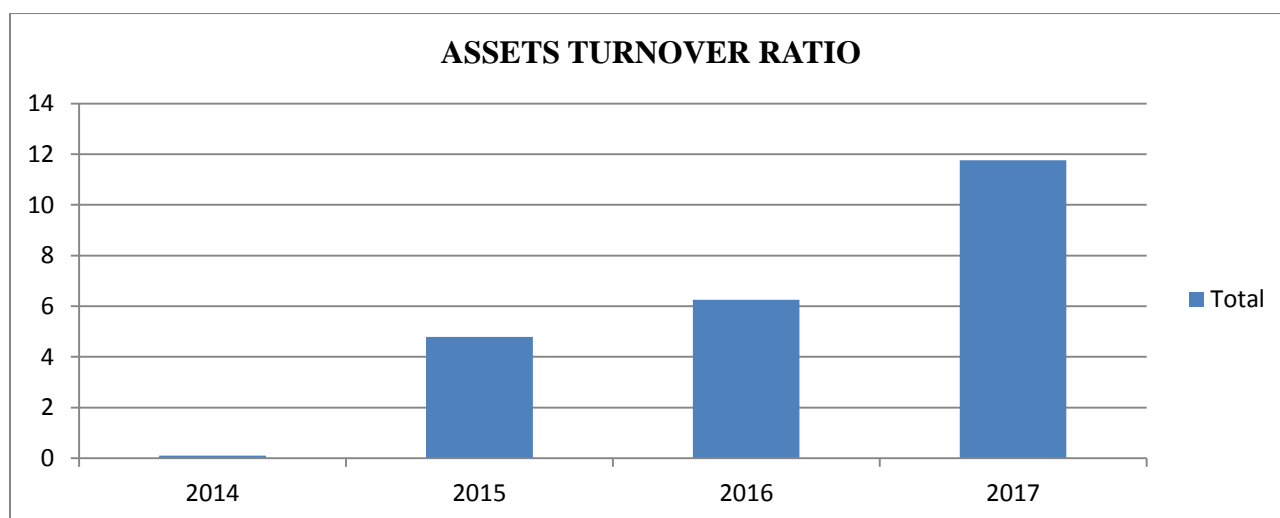
TABLE NO:4.8

TABLE STATING ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	NET SALES	AVERAGE TOTAL ASSETS	RATIO
2014	0.89	767.87	0.11
2015	51.8	1105.12	4.79
2016	184.35	3020.52	6.25
2017	371.33	3224.67	11.76

GRAPH NO:4.8

GRAPH STATING ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is obtained that the ratio during the year 2014, it is rise during the year 2015 and the next year 2016 and 2017 it starts increasing which indicates that there is an efficient utilization of resources of a business concern.

e) INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

Inventory turnover is a ratio show in what way several times a company has traded & substituted inventory during a given period.

Calculating inventory turnover can help industries make better choices on pricing / trade/marketing.

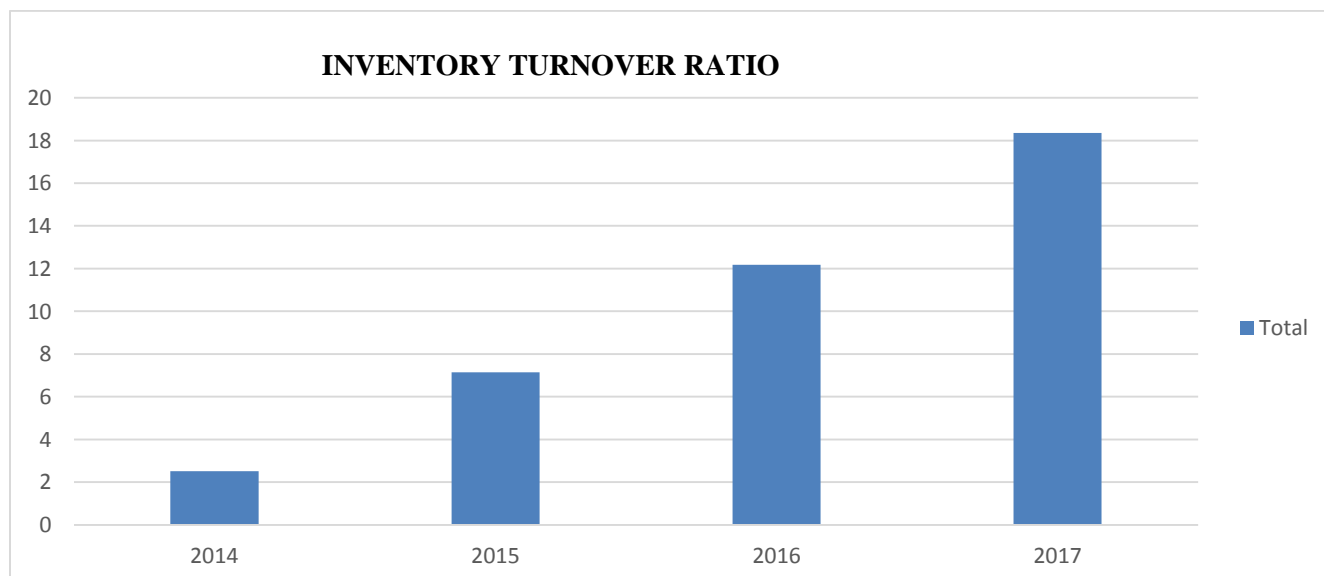
TABLE NO:4.9

TABLE STATING INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	COST OF GOOD SOLD	AVERAGE INVENTORY	RATIO
2014	0.89	0.35	2.52
2015	51.8	7.42	7.14
2016	184.35	15.52	12.18
2017	371.33	20.69	18.35

GRAPH NO: 4.9

GRAPH STATING INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

From the above calculation it is examined that the ratio during the year 2014, it is grow during the year 2015 and the next year 2016 and 2017 it begins increasing which shows that there is an efficient use of stock of company.

f) NET PROFIT RATIO

Net profit is a popular profitability ratio that explain the relationship between net profit after tax and net sales. It is computed by dividing the net profit (after tax) by net sales.

$$\text{Net profit ratio} = (\text{Net income after tax} / \text{Net sales}) \times 100$$

It is stated in percentage. Higher the net profit ratio, more is the profitability of the business

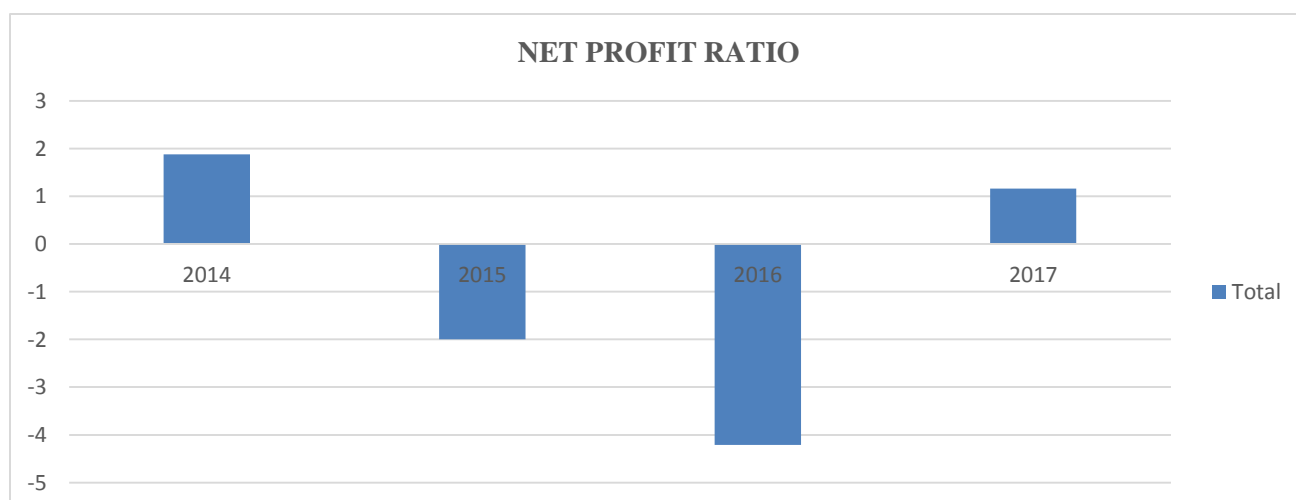
TABLE NO:4.10

TABLE STATING NET PROFIT RATIO

YEAR	NET PROFIT AFTER TAX	NET SALES	RATIO
2014	70.4	0.89	1.88
2015	-77.84	51.8	-2
2016	-169.72	184.35	-4.21
2017	46.71	371.33	1.16

GRAPH NO:4.10

GRAPH STATING NET PROFIT RATIO



INTERPRETATION

From the above calculation it is obtained that the ratio during the year 2014, it is decline during the year 2015-2016 due to which company suffer from loss and the next 2017 it starts increasing which shows that there is an efficient utilization of resources of a business concern and sales start increasing.

h) NET OPERATING RATIO

The operating ratio indicate the effectiveness or productivity of company's management by comparing the total operating expenses of company to net sales.

The operating ratio shows in what way is at keeping costs low while generating revenue or sales.

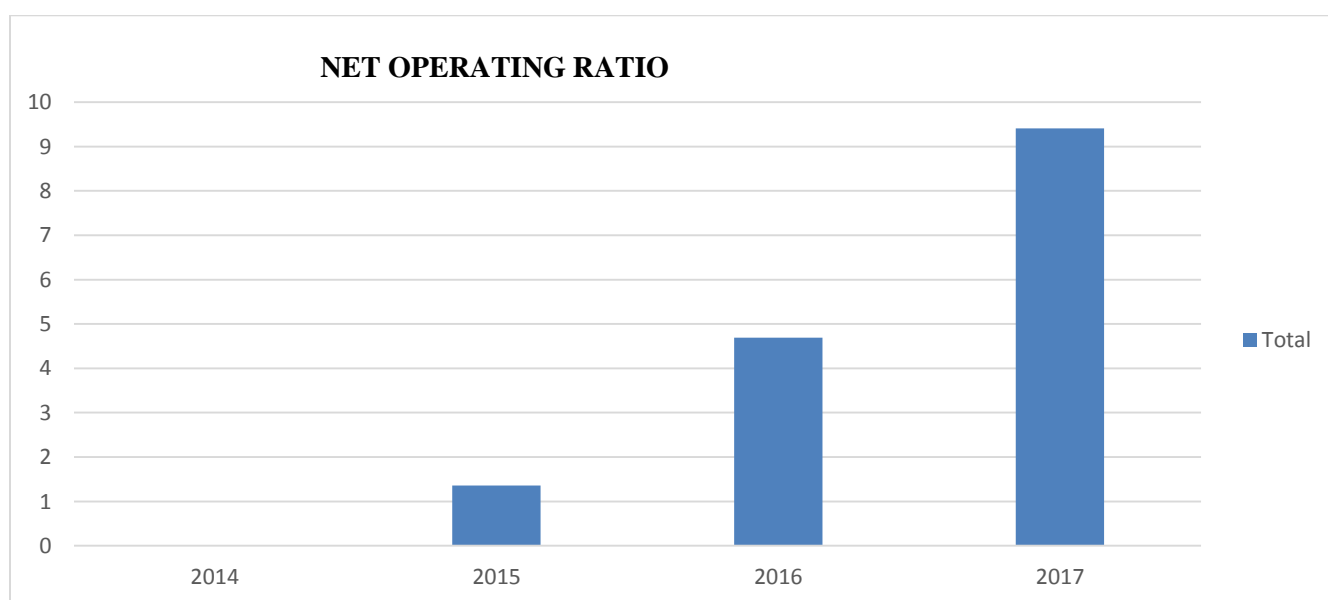
TABLE NO: 4.11

TABLE STATING NET OPERATING RATIO

YEAR	OPERATING EXPENSES	NET SALES	RATIO
2014	0.35	0.89	0.02
2015	22.81	51.8	1.36
2016	64.26	184.35	4.69
2017	120.38	371.33	9.41

GRAPH NO:4.11

GRAPH STATING NET OPERATING RATIO



INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is obtained that the ratio during the year 2014, it is raised during the year 2015 and the next year 2016 and 2017 it begins increasing which directs that there is an efficient utilization of properties of a business concern as well as efficient a company's management

CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

FINDINGS

- Very short and Quick solvency of the company is above the standard and satisfactory. They have excessive Cash and Bank balances in hand which are not generating any income to the company.
- Return on total resources is increased in all years fluctuate.
- Working capitals are not utilized-properly due to It results in lower revenue.
- Return on total resources is increased in all 3 years and it has reached the satisfactory level of the company.
- Fixed assets turnover ratio is not satisfactory due to reduction of investment in fixed assets therefore company fails to generate satisfactory income from fixed assets.
- Fixed assets is increased by 12.90% but shareholder fund is not utilized for the purchase of the fixed assets.
- Total Current assets is decreased by 16.31 and current liabilities is increased by 33.36% it means liquidity position of a company is not good.
- From above calculation it is found that tangible assets is increased during 2017 by 23.84%.
- From the calculation it is find out that total revenue in 2017 is increased by 39.93% which means company performed well as compared to previous year.
- The operating profit or revenue is increased in 2017 by 50.18%.
- The preference shares are redeemed by company in 2017 and no issue of preference share.
- The total profit/loss in income statement was -169.72 cr in the year 2016 and in the year 2017, the profit was 46.71 were in 2017 profit is increased to (Rs)216.43. Thus the profit to balance sheet is increased. Comparative Income statement reveals that the sales have increased by Rs 186.98cr i.e. 50.35%. The total expenditure is increased by Rs 306.55 i.e. 44.73%
- The total assets of the company in 2016 is 3020.52 which is increased in 2017 by 6.33%.
- Comparative record reveals that reserve and surplus has Rs.1924.86 cr with in the year 2017 and 534.97 with in the year 2016.

SUGGESTIONS

- The company has to issue new shares and it should accept the deposits from the public.
- Management must achieve the targets by utilizing the current assets and reducing the current liabilities.
- The company may increase its liquidity position through investing in readily marketable securities there by maintaining sufficient working capital.
- Management needs to make an effective management of cash and they need to invest the excessive cash in their hand to income generating activities.
- The company should try to improve and maintain its efficiency regarding to the management of investors.
- Management should give more importance towards the raise in investments in fixed assets by way of acquiring from the available excessive cash and bank balance and other working capital assets.
- Company need to improve their present stock turnover ratio by way of conducting more promotional activities for their products and need to give effective training and development program to their sales executives and staffs.
- Management needs to improve their income generating capacity by way of discarding the old assets which are not giving any income and to acquire the new assets and technology which are having high potentiality in production.

CONCLUSION

In the light of findings of the study, the following some important conclusions arc drawn from the available data of the company.

The company has increasing trend of cash and bank balances, which in incline with the increase requirement of working capital for increasing as the percentages of cash and bank balances.

The liquidity position of the company is not adequate.

Management should take the corrective action towards the reduction of operating activities coast and indirect expenses of the company they are burdening the operating and financial risk of the company. The company have to make optimum utilization there funds there is a rise in reserves and surplus to satisfy future and uncertainties.

The overall financial position of the company is not satisfactory due to shortage of funds for long term assets and excessive investment in working capital assets and accumulated losses. Financial performance is also not satisfactory due to the uncontrolled indirect expenses and operating expenses and operating expenses will lead to reduction in the percentage of income and also leads towards the loss.

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WEBSITES

- www.meiswitchgears.com
- www.mcoh.co.in
- <http://research.mims.com/>

ANNEXURE

5.1 BALANCE SHEET (IN CRORE)

EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES	31-03-2017	31-03-2016	31-03-2015	31-03-
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS				
Equity Share Capital	403.22	403.05	388.64	374.53
Preference Share Capital	0	1,515.23	107.33	0
Total Share Capital	403.22	1,918.28	495.97	374.53
Reserves and Surplus	1,924.86	534.97	208.6	103.34
Total Reserves and Surplus	1,924.86	534.97	208.6	103.34
Total Shareholders' Funds	2,328.08	2,453.25	704	477.87
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long Term Borrowings	547.06	386.25	224.88	228.37
Deferred Tax Liabilities [Net]	15.9	15.9	15.9	0
Other Long Term Liabilities	130.54	30.14	76.91	1.63
Long Term Provisions	3.4	1.89	1.27	0.19
Total Non-Current Liabilities	696.9	434.18	318.96	230.18
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Short Term Borrowings	97.27	9.9	2.14	37.37
Trade Payables	32.03	13.63	7.08	0.22
Other Current Liabilities	69.77	109.22	72.35	22.18
Short Term Provisions	0.63	0.34	0.01	0.04
Total Current Liabilities	199.7	133.08	81.59	59.83
Total Capital And Liabilities	3,224.67	3,020.52	1105.12	767.87
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Tangible Assets	710.27	540.95	464.62	36.55
Intangible Assets	4.07	5.63	4.29	0.02
Capital Work-In-Progress	62.96	130.49	100.07	286.52
Fixed Assets	777.31	677.07	568.89	323.08
Non-Current Investments	2,137.49	1,999.02	568.98	266.28
Delayed Tax Assets [Net]	0.74	4.95	314.96	0
Total Non-Current Assets	3,023.20	2,786.18	314.96	682.43
CURRENT ASSETS				
Current Investments	0	37.74	2.66	0
Inventories	20.69	15.52	7.42	0.35
Trade Receivables	24.45	14.3	5.97	1.81
Cash And Cash Equivalents	19.03	98.4	81.02	52.98
Short Term Loans And Advances	56.3	41.48	34.91	12
Other Current Assets	81.01	26.9	22.12	18.3
Total Current Assets	201.47	234.33	153.95	85.44
Total Assets	3,224.67	3,020.52	1105.12	767.87

5.2 PROFIT & LOSS SHEET (IN CRORE)

PROFIT & LOSS SHEET		
INCOME	31-03-2017	31-03-2016
Revenue from operations(Gross)	371.33	184.35
Revenue from operations(Net)	371.33	184.35
Other Operating Revenues	8.18	4.73
Total Operating Revenues	379.51	189.08
Other Income	30.65	57.3
Total Revenue	410.16	246.38
EXPENSES		
Operating & Direct expenses	120.38	64.26
Changes in stock,WIP,SIT	-5.67	-7.65
Employee benefit Expenses	82.1	49.27
Finance costs	228.33	135.03
Depreciation	67.57	48.09
Other Expenses	229.94	127.09
Total Expenses	722.65	146.1



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MBA

PROJECT (17MBAPR407) -WEEKLY REPORT

NAME OF THE STUDENT: Deeksha Thakur

INTERNAL GUIDE: Prof. Mallika B K

USN: 1AY17MBA10

COMPANY NAME: CIMS Medica India Pvt. Ltd.

WEEK	WORK UNDERTAKEN	EXTERNAL GUIDE SIGNATURE	INTERNAL GUIDE SIGNATURE
3 rd Jan 2019 – 9 th Jan 2019	Industry Profile and Company Profile		
10 th Jan 2019 – 17 th Jan 2019	Preparation of Research instrument for data collection		
18 th Jan 2019 – 25 th Jan 2019	Data collection		
26 th Jan 2019 – 2 nd Feb 2019	Analysis and finalization of report		
3 rd Feb 2019 – 9 th Feb 2019	Findings and Suggestions		
10 th Feb 2019 – 16 th Feb 2019	Conclusion and Final Report		



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