Working Capital Management and Profitability: Evidence from Select Sugar Factories Under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Degree of

Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)

By

R.RANGEELA

(18MPCOF004)

Department of Commerce

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education For Women

Coimbatore-641043

July 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare the work entitled **"Working Capital Management and Profitability: Evidence from Select Sugar Factories Under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu"** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of master of Philosophy, under the supervision and guidance of **Dr.(Mrs).D.VENNILA**, M.Com., M .Phil., Ph.D., Assistant Professor (SS), Department of Commerce, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641043.

R. Rangeela

Signature of the Candidate

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the dissertation entitled "submitted for the degree of **"Working Capital Management and Profitability: Evidence from Select Sugar Factories Under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu" Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)** by **R.Rangeela** is record of research work carried out by her during the period from August 2018 to July 2019 under my guidance and supervision and that this work has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship fellowship or other Titles in this University or any other University or Institute of Higher Learning.

D. Vennila 31.7.19

Signature of the Supervisor with designation

D. Geetha 31-7-19

Signature of the Head of the Department

Dr.D.GEETHA,M.Com.,M.Phil.,Ph.D.,
Professor & Head
Department of Commerce
Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science
and Higher Education for Women
Coimbatore - 641 043

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere thanks to **God Almighty** for his constant love and grace he has showered upon me.

I thankful to **Padmashri.Dr.P.R.KRISHNAKUMAR, Chancellor** of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for his support and encouragement during the course of the study.

I Heartily thank **Dr.(Mrs.)PREMAVATHY VIJAYAN,M.sc.,M.Ed.,Dip.Spl.Edn.,M.phil., Ph.d**, **Vice Chancellor**, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for extending all the resources that facilitated the conduct of present study.

I express our humble gratitude to **Dr.(Mrs.) S.KOWSALYAM.Sc., M.Phil, Ph.d, Registar,** for administrative support and for providing adequate help required to carry out the work.

My special thanks due to **Dr.(Mrs.) V. JERINABI., M.com., Dip. Ed., M.Phil., Ph.d., Professor and Dean,** School of Commerce and Management for her encouragement and help in conduct of the study and completing successfully**.**

My Special thanks to **Dr. (Mrs.) G.SANTHYAVALLI, M.Com., Dip.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D., Professor., Dean**(i/c), School of Commerce and Management and Department of Commerce.

My sincere thanks to Dr**.(Mrs.) D.GEETHA, M.com., Diploma in Higher Education., M.Phil., Ph.d., Head of the Department** of Commerce for her encouragement and help in conduct of the study and for completing the project successfully.

I take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to our supervisor and guide **Dr.(Mrs).D.VENNILA M.com., M.phil., Ph.d., Assistant Professor(SS)** Department of Commerce for her guidance, valuable suggestions and strong support throughout the project.

I would extend our hearty thanks to one and all who helped us directly and indirectly for successful completion of this study.

Last yet importantly, I would like to thank my parents, friends and all my well-wishers for their kind inspiration and support.

SYNOPSIS

Working capital supports the day to day operation of the firm. The working capital is required for the operational activities of the companies. Empirical studies show that ineffective management of working capital becomes the major cause of factories sickness. Profitability and liquidity are at most important issue for any firm to tackle in the modern world. The working capital management is very much essential to increase the efficiency of the firm and to achieve the desired goal.

The research has also presented descriptive analysis on working capital with the help of some important ratios including to current ratio, quick ratio, inventory turnover ratio, Debtors turnover ratio, Creditors turnover ratio and working capital turnover ratio. The private sugar factories working in different parts of Tamil Nadu are selected as sample units for the present study Viz., Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd, Sakthi Sugars Ltd, Kothari Sugars and Chemical ltd, Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd, Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd for the period of ten years from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018. The secondary data were collected from annual reports of companies select and the data were analyzed using mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variance, compound annual growth rate, Ratios of working capital management ,correlation, regression. The study results revealed that sugar factories included in the present study are need to improve their liquidity, profitability and showed concentrate on working capital management. The results of correlation provided that there is a positive relationship between Return on Asset and Firm Size (turnover) in Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd., and between ROA and debt ratio in case of Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd. The multiple regression analysis revealed that the maximum of 94.5 percent in Sakthi Sugars Ltd, the working capital management influences the net profit.

CONTENT

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE NO
	List of Tables	
	List of Exhibits	
I	Introduction	1
II	Review of Literature	13
III	Research Methodology	24
IV	Analysis and Discussion	33
V	Summary of Findings, suggestions and conclusion.	70
	Bibliography	

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	Current Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	33
2	Liquid Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	36
3	Absolute Liquid Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	37
4	Debt Equity Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	39
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	40
6	Inventory Conversion Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector In Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	41
7	Debtors Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	42
8	Average Collection Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	45
9	Creditors Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	46
10	Average Payment Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	48
11	Working Capital Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	49
12	Cash Conversion Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	50
13	Operating Cash Flow of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	52
14	Return On Asset of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	54
15	Gross Profit Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	56

16	Net Profit Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories Under Private Sector In Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	57
17	Operating Profit Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18	59
18	Correlation Matrix of Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Limited	60
19	Correlation Matrix of Kothari Sugars and Chemical Limited	61
20	Correlation Matrix of Sakthi Sugars Limited	62
21	Correlation Matrix of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited	62
22	Correlation Matrix of Bannari Amman sugar mills Limited	63
23	ROA-Multiple Regression Analysis of Rajshree Sugars Limited	64
24	ROA-Multiple Regression Analysis of Kothari Sugars and Chemical	65
25	ROA-Multiple Regression Analysis of Sakthi Sugars Limited	65
26	ROA-Multiple Regression Analysis of of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited	66
27	ROA-Multiple Regression Analysis of Bannari Amman sugar mills Limited	66
28	NPO-Multiple Regression Analysis of Rajshree Sugars Limited	67
29	NPO-Multiple Regression Analysis of Kothari Sugars and Chemical	67
30	NPO-Multiple Regression Analysis of Sakthi Sugars Limited	68
31	NPO-Multiple Regression Analysis of of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited	68
32	NPO-Multiple Regression Analysis of Bannari Amman sugar mills Limited	69

LIST OF EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS NO	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	Current Ratio of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	35
2	Inventory Turnover Ratio of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	40
3	Debtors Turnover Ratio of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	45
4	Creditors Turnover Ratio of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	47
5	Cash Conversion Period of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	51
6	Operating Cash Flow of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	53
7	Return On Asset of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	55
8	Net Profit Ratio of Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu	58

CHAPTER – I

1.1INTRODUCTION

Every business need funds to carryout day to day operations apart from its establishments needs. The need for working capital rises due to the time gap between production and comprehension of cash from sales. The need of working capital in a business varies with situations such as a new concern, as a concern and concerns achieved maturity. The volume of working capital needed goes on increasing with the growth and extension of business till it attains maturity.

The basic goal of working capital management is to be able to the current asset and current liabilities of a firm in such a way that a adequate level of working capital is maintained ,i.e, it is neither insufficient nor extreme. This is so since both insufficient as well as excessive working capital positions are depraved for any business. Inadequacy of working capital may lead the firm to liquidation and excessive working capital indicates idle funds which earn no profits for the business.

Working capital management strategies of a firm have a great consequence on its profitability, liquidity and organizational health. Inline this aspects, a study is conducted with the select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.

Managing short-term financial transaction is the process of planning and controlling the level and mix of current assets of the firm as well as financing of these assets. The working capital management is to determine the optimal amount of investment in current asset that maximizes the return on investment of the firm.

Working capital refers to that part of the firm’s capital which is required of day to day activities of the firm. The working capital in the form of Cash, debtors and inventories. Thus invested in current assets keep revolving fast and are being constantly transformed into cash and this cash flows out again in exchange for other current assets. Hence it is also known as revolving or mixing capital or short term capital.

The working capital management is concerned with the difficulties that increase in trying to manage the current asset, the current liabilities and the interrelationship that arises between them.

Working capital contains the cash that is desirable to run the firm on a day to day basis. It does not comprise excess cash, which cash that is not obligatory to run the business and can be invested at a market rate.

There are two major concepts of working capital – net working capital and gross working capital, which is the currency difference between current assets and current liabilities. This is one measure of the extent to which the firm is protected from liquidity problems. The working capital management is important, it for no other reason than the proportion of the financial manager's time that must be devoted to it. More fundamental, however , is the effect that working capital decisions have on the company's risk return and price. The management of cash, marketable securities , account receivables, account payables, account payable , accordance and other means of short-term financing is the direct responsibility of the financial managers.

Meaning of working capital:

In the words of **shubin,**"working capital is the amount of funds essential to cover the cost of operating the enterprise".

Concepts :

There are two concepts of working capital

(A) Balance sheet concept

i)Gross working capital , ii)net working capital

The term working capital refers to the gross working capital and signifies the amount of funds capitalized in current assets. Thus, the gross working capital is the wealth invested in total current assets of the enterprise. Examples of current assets are cash in hand and bank balances, bills receivables, sundry debtors, short term loans, inventories of stocks Net working capital is the extra of current assets over current liabilities,

Net working capital

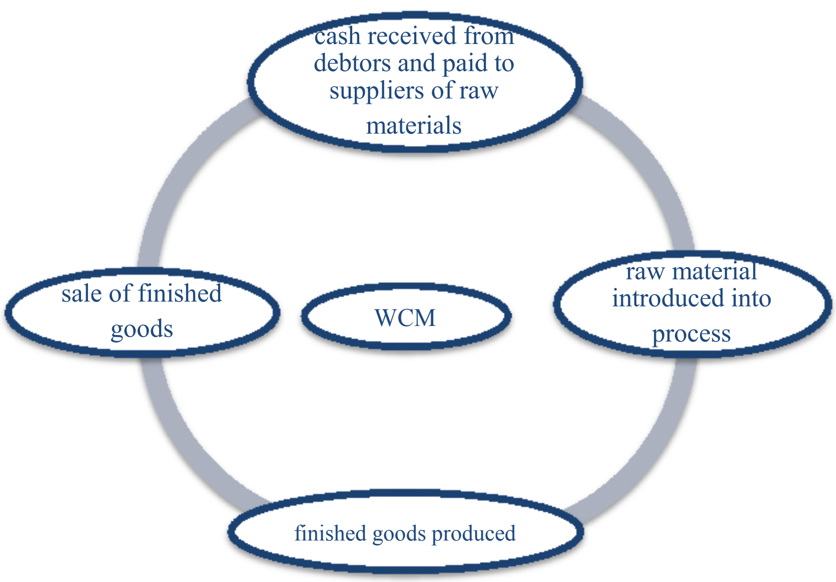
WC = Current Assets – Current Liabilities.

Net working capital may be positive or negative. When the current assets overdo the current liabilities the working capital is positive and the negative working capital outcomes when the current liabilities are more than the current assets.

Example of current liabilities are bills payable, sundry creditors or accounts payable, accrued or outstanding expenses, bank overdraft.

(B) Operating cycle or circular flow concept

Working capital refers to that part of firm's capital which is required for financing short term or current assets such as cash, marketable securities, debtors and inventories. Funds, thus, invested in current assets keep revolving fast and are being constantly converted into cash and this cash flows out again in exchange for other current assets. Hence it is known as revolving or circulating capital.



Gross operating capital = RMCP + WIPCP +FGCP +RCP

RMCP = Raw material conversion period

WIPCP=Work-in-process conversion period

FGCP= Finished goods conversion period

RCP = Receivables conversion period

Net operating cycle period:

OCP = Gross operating cycle period – payable deferral period

Classification of working capital

Working capital classified into two ways

A. On the basis of concept
B. On the basis of time

On the basis of time the working capital

1. Permanent or fixed working capital

Permanent or fixed working capital is the smallest amount which is required to ensure operative application of fixed facilities and for maintaining the rotation of current assets. There is always a smallest level of current assets which is constantly required by the enterprise to carry out its normal business operations.

For example, every firm has to maintain a minimum level of raw materials, work-in-process, finished goods and cash balances.

2. Temporary or variable working capital

Temporary or variable working capital is the amount of working capital which is essential to meet the seasonal demands and some special necessities. Variable working capital can be promote classified as seasonal working capital and distinctive working capital.

Importance of adequate working capital

No business can run successfully without an sufficient amount of working capital.

- Solvency of the business. Adequate working capital helps in maintaining solvency of the business by providing unremitting flow of production.
- Good will. Sufficient working capital enables a business concern to make quick payments and hence helps in creating and maintaining goodwill.
- Easy loan. A concern having adequate working capital, high solvency and good credit intense can arrange loans from banks and other on easy and favorable terms.
- Cash discounts. Adequate working capital also enables also allows a concern to avail cash discounts on the purchase and hence it reduces costs.
- Regular supply of raw materials. Sufficient working capital ensure regular supply of raw materials and incessant production.

Principles of working capital management policy

1. Principle of risk variation: Risk here refers to the incapability of a firm to meet its obligations as and when they become due for payments. Larger investment in current assets with less dependence on short-term borrowings increases liquidity, reduces dependence on short-term borrowings increases liquidity, reduces risk and thereby decreases the opportunity for gain or loss.
2. Principle of cost of capital: The various causes of floating working capital finance have different cost of capital and the degree of risk involved. Generally, greater the risk lower is the cost and lower the risk greater is the cost.
3. Principals of equity position: the principle is concerned with planning the total investment in current assets. According to this principle, the amount of working capital capitalized in each component should be effectively justified by a firm's equity position.
4. Principle of maturity of payments: the principle is concerned with preparation the sources of finance for working capital. According to this principle, a firm should make every effort to relate developments of payment to its flow of internally generated funds. Maturity pattern of various current requirements is an important factor in risk assumptions and risk assessments. Generally, shorter the maturity schedule of current liabilities in relation to expected cash inflows, the financial manager may consider the relevant industrial averages.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA :

Sugar production is cyclic nature in India. The private sector was hands in sugar industry in before independence. In 1951 actual development started and implementation of first five year plan. .The sugar industry provides livelihood to more than 4 crores sugar cane grower's factory workers and others. An 75 percent of population depends on the sector either directly or indirectly.

The sugar industry also supports expanded ancillary actions and skills that support the local economy. There are broad areas of public interference that regulate the sugar market in India. First, both the Central and the State Governments set a price care for sugar cane.

Profile of sample Sugar Companies:

RAJSHREE SUGARS AND CHEMICALS:

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals Limited is a holding company. The company amalgamated on 13th November 1985. The Company is assured in the business of white crystal sugar, co-generation of power and manufacturing alcohol. The Company's divisions comprise Sugar, Cogeneration, Distillery and Others. The Sugar division consists of white crystal sugar. The Cogeneration division includes cogeneration of electricity. The Distillery segment consists of resolved spirit, denatured spirit, anhydrous alcohol and organic manure. The Others segment is involved in the property development. The Company also offers bio products, including bio fertilizers, microbial crumbling culture, bio control agents and bio insecticides. The Company has over three sugarcane-based integrated bio factory complexes located at Varadaraj Nagar in Theni District, Mundiampakkam in Villupuram District and Gingee in Thiruvannamalai District of Tamil Nadu, and a unit at Zaheerabad in Medak District of Andhra Pradesh with access to Tuticorin, Chennai and Visakhapatnam ports.

Sugar prices moved up 3-5% on festive demand. Rajshree Pathy, chairperson and managing director of Rajshree Sugars, in an interview to CNBC-TV18, spoke on the future outlook of the industry.

India is one of the major manufacturer and consumer of sugar in the world. The sugar industry is the second major agro-based industry, next to textiles in the country. About 5 lakh workers are directly employed in the sugar industry besides many more in industries, which utilize by-products of sugar industry as raw material. The country has 582 sugar factories with Associate in Nursing aggregate capacity of 197.97 lakh tonne. Out of 582 sugar-producing units in the country, 410 are in the small segment, with 228 having a capacity of 2500 metric tonne Crushed per day (TCD) and 282 having a capacity of 2500 to 5000 TCD. Midsize phase has 64 units with capacities on top of 5000 TCD but below 10000 TCD, while only 8 units are large, having capacities of 10000 TCD and above. The industry is subject to statutory minimum price (SMP) for sugarcane fixed by the Central Government from year to year on the premise of the recommendations of the CACP taking under consideration value of production of sugarcane, return to growers from alternative crops, fair consumer price of sugar, etc. SMP is fastened once consulting the State Governments and associations of sugar industry and cane growers. In addition to the SMP some states fix a price (generally higher then SMP) known as the State advised value (SAP). Under policy, a certain percentage of sugar production in factories is levied by the government on a pre-fixed price for distribution under PDS and the remaining production goes for free sale. The proportion of levy sugar has but been reduced from 400th to 100 percent. The Sugarcane control Order stipulates that a new mill cannot be established within a distance of less than 1 km from an existing mill. Indian sugar exports experience wide fluctuations from year to year. With further increase in the ethanol doping to 100 percent from June 2007, the annual demand would rise up to about 1100 million litre. In Brazil, ethanol doping has been mandated by the government at 24-karat gold. 1/3rd of world grain alcohol production is from corn, the rest is produce from sugar based raw material like molasses or beet/juice molasses. Sugar's by products are molasses & bagasse. One metric weight unit of sugar made generates one metric ton surplus bagasse which can be used to generate 400Kwh of power. For every tonne of sugar produce 100 litre of ethanol will be produced.

Management details:

Chairperson :RajshreePathy

Director : SheilendraBhansali,P Surulinarayanasami.

KOTHARI SUGARS AND CHEMICALS LIMITED:

Kothari Sugars And Chemicals Ltd, the lead company of HC Kothari Group, was recognized in the year 1961 with a sugar Mill in Kattur village of Trichy District. Kothari Sugars, the pioneers in industrialized of sugar, now has two sugar units in Tamil Nadu one at Kattur and another at Sathamangalam village. In addition to sugar manufacturing, Kothari Sugars also has facility for co-generation of power, production of industrial alcohol from molasses and bio-compost from press mud and distillery effluents.

In 1960 there are 4 lack of shares offered for public subscription. In 1961 4 lack shares subscribed for by directors, their friends.

In 2014 Kothari sugars and chemicals ltd has been recommended the payment of final dividend @5 %per share on face value Rs.10/- each.

Management details:

Chairperson : Nina B Kothari

Independent Director: P S Gopalakrishnan, P S Balasubramaniam

Managing director : ArjunB.Kothari

SAKTHI SUGARS LIMITED

Sugar stocks will be in focus today as the government has scrapped export duty of raw and refined sugar to boost shipments. In an interview to CNBC-TV18, M Manickam, Executive VC of Sakthi sugars spoke at length about the sector.

The company was incorporated in 1961 at pollachi, Tamil Nadu and its manufactures sugar and spirit. The sugar is produced by double sulphitation process. In 1965 the company set up the hybrid seed unit, in order to grow seed agriculture and also to introduce high yielding diversities and hybrid seeds such as hybrid sorghum, bajra and maiza.The hybrid seed department entered into contracts with various ryots. The company also set up its machanised seed processing equipment in Arasur village, Coimbatore, to process the seed obtained from ryots.

A natural alcohol plant to produced 550 masses per day and an complete alcohol plant with a capacity of 100 gallons per day were created as part of the distillery.

In 1986 the company received a letter of intent for setting up the sugar factory at siyaganan, with the capacity of 2500 TCD

Management details :

Chairman And Managing Director :M. Manickam

Director :S SMuthuvelappan, N K Vijayan.

Nominee Director : JigarDalal.

THIRU AROORAN SUGARS LIMITED

ThiruArooran Sugars Limited (TASL) was incorporated on July 12 July 21, 1954 as a Public Limited Company with an objective of setting up a sugar factory at Vadapathimangalam, Thanjavur Dist. The Company was promoted by late Mr. V S TyagarajaMudaliar. The entire plant and machinery was imported from BMA in West Germany. The factory commenced commercial production in the year 1956 with a crushing capacity of 1200 tonnes of cane per day (TCD). The crushing capacity was expanded to 2000 TCD in the year 1974. Strong emphasis has also been given to cane development resulting not only in increased availability of cane, but also improvement in its quality through propagation of high sugar varieties.

TIRUMANDANGUDI

It With a view to expand the crushing capability and also successfully exploit the availability of abundant sugarcane in Thanjavur District, the Company set up a new mill in 1990 at Tirumandangudi, PapanasamTaluk, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu with a crushing capability of 2500 TCD. The Company has been making substantial investments to expand and diversify its operations in the areas of bagasse based cogeneration power plant and a distillery.

DISTILLERY

In the year1993 a Distillery of sixty kilo litre per day (KLPD) capacity was set up at Tirumandankudi, to process the molasses captivelyoffered from both the sugar mills.

COGENERATION PLANT

In November 1995, the Company custom-madea 18.68 MW Bagasse based Cogeneration plant at Tirumandangudi. Thus, from a single product Company in 1992, the Company has diversified its operations into Alcohol and Power Generation. In 2003 the activities under cogent power were spin off into a subsidiary, Terra Energy Limited.

KOLLUMANGUDI

In the year 1997 the Vadapathimangalam mill was relocated at Kollumangudi, NannilamTaluk, Tiruvarur District and crushing capacity enhanced from 2000 TCD to 2500 TCD. A cogeneration power plant was set up with a capacity of 18.6 MW along side the sugar mill in
The same year.

5000 TCD

In the year 1998 the Tirumandankudi mill ability was expanded from 2500 TCD to 5000 TCD. As the Kollumangudi mill was crushing at sub optimum level, it was further shifted to A. Chittur, VirudhachalamTaluk, Cuddalore District, in the year 2003 and it is operating in that location since then. The crushing capability of the A.Chittur plant was extended from 2500 TCD to 3500 TCD in the year 2003.

PROMOTERS

The Company was stimulated by late Mr V S TyagarajaMudaliar in prompt fifties. The Company is managed by Mr R V Tyagarajan, Chairman and Managing Director, who is a Technocrat with wide-rangingexecutive experience of 37 years of which 8 years have been with a reputed Management Consulting Firm in the United States of America and the rest as Managing Director of this Company. He has also served as President of Indian Sugar Mills Association for three successive terms during 1987-88, 1988-89, and 2000-2002.

Management details :

Chairman and Managing Director :R V Tyagarajan

Director **:**Malathi Ram Tyagarajan, V Thirupathi

Additional Director **:** VikaramVijayaraghavan

BANNARI AMMAN SUGARS MILLS LIMITED :

Bannari Amman Sugars Limited is an India-based company, which is primarilypromised in the manufacturing, trading and service events. The Company's divisions include Sugar, Power, Distillery and Granite Products. The Company's sugar unit located near Sathyamangalam of Erode District, Tamil Nadu State, has capability of 4,000 masses of cane per day (TCD). The Company's sugar unit located near Nanjangud in Mysore District of Karnataka State has a capability of 7,500 TCD. The Company's Distillery separation produces over 60,000 liters of manufacturing alcohol and extra unbiased spirit per day from sugarcane molasses, at their Bhavani Distillery near Bhavani in Tamil Nadu.

The Company's distillery plant at Unit-II near Nanjangud in Karnataka State has a capability to produce 60,000 liters of industrialized alcohol and extra neutral spirit per day. It produces granite slabs and tiles. Its wind turbines located in the state of Tamil Nadu have a capacity of 15 megawatts (MW).

Management details:

Chairman **:** S V Balasubramaniam

Managing director **:** B Saravanan

Non Executive director: A K Perumalsamy

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The sugar companies are facing many financial problems. Most of the sugar companies are operationally feasible but suffer from poor working capital management. The amount of working capital needed goes on increasing with the growth and expansion of business still it attains maturity. Hence it is the need to analyze the working capital management and profitability and improve the firm’s growth opportunities and return to shareholders. Therefore the present study is made an attempt to analyze the working capital management and its impact on profitability with evidence the of select sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the objective of the study.

- To assess the short term liquidity position of select sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu.
- To examine the efficiency of working capital management of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.
- To measure the profitability of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.
- To analyze the relationship between working capital management and Profitability of select sugar factories.
- To give valuable suggestions to the select sugar factories based on the findings.

Hypothesis of the Study:

H0 – Working capital management does not have an impact on the profitability of select sugar factories.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Short term liquidity position of the select sugar factories has been measured through liquidity ratios. Sufficient quality of liquid assets is to be maintained by the companies, then only they will be in a position to meet out their short term debt. The impact of working capital management on the profitability has also been analyzed. Turnover ratios such as Debtors turnover ratio, creditors turnover ratio, stock turnover ratio, cash turnover ratio and working capital turnover ratios have been calculated in order to assess the speedy circulation of working capital. In order to find out the relationship between profitability and working capital management, Karlpearsons correlation have been done. To assess the profitability of the sample sugar factories, profitability and ratios have been calculated. To assess the profitability of the sample sugar factories, General profitability ratio, Net profit ratio and Operating profit ratios have be calculated to assess the long term profitability return on assets have been calculated.

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The present study was conducted subject to the following limitations.

- The present study was conducted with five sample sugar factories only calculated.
- The inherent limitations of secondary data are in applicable for his study.
- The period of the study was restricted to 10 years only.

1.6 CHAPTER SCHEME:

The project is classified into five chapters as follows

- **Chapter I-** This chapter contains introduction, profile of the sample companies, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, scope of the study hypothesis of the study and limitations.
- **Chapter II-** This chapter includes the reviews of various studies conducted earlier relating to the current study.
- **Chapter III-** This chapter describes the research methodology which consist of details regarding the nature of data, sources of data, period of study, tools used for analysis.
- **Chapter IV-** This chapter describes the analysis data, results and discussions.
- **Chapter V-** This chapter presents the findings about the research and offers suggestions and conclusion.

CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF LITRATURE

A review of literature includes the current knowledge substance, findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributes to particular topic. It helps to determine the nature of the research. The review of literature related to the research study are thoroughly scrutinized and presented here.

HereKar (1995) undertook a study entitled "Correlation Analysis of Financial and Operational Factories of Sugar Industry". This study evaluated the managerial performance of the sugar industry in co-operative sector on the basis of correlation between the operational factors such as age, crushing capacity, sucrose recovery, etc., and financial aspects. He concluded that age and capacity utilization etc., had fairly good impact on financial performance of the sugar industry. It was also observed that the operational factors also had impact in the financial performance. The author also concluded that the crushing capacity and sucrose recovery were not directly correlated with the finical performance.

Vijayakumar and Venkatachalam (1995) carried out a study on "Working Capital and Profitability – An Empirical Analysis" taking thirteen firms from sugar industry covering a period from 1982-83 to 1991-92. The impact of working capital ratios on profitability was determined by using correlation and regression analysis. Major ratios like liquid ratio, receivables turn over, inventory turnover, and cash turn over were computed to measure their impact on profitability. The study showed that inventory turnover and receivable turn over had positive correlation with the profitability and liquid ratio whereas cash turn over had negative correlation with the profitability.

Mohan (2001) in his study on "Working capital management of the sugar mills" examines the working capital management of the sugar mills in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. The two crucial determinants of corporate health (liquidity and profitability) are partly influenced by the way working capital is managed. Industry sources said that today sugar cane arrears are set to mount. Though the law requires the mill owners to pay within fifteen days of sugar cane purchased, barring a few mills, none are able to do so because of serious cash flow problem. Industry experts also pointed out that the performance of the existing government and co-operative sugar mills has been unsatisfactory and they continue to be defaulters by huge amounts to financial institutions. These are largely because of an illiquidity of funds. Finally the author concludes the Co-operative sugar mills were not able to maintain properly the working capital due to high cane price and low sugar price.

Vijayakumar (2002) has carried out a study entitled “Assessment of Corporate Liquidity – A Discriminate Analysis Approach” in which 5cooperative sugar mills and 5 private sector companies in Tamil Nadu are taken into consideration among the 14 cooperative sugar mills of 14 private sector companies. Only those units which are established before 1984 and having a crushing capacity of 2000 metric tonnes per day are selected for the study. The discrimination analysis is employed to determine the combined effects of the ratios. The author has concluded that the cooperative sector is classified as poor risk in all the selected years on the basis of current and liquid ratio. The author has further concluded that the same has become good risk during the year 1986-87 and 1987-89 on the basis of discriminating Z score. The study has revealed that the overall liquidity position of the industry is satisfactory.

Deloof, (2003) has examined ‘working capital management in the Karnataka power corporation limited’ Using correlation and regression tests he found a significant negative relationship between gross operating income and the number of days accounts receivable, inventories and accounts payable of Belgian firms. On the basis of these results he suggested that managers could create value for their shareholders by reducing the number of days’ accounts receivable and inventories to a reasonable minimum overload. The negative relationship between accounts payable and profitability was consistent with the view that less profitable firms wait longer to pay their bills.

Chauhan and Shah, (2004) in this article, “ Comparative Analysis of Transaction Cost on Financial Efficiency in Private Sugar Industry” has pointed out the areas which need attention to enhance profit like minimizing the unnecessary expenses related to transaction costs such as short-term interest, extra losses, supervision and co-ordination costs in short period of time. These useful aspects help the financial performance of sugar industry. The industry will have to think about transaction cost and different ways to minimize expenses. Recovery rate of sugar should be maintained almost close to 10 percent. Recovery is physical productivity of sugar mills. Loss of working days should be minimizes up to the normal.

Sanghamitra Das and DilipMookherjee (2004) in this paper, “Ownership Form and Contractual Inefficiency: Comparing Performance of Co-operative and Private Factories in the Indian Sugar Industry" explore the role of different predetermined relationships between sugarcane farmers and sugar factories in India resulting from differing ownership structures. In Maharashtra most sugar factories are helpfully owned by sugar cane farmers, while in Uttar Pradesh most factories are privately owned and purchase cane from independent farmers. The key incentive problem is that residual claimants to factory profits are inclined to exploit their monopoly power and under price cane supplied by farmers. This results in under source of sugar cane to factories, the extent of which depends on, who owns the factory, besides the dispersal of land between small and big sugar cane growers. It is clear that the respective cane price distortions overwhelm the effect of changes in cane quality, technological change, prices or irrigation in accounting for differences in growth of the industry between different ownership forms and regions over this period.

Eljelly, (2004) has examined the"working capital management in the Paper mills" with an Objectives required planning and regulatory current assets and current liabilities in such a way that eradicate the threat of incapability to meet short term liabilities and evade excessive investment in these asset. The evaluate study the financial performance through Ratio Analysis of Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd, and Seshasayee Paper and Boards Ltd., on comparative basis in terms of short term To fulfill above objective author used the secondary data of audited financial statements, brouchers, bulletins, statistical returns and company profiles and the primary data collected through discussions.

PrakashRao and VenkateswaraRao (2005) examined the "Problems and Prospects of Sugar Industry in India". An effort has been made to inspect the problems and projections of sugar industry in India. Though the industry contributes a lot to the socioeconomic growth of the nation, it is beleaguered with a number of problems such as cyclical variations, high support prices payable to farmers, lack of adequate working capital, partial deregulate and the ambiguous export outlook. Despite the problems, the industry has good growth prospective due to steady increase in sugar consumption, retail boom and variation into areas such as power generation and production of ethanol.

Chockalingam and Thirunarayansamy (2007) in their article "performance of Cooperative Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu" - An analysis of Sickness Revival Measures found that the net worth to total assets and the working capital to total assets are negative in all the mills, due to purchase tax, cess, and Co-operative society's commission, which has increased the cost of production and these mills did not work at their full capacity, due to inadequate supply of sugarcane, lack of electricity and water. They have asserted that mis-management and internal disputes are the other problems faced by the co-operative sugar mills in Tamil Nadu.

AnuradhaRajendran (2009) under took a study on “Performance Appraisal of Private Sector Sugar Companies in Tamil Nadu” for the period from 1997-98 to 2006-07. The main objectives of the study are to access the production and sales performance, to analyse the financial performance and profitability analysis of select sugar mills. Financial analysis techniques like ratio analysis and trend analysis are used to analyse the financial data. The correlation analysis revealed a positive correlation between return on total assets and inventory turnover ratio during the study period. The analysis of the operational efficiency using Altman□s model reveals the financial health of the selected sugar industry falls in the healthy zone.

RenukaMahadevan (2009) in her study on “The viability of Fiji's sugar industry” examines the impact of various socio-economic factors on the viability of sugar production by focusing on the technical efficiency of farm performance. The analysis is undertaken by empirically estimating the random coefficient production frontier using farm level data. The paper uses Fiji as a case study. The Findings of the paper, in general, shows that farmers produced twenty five per cent less than their potential output. Among the farm contributions, land was the most efficiently used input. Experiential evidence also recommends that large-scale agri-business should be seriously considered by amalgamating land leases. Lastly, sugar reform can be successful with the use of appropriate best farming techniques to improve sugar cane yield, if there is successful expansion of sugar related products. Uma Maheswari.

Niranjan Mandak.B and Dutta Smrithi Mahavidyalaya.N(et al) (2010) conducted a study on “Impact of Working Capital Management on Liquidity , profitability and Non-Insurable Risk and Uncertainty Bearing”.. The objective of the study was to measure, test and evaluate the liquidity position of ONGC and to determine the profitability position of ONGC and risk associated with it. It was concluded that the working capital management is very much use full to ensure butter productive capacity, good profitability and sound liquidity of and enterprise ,specifically the PSE in India , for managerial decision making regarding the creation of sufficient surplus for its growth and survival stability in present competitive and complex environment.

Uma Maheswari and Ramachanadra Reddy (2012) presented a paper on “Working Capital Management in Sugar Mills in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh”. The study focused on Sri Venkateswara Co-operative Sugar Factory Limited and Sugar Sugars & Allied Products Limited in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh. Sugar industry faces many problems such as fluctuations in the production due to inadequate availability of sugarcane and power failure. The profitability of the sugar industry is comparatively very low because of high cost of production. In fact, some units are incurring losses continuously. The study found the industry has failed to retain more profits, consequently been forced to define more on external sources.

Ashok Kumar Panigrahi, (2012) examined The Impact of Working Capital Management in The Telecom Industry in India with the objectives to develop outline for computing the relationship between working capital management ratios and firm profitability. To fulfill above objective author concluded that there was a relationship between Return on Assets and Average Collection Period, Inventory Conversion Period, Average Collection Period, Cash Conversion Cycle, Debt Ratio, Current Ratio, and Firm Size of the sampled companies.

Chellaswamy&Revathi (2013), conducted a study on “growth and productivity of indian sugar companies” the main objective of the study was to analyze the growth and productivity of select sugar companies. The study brought out the facts that the quality of sugars produced by the companies started after green revolution is more than the sugar companies started before green revolution. It is due to the effective utilization and modernization of its resources. The analysis also revealed that there is a relationship between raw materials and other independent variables such as the growth trend of northern region said that there is a positive growth in terms of output, capital employed. The reason is better rainfall and irrigation in this region compare to southern region. The suggestion of the research was that there is a need for improving the productivity and it can be done by improving the quality of labor compensation such as providing reward to their workers.

Acharekar Sachin Vilas &Shingare Vishal Sundar Rama(2013) conducted the study on “A study on working capital management of cement Industries in India”. The study main objective to analyze and evaluate working capital management with respect to trade off between liquidity and profitability, to analyze relative asset liquidity and relative finance liquidity in cement industry. The study concluded that the selected companies to improve their overall performance in the management of working capital. With the efficient management of working capital, selected companies can utilize their capacity optimally and accelerate the economic growth of India by increasing the production of cement at reasonable cost.

Ankita Rajdev (2013) conducted the study on “Working capital management of Makson Health Care Private limited- off between liquidity and profitability, an empirical study”. The main objective to the study was working capital management of makson Healthcare private limited and to find the significant correlation between liquidity and profitability. The study conclude that the management of liquidity and profitability has become a crucial issue in today’s cut throat competition, There was no significant correlation between liquidity and profitability of the firm.

Dr. R. Gowri (2013) undertook a research on the topic “Impact of working capital management on profitability with reference to sugar companies in Tamil Nadu” The objective of the study was to analyze the determinants of profitability by examining the sensitivity of returns on investments (profitability) to changes in the level of working capital of the sugar companies in Tamil Nadu .It was suggested that the company has to maintain an integrated and distinctive department for management of inventory and it can work with finance department. Better cash position would earn credit confidence and reduce the risk of short term crisis.

Acharevar sachinVilasVijayan(2013), conducted a study on “The Study of Working Capital Management of Cement Industries in India.” The study research study aims to analysis the working capital issues like liquidity and profitability aspects of the working capital management. The main objective was to analysis the various source of working capital finance. To analyse relative asset liquidity and relative finance liquidity in cement industry. The study conclude that the adoption of above measures will doubtlessly help the selected companies to improve their overall performance in the management of working capital.

Pushpakumar. B (2014) Conducted study entitled “A study on working capital management in public enterprises”.. The main objective of the study was to find out the change in working capital for 4 years and to o calculate the operating cycle of Makson Health Care Pvt. Ltd. He concluded the management of working capital plays an important role in maintaining the financial health of the companies during the normal course of business. The company should maintain sufficient level of working capital to produce up to a given capacity and maximize the return on investments make in fixed asset. Shortage of working capital leads to lower capacity utilization.

MahumBukhari and Mohammad Shaukat Malik (2014) has examined the ‘working capital management in the Indian leather industry’ with an objective and found that there was a positive and insignificant relationship of average collection period and profitability while negative and insignificant relationship between profitability and average age of inventory and also found that the relationship between the average payment period and profitability is negative and significant. Moreover, operating cycle has positively insignificant while cash conversion cycle was positively significant relationship with profitability. The authors suggested that managers of these companies should spend more time to manage cash conversion cycle of their firms and make strategies of efficient management of working capital.

Sunday Ajao and Alayemi, Sunday Adebayo (2014) examined the “The study of working capital management as a financial strategy”. The study focused on the working capital management and it the problems that arise in attempting to manage the current asset, the current liabilities and the relationship that exist between them. The objective of the study was to carry out empirical investigation whether it is better to be aggressive or conservative in formulating strategies for working capital management. The study concluded that there was a relationship between working capital and profit as a result of regression model between working capital and profit before tax. The relationship between collection days and turnover was also tested by regression collection days against turnover.

Madhusoodhanan (2014) in his study entitled on “ A study on the management of working capital Hindustan Life Care Ltd”. A public sector enterprise under the ministry of health and family welfare. The main objective was to understand the nature of the company’s working capital management and to find the liquidity position of the company. The study concluded that the working capital position of the company was fluctuating stage by stage and the company has to take necessary steps for the improvement of financial strength of the company.

Rohit Kanda (2015) “Working capital Management of OCM”, A study of Management of working capital is not a least important part of it. It is being increasingly realized that inadequacy or mismanagement of working capital is the leading cause of business failures. It is the investment needed for carrying our day to day operations of the business smoothly. The Main objective of the study was to suggest the way for the better management and control of working capital at the concern. The study concluded that with the passage of time the firm was more and more well learning about the effective and efficient management of working capital and was growing gradually irrespective of changing scenarios and adverse circumstances; and there was a gradual rise in the working capital after the change in ownership of the entity. Attention needs to be taken towards enhancing the efficiency of its net working capital. The firm as well as industry was facing the adverse circumstances, but the firms initiated more and more to execute its operation efficiently and effectively & hence its demand is increasing, hence a cause to have an efficient working capital management is there.

Pramila .S and Kumar .K (2015) The study was conducted on "working capital management in Tata steel Limited". The main objective is to analysis the various source of working capital finance. To study the efficiency of the organization through ratios. To study the profitability, liquidity, solvency position of the organization. The study concluded that the Lower fixed asset ratio of Tata steel Limited was satisfactory the additional funds raised are invested in fixed assets instead of providing necessary working capital, the working capital turnover ratio was not satisfactory.

Madhusoodhanan&Rejimom (2016) examined Hindustan Life Care Limited, a public sector enterprise under the ministry of health and family welfare. The current business portfolio of HLL includes manufacture and marketing of contraceptive products like condoms, copper – T, and Oral contraceptive pills. Hindustan Latex Limited had stood out as a rare success story among public sector undertakings in Kerala. Over the years, this central PSU, the lending manufacturer of contraceptives, registered an impressive growth and diversified into other products such as intra-uterine devices, oral contraceptive pills, surgical gloves and blood bags. The main objective of the study was to understand the nature of company's working capital management, to find out the liquidity position of the company and to suggest ways for better management and control of working capital at the concern. It can be concluded that the working capital position of the company fluctuating stage by stage and the company has to take necessary steps for the improvement of financial strength of the company.

Pavan Mishra &Soniya Rajpoot(2016) conducted the study entitled " A Study of Working Capital management in small scale industries". The study determines the out of the limited resources of information available, the first ever known piece of writing on small business, reflecting how banks would lend money at interest, appeared some more than 4000 years ago. Since then, small business man have given countless hours in the creation of products and service to benefits the consumer and society. The study concluded that the bankers, suppliers of goods and other short term creditors are interested in the liquidity position of the concern. Funds are invested in various assets in business to make sales and earn profits. The efficiency with which assets are managed directly affect the volume of sales. The better the management of assets, the larger is the amount of sales and the profits. Activity ratios measure the efficiency or effectiveness with which a firm manages its resources or assets.

Neelima R (2017) conducted a study on "Working capital management of select sample sugar factories of Private sector in Andhra Pradesh" the study determine the working capital management as to manage the firm's current assets and liabilities in such a way that a satisfactory level of working capital can be maintained. Objective of the study is to examine the efficiency of working capital management of select sample private sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh.

Jakpar S (2017) examined the study of "Working capital Management and Profitability: Evidence from Manufacturing Sector in Malaysia" This study attempted to examine the relationship between the working capital management on firms profitability. In this research, a panel of data have been used for a sample of 164 manufacturing firms listed on Bursa Malaysia over a period of 5 years from 2007 to 2011. The objective of the study to empirically examine whether there is a significant relationship between the working capital management and firm's profitability and to determine which theory would best fit in explaining the relationship between the working capital management and firm's profitability. The firm size showed positive relationship. This implies that the larger firms would often have strong earning power compared to smaller firms.

RESEARCH GAP:

After scrutinizing thoroughly the various reviews of literature on working capital management and profitability analysis of companies in manufacturing sector in different time period, it is found that there were few research studies conducted on working capital and its impact on profitability of sugar factories in Tamil Nadu. After finding out the research gap, the present study has been taken up to find out the working capital management and its impact on profitability of sugar industries under private sector in Tamil Nadu have been taken up.

CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLODY

INTRODUCTION:

The research methodology is the way to solve the research problem systematically. It may be understood that how research is done scientifically and systematically. In research methodology, the researcher always tries to search answer for the given question systematically in her own way and find out all the answers till conclusion. If researcher does not work systematically on a problem, there would be less possibility to find out the final result in the present study , the analysis was made on the secondary data, which was obtained from the published sources for a period of 10 years from 2008-2009 to 2017-2018. The research design is given below.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The following are the objectives of the study.

- To assess the short term liquidity position of select sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu.
- To examine the efficiency of working capital management of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.
- To measure the profitability of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.
- To analyze the relationship between working capital management and Profitability of select sugar factories.
- To give valuable suggestions to the select sugar factories based on the findings.

Hypothesis of the study :

H0 – working capital management does not have an impact on the profitability of select sugar factories.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A research design is the blue print or structure of the research, to indicate that all the major elements of the research have been designed to work together. This section is helpful to know the methodology adopted to achieve the objectives of the analysis and it provides details of the collection of the data and data analysis procedures.

Period of the Study :

The study was conducted for a period of 10 years from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2018.

Sample Size :

The size of the sample of the research is five private sugar industry in Tamil Nadu. The company included for the study are Rajshree sugars and chemical ltd, Sakthi sugars ltd, Kothari sugars and chemical ltd, Thiru Arooran sugars ltd, Bannari amman sugar mills ltd.

Source of data:

The required data were collected from secondary sources like annual reports of select sugar factories of Capital Line Data Base.

TOOL USED IN THE RESEARCH:

The following tools were used for analyzing the data.

- ❖ Ratio Analysis
- ❖ Mean
- ❖ Standard deviation
- ❖ Compound annual growth rate
- ❖ Correlation coefficient
- ❖ Multiple regression

1.Ratio Analysis:

Ratio Analysis is used as a tool of analyzing the financial information, contained in the balance sheet and profit and loss account, for more meaningful understanding of the financial position and performance of a firm. The relationship between two accounting figures, expressed mathematically, is known as a financial ratio. A ratio helps to analyst to make qualitative judgment about the firm's financial position and performance. several ratio can be calculated from the accounting data contained in the financial statements. In view of the requirements of the various ratios, ratios are classified into the following four important categories.

A. Liquidity ratio

B. Solvency ratio

C. Efficiency ratio.

D. Profitability ratio

A. Liquidity ratio:

Liquidity ratio measure the ability of a firm to meet its current obligations as they become due. A firm should ensure that it does not suffer from lack of liquidity, and also that it does not have excess liquidity. The failure of company to meet its obligations due to lack of sufficient liquidity, will result in a poor creditworthiness, loss of creditors' confidence, or even in legal tangles resulting in the closure of the company.

The most common ratios which between the extent of liquidity are:

- Current ratio
- Quick ratio
- Absolute liquid ratio

i. Current Ratio:

The current ratio is calculated by dividing current assets by current liabilities. Current ratio is a measure of the firm's short term solvency. It indicates the availability of current assets in rupees for every one rupee of current liability. A ratio of greater than one means that the firm has more current assets than current claims against the, current ratio of 2 to 1 or more is considered satisfactory. Current ratio represents a margin of safety for creditors.

ii.Quick Ratio:

Quick ratio also known as acid-test ratio established a relationship between quick assets and the current liabilities. Cash is the most liquid asset. It is calculated by dividing quick assets by current liabilities. (Quick Assets= Current Assets-Inventory).The acid-test measures the firm's ability to convert its current assets quickly into cash in order to meet its current liabilities. A quick ratio of 1 to 1 is considered to represent a satisfactory liquidity condition. It is an important index of the firm's liquidity.

iii. Absolute Liquid Ratio:

Although receivables, debtors and bill receivable are generally more liquid than inventories, yet there may be doubts regarding their realization into cash immediately or in time. Hence, some authorities are of the opinion that the absolute liquid ratio should also be calculated together with current ratio and acid test ratio.so they exclude even receivables from the current assets and find out the absolute ratio.

Absolute liquid ratio can be calculated by cash + bank + short term securities divided by current liability.

B. Solvency Ratio:

The term "solvency" refers to the ability of a concern to meet its long-term obligation. According to, long-term solvency ratios indicate a firm's ability to meet the fixed interests, costs and repayment schedules associated with its long-term borrowings. (E.g.) debt ratio, proprietary ratio, etc….

- Debt ratio

i. Debt Ratio:

The debt ratio is calculated by dividing total liabilities by total assets. It is calculated by Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/ Total Asset

C.Activity/Efficiency Ratios:

They are primarily used for studying a firm's working capital situation. A Well managed firm should good activity ratios.

- Inventory turnover ratio
- Inventory conversion period
- Debtors turnover ratio
- Average collection period
- Creditors turnover ratio
- Average payment period

- Working capital turnover ratio
- Cash conversion period
- Operating cash flow

i. Inventory Turnover Ratio:

This ratio is also known as Stock Turnover Ratio. It establishes the relationship between costs of goods sold or net sales during the given period and the average amount of stock held during the period. This ratio reveals the number of times finished stock is turned over during a given accounting period. Higher the ratio, the better it is. On the other hand, a low stock turnover ratio is not desirable.

Inventory Turnover Ratio = Net sales / Inventory

ii) Inventory Conversion Period :

It may also be of interest to see average time taken for clearing the stocks. This can be possible by calculating inventory conversion period.

Inventory Conversion Period = Days in a year / Inventory Turnover Ratio

iii)Debtor's Turnover Ratio:

This ratio indicates the velocity of debt collection of a company. In other words it shows the number of times average debts turnover during year. A higher debtor turnover ratio indicates a more efficient management towards debtors and low ratio implies inefficient management of debtor's.

Debtors Turnover Ratio=Net credit annual sales / Average trade debtors

iv) Average collection period Ratio:

The average collection period represents the average number of days for which a firm has to wait before its receivables are converted into cash.

Average collection period = 365/ Debtors turnover Ratio

v) Creditors turnover ratio:

In the course of business operations, a firm has to make credit purchases and incur short term liabilities. A supplier of goods, i,e., creditors is naturally interested in finding out how much time the firm the is likely to take in repaying its trade creditors. The analysis for creditors turnover is basically the same as of debtors turnover ratio except that in place of trade debtors, the trade creditors are taken as one of the components of the ratio and in place of average daily sales, average daily purchases are taken as the other component of the ratio.

Creditors turnover ratio = Net credit annual purchase / Average trade creditors

vi) **Average payment period Ratio:**

The figure of total purchases may be taken as the numerator and the trade creditors include sundry creditors and bills payable. If opening and closing balances of creditors are not known, the balances of the creditors given may be taken to find out the ratio.

Average payment period = 365/Creditors turn over ratio

vii) **Working Capital Turnover Ratio:**

Working capital of a concern is directly related to sales. The current asset like debtors, bills receivables, cash, stock etc.. change with the increase or decrease in sales. The working capital is taken as:

Working Capital = Current Asset – Current Liabilities

Working Capital turnover ratio indicates the velocity of the utilization of net working capital. This ratio was indicates the number of times the working capital is turned over in the course of a year. This ratio measures the efficiency with which the working capital is being used by a firm. This ratio can at best be used by making of comparative and trend analysis for different firms in the same industry and for various periods.

Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Cost of sales / Average Working Capital

viii) Cash Conversion cycle:

The cash conversion cycle is a metric that shows the amount of time it takes a company to convert its investments in inventory. The cash conversion cycle formula measures the amount of time, in days, it takes for a company to turn its resource inputs into cash.

Cash Conversion cycle(CCC) = Average Collection Period + Inventory Turnover in days-Average payment Period.

ix)Operating Cash Flow:

Operating cash flow is a measure of the amount of cash generated by a company's normal business operations. Operating cash flow indicates whether a company can generate sufficient positive cash flow to maintain financing for capital expansion.

Operating Cash Flow = (EBIT + Depreciation – Taxes) / Total Asset

E. Overall Profitability Ratios:

Profits are the measure of overall efficiency of a business. The higher the profits, the more efficient is the business considered.

i)Return on Asset:

Return on asset known as ROA is the relationship between net profits (after taxes) and assets employed to earn that profits.

Return on Asset = Net profit after Tax / Average Total Asset

D. General Profitability Ratio:

- Gross profit ratio
- Net profit ratio
- Operating profit ratio

i. Gross Profit Ratio:

Gross profit ratio measures the relationships to net sales and is usually represented as a percentage. It is a good measure of profitability. The gross profit ratio indicates the extent to which selling price of goods per unit may decline without resulting in losses on operation. Higher the gross profit better the result.

(Gross profit / Sales) *100

ii. Net profit ratio:

Net Profit Ratio indicates net margin on sales. It is given by the following equation.

Net profit Ratio = (Net Profit/ Sales) * 100

iii. Operating Profit ratio:

This ratio is calculated by dividing operating profit by sales. Operating profit is calculated as: Operating Profit = Net sales – Operating cost (or)

Operating Profit = Net profit + Non- Operating Expenses – Non operating income.

So, Operating profit Ratio = (Operating profit divided by sales)*100.

2. Mean

Arithmetic average is called as mean. It gives the single value to describe the whole data.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

3.Standard deviation

Standard deviation is most commonly used measure of dispersion of a series and is commonly denoted by the symbol‘s’ (pronounced as sigma). Standard deviation is defined as the square-root of the average of squares of deviations, when such deviations for the values of individual items in a series are obtained from the arithmetic average.

$$\textbf{SD} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x-\bar{x})^2}{\sum f}}$$

4.Co-efficient of variation

Co efficient of variation is defining as the percentage of the standard deviation to the mean. It should be noted that higher the variability the greater would be the co-efficient of variation.

Co efficient of variation (C.V) =SD/Mean*100

5. Compound annual growth rate

The compound annual growth rate is useful measure of growth over multiple time periods. It can be understood as the growth rate that develops from the initial investment value to the ending investment value if you assume that the investment has been compounding over the time period.

CAGR= (End Value / Start Value) ^ (1 / Years) – 1

6. Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient

Correlation coefficient was used to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables such as dependent variable and independent variable. It is conducted to determine the relationship between the five independent variables namely Average Collection Period, Inventory Conversion Period, Cash Conversion Cycle, Debt Ratio and Firm Size with the dependent Variable of return of asset ratio.

$$r = \frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})(y-\bar{y})}{\sqrt{(x-\bar{x})^2}\sqrt{(y-\bar{y})^2}}$$

7. Multiple regression

Regression is the measure of an average relationship between two or more variables. In multiple regression analysis, the regression coefficients become less reliable as the degree of correlation between the independent variables increases. If there is a high degree of correlation between independent variables, we have a problem of what is commonly described as the problem of multicollinearity.

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_pX_p,$$

CHAPTER – IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Analysis is the fact finding excise which is done with quantitative data either primary or secondary. Data analysis can be done with descriptive statistics ratios with some tools like parametric and non-parametric tests. In the present study, data analysis and its discussion are done Objective wise.

OBJECTIVE-1: Assessment of the short term liquidity position of select sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu.

LIQUIDITY RATIO:

The liquidity Ratio measure the ability of firm to meet its short-term obligations and reflect the short-term financial strength of a firm. To measure the liquidity of the firm, the following ratios are commonly used:

- Current ratio
- Liquid ratio
- Absolute liquid ratio

TABLE – 1

Current Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	0.82	1.00	0.21	0.76	2.04
2009-2010	1.38	0.79	0.57	1.14	1.25
2010-2011	0.89	1.10	0.38	1.44	2.09
2011-2012	0.85	1.13	0.48	0.88	2.39
2012-2013	0.87	1.46	0.33	0.88	2.78
2013-2014	1.29	0.93	0.22	1.28	6.90
2014-2015	1.12	1.33	0.33	1.04	4.99
2015-2016	1.05	1.28	0.29	0.34	4.73
2016-2017	0.96	1.14	0.17	0.44	3.58
2017-2018	0.74	1.12	0.13	0.19	1.95
Mean	1.11	1.23	0.31	0.84	3.36
SD	0.21	0.19	0.13	0.41	1.77
CV (%)	21.10	17.36	44.54	49.07	54.04
CAGR (%)	-1	1	-5	-14	-1

Source: Secondary data

Table -1 reveals the growth in the current ratio of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

The current ratio of Rajshree Sugars And Chemical Ltd in the year 2009 was 0.82 and then it increased to 1.38 in 2010. The ratio was fluctuating in 2011 to 2017. In 2018 the current ratio fall to 0.74. The ideal current ratio is 2:1. The above table shows the current ratio which is less than 2 throughout the study period. This shows that the company is not enjoying credit worthiness. The average current ratio of Rajshree Sugars is 1.11 during the study period. The standard deviation value of Rajshree sugars is 0.21. the computed value of CV is 21.10%. The compounded annual growth rate is -1%.

The current ratio of Kothari sugars in the year 2009 was 1.00 and after diminution in 0.79 in 2010. In 2013 the ratio is improvedand there after fluctuating during the period 2012-2017. In 2018 the current ratio is 1.12 it was less than ideal current ratio. The average ratio is 1.23. the standard deviation value is 0.19. The computed value of CV is 17.36%. The compounded annual growth rate is 1%.

The current ratio of Sakthi Sugar ltd in the year 2009 was 0.21. In 2010-2017 the current ratio was fluctuating. In 2018 the average value is an 0.31 it is also less than ideal current ratio. The standard deviation value is 0.13. The computed value of CV is 44.54%. The compounded annual growth rate is -5%.

The current ratio of Thiru Arooran Sugars and Chemical Ltd in the year 2009 was 0.76 and it was doubled in 2011 (1.44). In 2018 the current ratio decreased to 0.19. The average current value is 0.84. The standard deviation is 0.41. The computed value of CV is 49.07%. The compounded annual growth rate is -14%.

The current ratio of Bannari amman sugars limited in the year 2009 was 2.04. The highest current ratio was recorded as 6.90 in the year 2013-14 it was diminishing value till 2018(1.95).The average current ratio is 3.36.The standard deviation 1.77. The computed value of CV is 54.04% so the compound value is more than 50. The compounded annual growth rate is -1

EXHIBIT – 1

CURRENT RATIO OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

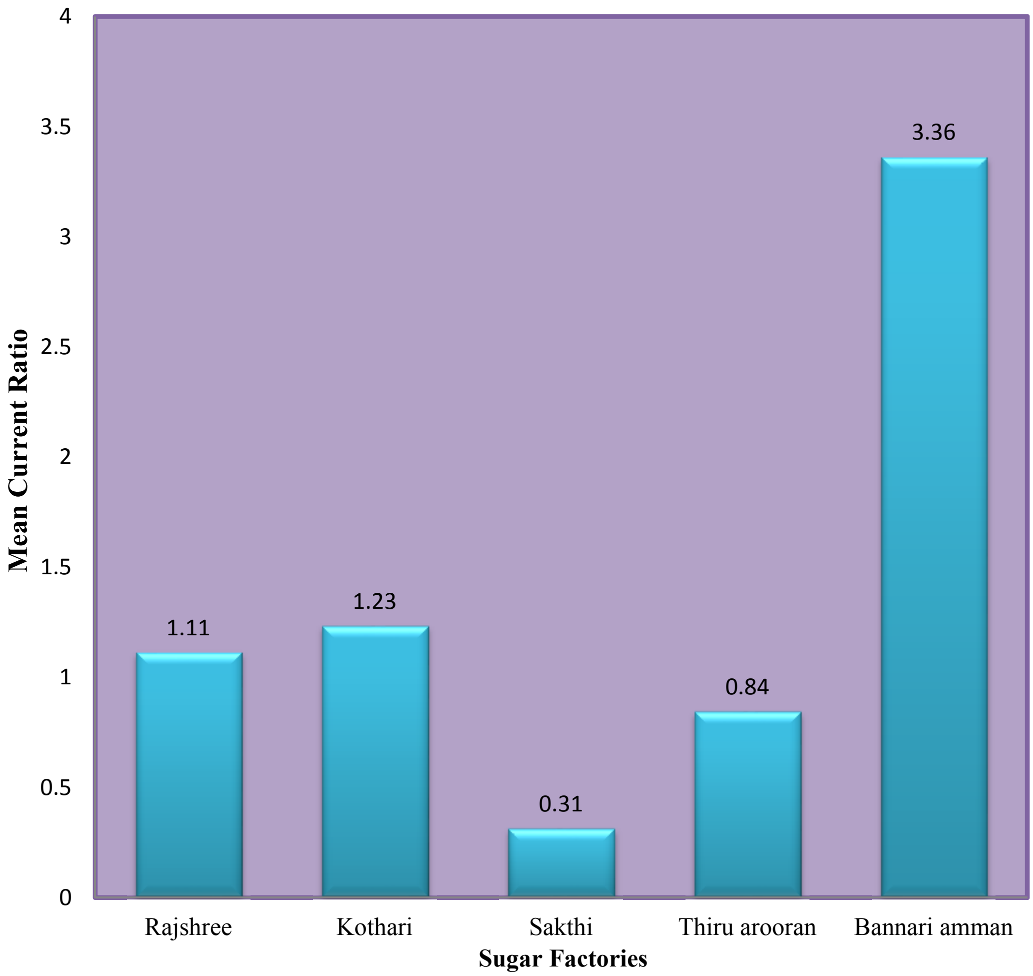


TABLE – 2

Liquid Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	0.09	0.17	0.11	0.16	0.42
2009-2010	0.32	0.25	0.17	0.07	0.20
2010-2011	0.24	0.54	0.20	0.18	0.34
2011-2012	0.29	0.34	0.29	0.16	0.33
2012-2013	0.19	0.34	0.18	0.09	0.33
2013-2014	0.42	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.25
2014-2015	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.06	0.20
2015-2016	0.23	0.23	0.17	0.06	0.51
2016-2017	0.26	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.42
2017-2018	0.19	0.16	0.03	0.02	0.23
Mean	0.24	0.25	0.15	0.09	0.32
SD	0.09	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.10
CV(%)	37%	52%	56%	63%	32%
CAGR (%)	**9%**	**-1%**	**-13%**	**-21%**	**-6%**

Source: Secondary data

Table – 2 explains the quick ratio of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

The liquid ratio of Rajshree sugars and chemical ltd initially less as 0.09 in the year 2009. The liquid ratio of Rajshree sugars slightly increased to 0.32 in 2010. In 2011-2017 the liquid ratio was fluctuating. In 2018 the ratio decreased to 0.19. The liquidity ratio during the study period is lower than the normal ratio 1:1. The average ratio of Rajshree Sugarsis 0.24.The standard deviation Rajshree Sugars is 0.09.The computed coefficients of variance is 37%. The compounded annual growth rate is 9%.

The liquid ratio of Kothari sugars and chemical ltd was 0.17. it was increased to 0.54 in 2011,after it was decreased and constant in 2012-2013(0.34). The liquid ratio is fluctuating during the period of 2014-2018. The average ratio of Kothari sugars and chemical ltd is 0.25.The standard deviation is 0.13.The computed value of CV is 52%. The compounded annual growth rate is -1 %.

The liquid ratio of Sakthi sugars ltd was 0.11 in the year of 2009 and after increasing the value of sugar industry in the year 2010-2012. The Sakthi Sugars fluctuating the ratio in the year 2013-2018. The average value of sugar Factories is 0.15.The standard deviation is 0.08.The computed value of CV is 56%. The compounded annual growth rate is -13%.

The liquid ratio of Thiru Arooran sugars ltd initially less in the year 2009(0.16). The ratio was fluctuating during 2010-2014. The ratio was constant in the period 2015and 2016 0.06. In 2018 the ratio decreased to0.09.The standard deviation value is 0.06.The computed of CV is 63%. The compounded annual growth rate is -21 %.

The liquid ratio of Bannari amman sugar mills ltd was 0.42 in the year of 2009. In 2010 the ratio was decreasing to 0.20. The ratio was fluctuating from 2011-2018. The ratio is 0.32.The standard deviation value is 0.10.The CV is recorded as 32%. The compounded annual growth rate is -6 %.

TABLE-3

Absolute Liquid Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	0.02	0.10	0.04	0.01	0.03
2009-2010	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02
2010-2011	0.09	0.4	0.04	0.03	0.01
2011-2012	0.04	0.15	0.12	0.01	0.02
2012-2013	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.01
2013-2014	0.31	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02
2014-2015	0.02	0.1	0.06	0.01	0.04
2015-2016	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.03	0.07
2016-2017	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03
2017-2018	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.01
Mean	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.03
SD	0.09	0.12	0.03	0.008	0.02
CV (%)	119	103	82	67	71
CAGR (%)	-7	-16	-7	-10	-11

Source: Secondary data

Table – 3 explains the absolute liquid ratio of select sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

The Absolute liquid ratio of Rajshree sugars and chemicals limited was 0.02 in the year 2009. In 2010 it was increased to 0.18 and after that the ratio fell down for 3 years from 2011 to 2013. Then it increased in 2014 the value is 0.31. In the year 2018 the ratio was 0.01. The accepted standard 0.5. So company needs to improve its short-term financial position. The company's average ratio was 0.08. The standard deviation was 0.09.The computed value of CV was 119%. The compounded annual growth rate was -7 %.

The Absolute liquid ratio of kothari sugars and chemicals limited was 0.10 in the year 2009. The ratio was constant in the year 2012 and 2013, again it was fluctuating during2014-2018. The average ratio of Kothari sugars was 0.11. The standard deviation was 0.12.The computed value of CV was 103%. The compounded annual growth rate was -16 %.

The Absolute liquid ratio of Sakthi sugars limited was 0.04 in the year 2009. The Same ratio was maintained till 2011.The ratio was decreasing year by year. Finally in the year 2017-18.The company's average ratio was is 0.04. The standard deviation was is 0.03.The computed value of CV is 82%. The compounded annual growth rate is -7 %.

The Absolute liquid ratio of Thiru Arooran sugars limited value is 0.01 in 2009-2010. In 2011 it was increased to 0.03 after that the ratio was continuously constant till 2012-2015 after that it was fluctuating from 2015 to 2018. The average ratio was 0.01 for the entire study period. The standard deviation value was 0.008.The computed value of CV was 67%. The compounded annual growth rate was -10 %.

The Absolute liquid ratio of Bannari amman sugar mills limited was 0.03 in the year 2009. The ratio was fluctuating during 2010-2018.The company average value is 0.03. The standard deviation value is 0.02.The computed value of CV was 71%. The compounded annual growth rate was -11 %.

TABLE – 4

Debt Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.21
2009-2010	0.28	0.33	0.28	0.86	0.32
2010-2011	0.38	0.39	0.71	0.81	0.34
2011-2012	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.55	0.25
2012-2013	0.56	0.29	0.65	0.75	0.25
2013-2014	0.38	0.52	1.1	0.53	0.13
2014-2015	0.32	0.32	1.06	0.47	0.13
2015-2016	0.43	0.43	1.02	2.98	0.14
2016-2017	0.69	0.56	0.78	3.44	0.13
2017-2018	0.52	0.56	1.21	5.38	0.15
Mean	0.43	0.41	0.8	1.6	0.2
SD	0.13	0.11	0.33	1.72	0.08
CV(%)	325	386	229	93	252
CAGR (%)	7	8	17	37	-4

Source: Secondary data

Table – 4 explains the Debt ratio of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

The Debt ratio of Rajshree sugars and chemical limited in the year 2009 was from the year 2010 the ratio steadily increased till 2013. From the year 2014 to 2018 the ratio was fluctuating. The company average was 0.43. The standard deviation is 0.13.The computed value of CV was 325%. The compounded annual growth rate was 7%.

The Debt ratio of Kothari sugars and chemical ltd was 0.28 in the year 2009. The ratio was increased during the period 2010-2018 in the except the year 2013and 2015.The company average ratio was 0.41. The standard deviation value was 0.11.The computed value of CV was 386%. The compounded annual growth rate was 8%.

The Debt ratio of Sakthi sugars ltd was 0.29 in 2008-09. During the entire study period, the ratio was fluctuating. At the end of the study period, it was recorded as 1.21. The mean ratio was 0.8 with the standard deviation was 0.33.

The Debt ratio of Thiru Arooran sugars ltd in the year 2009 was 0.31 after that the ratio was fluctuated during 2010-2015. In 2016-2018 the ratio was improved double the value. The average ratio was 1.6. The standard deviation was 1.72.The computed value of CV was93%. The compounded annual growth rate was 37%.

The Debt ratio of Bannari amman sugar mills ltd in the year 2009 was 0.21. It was increased in 2010 and 2011 (0.32&0.34). In the year 2012 and 2013 the ratio was 0.25 constant. During 2016-2018 the ratio was fluctuating. The average was 0.2. The standard deviation value was 0.08.The computed value of CV is 252%. The compounded annual growth rate is -4%.

OBJECTIVE-2: Working capital management of select private sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.

TABLE – 5

Inventory Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	2.3	2.97	11.4	4.8	2.4
2009-2010	2.3	3.7	9.98	3.1	3.2
2010-2011	2.8	3.5	8.3	1.5	2.1
2011-2012	3.4	3.2	5.5	1.98	2.1
2012-2013	2.7	3.1	6.94	2.23	1.9
2013-2014	2.3	2.17	4.3	1.14	0.6
2014-2015	1.8	2.24	4.6	1.3	0.8
2015-2016	1.8	1.6	5.5	1.4	0.9
2016-2017	1.6	1.7	5.8	1.5	1.2
2017-2018	1.9	1.4	3.2	1.5	1.3
Mean	2.3	2.55	6.5	2.05	1.7
SD	0.56	0.84	2.61	1.13	0.82
CV (%)	24	33	40	55	49
CAGR (%)	-2	-8	-13	-12	-7

Source: Secondary data

Table – 5 explains the inventory turnover ratio of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

The number of times rotated in almost all the year was between 2 to 3 with the mean time of 2.3 for Rajshree sugars. With reference to Kothari sugars the no of inventory turnover time is fluctuating between 1 to 4. The mean was 2.55 and CAGR was -8%. The inventory turnover ratio measures the inventory rotation. Higher the rotation time, higher is the efficiency of operation.

The Inventory turnover ratio for Sakthi Sugars was 11.4 times in the year 2008-09, and it was 3.2 times in the year 2017-18. The mean ratio was recorded as 6.5 times.

The inventory turnover ratio of Thiru Arooran sugars ltd in the year 2009 was 4.8. the ratio was fluctuating in the study period from 2010 to 2015. The average ratio was 2.05. The standard deviation was 1.13.The CV was 55%. The compounded annual growth rate was -12%.

The inventory turnover ratio of Bannari amman sugar mills ltd was 2.4 In the year 2009 and they was increased to 3.2 in 2010. The ratio was fluctuating during 2013-2018. The average ratio was 1.7. The standard deviation was 0.82.The computed value of CV was 49%. The compounded annual growth rate was -7%.

EXHIBIT – 2

INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

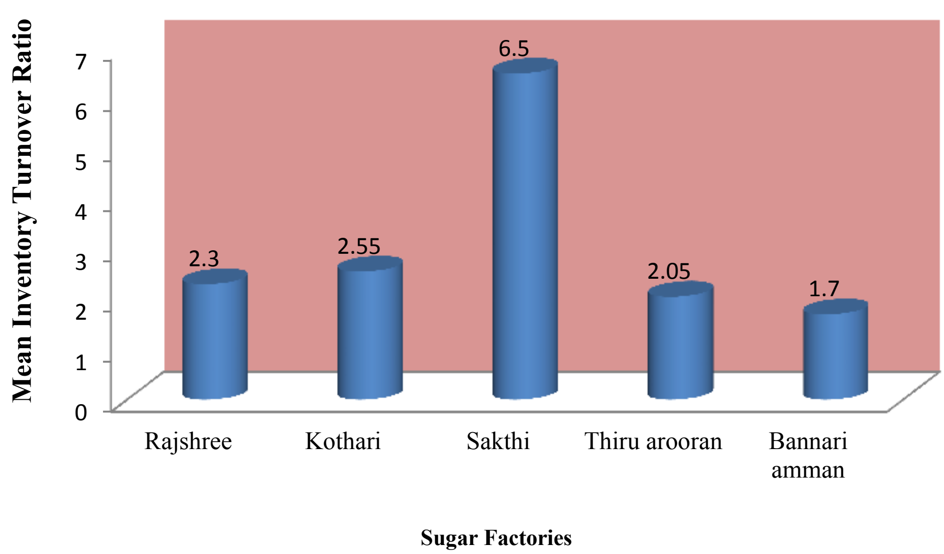


TABLE- 6

Inventory Conversion Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector In Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Days)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	104.87	122.61	31.90	62.27	153.54
2009-2010	96.70	99.59	36.55	118.96	114.26
2010-2011	89.89	105.63	44.11	245.35	175.57
2011-2012	82.17	113.52	66.42	183.91	175.94
2012-2013	233.86	117.68	52.54	163.98	186.96
2013-2014	237.17	168.08	84.82	320.17	543.06
2014-2015	244.75	163.28	78.8	289.16	468.76
2015-2016	252.58	233.04	67.39	255.18	374.93
2016-2017	268.18	216.74	62.51	245.06	316.75
2017-2018	228.73	264.12	112.64	248.24	286.44
Mean	183.89	160.43	63.77	213.23	279.62
SD	78.81	59.09	24.38	79.72	144.95
CV(%)	233%	272%	262%	267%	193%
CAGR (%)	9%	9%	15%	17%	7%

Source: Secondary data

Table – 6 explains the inventory conversion period ratio of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

Inventory conversion period for Rajshree sugar was 104.87 days in the year 2008-09, whereas in the year 2017-18 was 228.73 days. From the year 2009-10 to 2011-12, inventory conversion period was better whereas from the year 2012-13 to 2017-18, the conversion period was very poor. The average inventory conversion period recorded as 183.89

Inventory conversion period for Kothari sugars and chemical ltd in the beginning of the study period (2008-09) was 122.61 days , whereas for the end of the study period, it was 264.12 days. The average ratio was 160.43 days.

Inventory conversion period for sakthi sugars ltd 31.90 days, at the same time it was 112.64 days in the year 2017-18. The mean ratio is 63.77 days

Thiru Arooran Ltd having its inventory conversion period as 62.27 in the year 2008-09. At the end of the study period (2017-2018), the conversion period was 248.24 days. The mean ratio was recorded as 213.23 days.

Inventory conversion period for Bannari amman sugar mills Ltd in the year 2008-09 was 153.54 days, where as in the year 2017-18, it was 286.44 days. The highest conversion period was recorded in the year 2013-14(543.06). The mean conversion period is recorded as 279.62 days.

TABLE – 7

Debtors Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	7.38	20.01	29.29	18.72	6.01
2009-2010	18.03	21.90	18.67	24.06	9.62
2010-2011	15.23	10.06	13.61	11.72	8.74
2011-2012	11.50	13.21	6.62	15.47	8.09
2012-2013	8.46	15.18	7.21	10.66	9.26
2013-2014	10.93	13.85	6.99	8.83	5.36
2014-2015	12.99	19.61	5.42	18.94	15.12
2015-2016	14.20	19.23	4.42	12.35	13.67
2016-2017	10.36	19.46	11.25	16.09	9.18
2017-2018	6.82	12.53	25.21	15.78	9.87
Mean	11.6	16.5	12.9	15.3	9.5
SD	3.58	4	8.8	4.6	3
CV(%)	323	412	147	334	316
CAGR (%)	-1	-5	-2	-2	6

Source: Secondary data

Table – 7 explains the Debtors turnover ratio of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

Debtors turnover ratio for Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd for the year 2008-09 was 7.38 times in a year and for the year 2017-18 it was 6.82 times in a year. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2009-10 as 18.03 times and the lowest ratio was recorded in the year 2017-18 as 6.82 times.

Kothari sugars and chemical Ltd Turnover ratio has been recorded for Debtors as 20.01 times in the year 2008-09 and as 12.53 times in the year 2017-18. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2017-18. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2009-10, (21.90 times) the lowest ratio was recorded as 12.53 times in the year 2017-18. The mean ratio is 16.5 times.

Debtors turnover ratio for Sakthi Sugars Ltd in the year 2008-09 was 29.29 times and in the end of the study period it was 25.21 times the highest debtors turnover ratio has been recorded in the year 2017-18. The lowest ratio been recorded in the year 2015-16 as 4.42 times. The mean ratio was 12.9 times.

Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd having its debtors Turnover ratio from the year 2008-09 to 2017-18. The mean Debtors Turnover ratio for the entire study period was recorded as 15.3 times. The ratios for all the years was fluctuating. The mean ratio was recorded as 4.6 times.

Bannari amman sugar mills Ltd is having its debtors turnover ratio as 6.01 at the beginning of the study period and as 9.87 at the end of the study period. The highest ratio was arrived in the year 2014-15(15.12 times). The average debtors turnover ratio was 9.5 times.

EXHIBIT – 3

DEBTORS TURNOVER RATIO OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

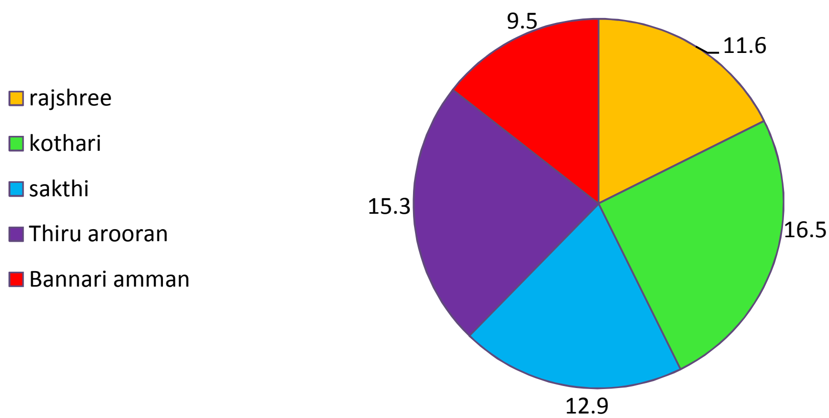


TABLE – 8

Average Collection Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Days)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	49.47	18.24	12.46	19.50	60.72
2009-2010	20.25	16.67	19.54	15.17	37.94
2010-2011	23.97	36.28	26.83	21.15	41.74
2011-2012	31.74	27.62	55.15	23.59	45.14
2012-2013	43.14	24.04	50.59	34.25	39.4
2013-2014	33.39	26.35	52.16	34.25	68.03
2014-2015	28.11	18.62	67.29	41.32	24.14
2015-2016	25.69	18.97	82.66	19.27	26.71
2016-2017	32.24	18.75	32.46	22.68	39.74
2017-2018	53.51	29.14	14.48	23.13	36.97
Mean	34.15	23.5	41.4	25.4	42.05
SD	11.1	6.3	23.8	8.3	13.5
CV(%)	308	370	174	306	311
CAGR (%)	1	5	2	2	-5

Source: Secondary data

Table – 8 explains the Average collection period of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

The average collection period of Rajshree sugars and chemicals Ltd in the year 2008-09 was 49.47 days, the mean ratio Rajshree was 34.15 days, for Kothari sugars and chemical ltd was 23.5 days for Sakthi Sugars Ltd the ratio was 41.4 days, for Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd it was 25.4 days and for Bannari amman sugar Mills Ltd, it was 42.05 days.

TABLE – 9

Creditors Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	1.64	2.89	1.81	2.12	3.34
2009-2010	2.84	2.86	2.72	2.22	3.43
2010-2011	5.21	4.48	4.80	1.29	6.08
2011-2012	5.32	2.84	2.82	3.69	6.74
2012-2013	4.17	6.59	2.54	2.86	7.07
2013-2014	3.19	5.86	1.53	1.34	6.77
2014-2015	2.45	4.15	1.34	1.36	6.23
2015-2016	2.65	4.67	1.36	1.39	5.09
2016-2017	1.85	5.02	1.11	1.76	3.90
2017-2018	1.96	2.05	1.09	1.06	5.01
Mean	3.1	4.1	2.1	1.9	5.4
SD	1.34	1.47	1.15	0.83	1.42
CV(%)	233	282	184	229	377
CAGR (%)	2	-4	-5	-7	5

Source: Secondary data

Table – 9 explains the creditors Turnover ratio of select sugar factories under Private sector. In the beginning of the study period the study period the creditors turnover ratio was 1.64 times whereas at the end of the study period it was 1.96 times. During the entire study period, the creditors turnover ratio of Rajshree sugars shows a Fluctuating trend. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2011-12 as 5.32 times. The mean ratio was 3.1 times. The creditors turnover ratio for Kothari sugars Ltd also was Fluctuating during the entire study period. The highest ratio has been recorded in the year 2012-13 as 6.59 times whereas the lower ratio has been recorded as 2.05 in the year 2017-18. The mean ratio was 4.1 times.

For sakthi sugars Ltd, the Creditors turnover ratio has been calculated as highest ratio (4.80) in the year 2010-11 and it has been calculated as lowest ratio 1.09 in the year 2017-18. The mean ratio was 2.1 times.

Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd was given with its creditors turnover ratio during the entire study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18, the highest ratio was calculated in the year 2011-12 as 3.69 and the lowest ratio had been calculated in the year 2017-18 as 1.06 times. The average creditors turnover ratio was 1.9 for the given study period.

The creditors turnover ratio for Bannari amman Sugars Ltd was shown as 3.34 times in the starting of the study period and the ratio was shown as 5.01 in the year of the study period. The highest ratio had been recorded in the year 7.07 times. The mean ratio was 5.4 times for the entire study period.

EXHIBIT - 4

CREDITORS TURNOVER RATIO OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

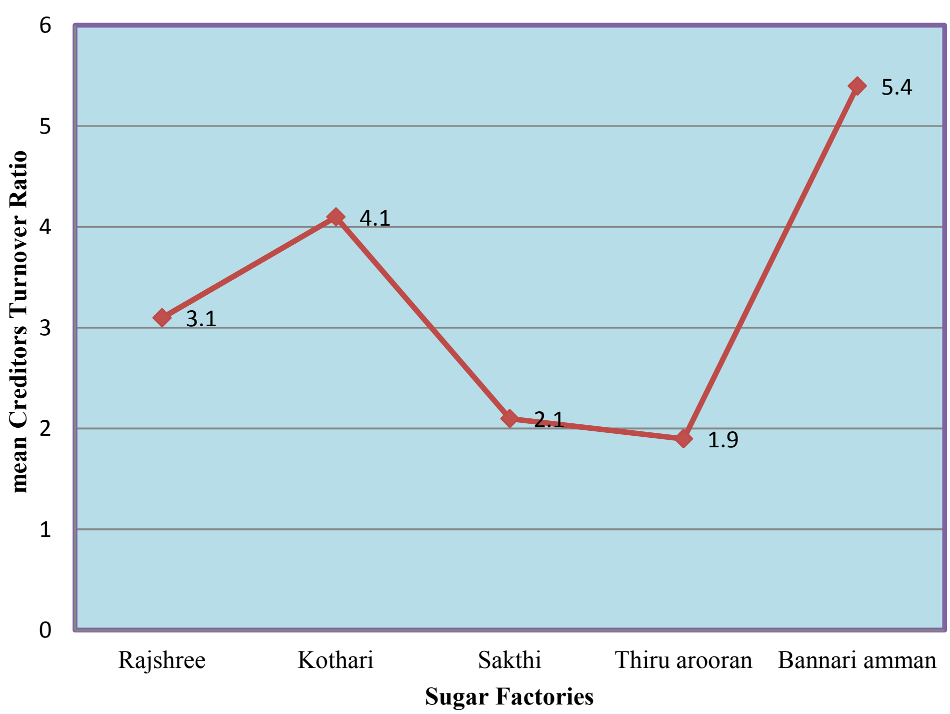


TABLE – 10

Average Payment Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Days)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	222.81	126.31	202.18	171.85	109.19
2009-2010	128.65	127.55	134.02	164.37	106.18
2010-2011	70.1	81.49	75.99	281.06	60.02
2011-2012	68.69	128.38	129.55	98.74	54.18
2012-2013	87.51	55.38	143.74	127.75	51.55
2013-2014	114.17	62.27	238.92	271.89	53.89
2014-2015	148.71	87.99	273.15	267.68	58.53
2015-2016	137.4	78.19	267.41	262.22	61.84
2016-2017	196.88	72.64	328.1	206.83	93.51
2017-2018	186.23	177.61	332.57	343.89	72.86
Mean	136.1	99.8	212.5	219.6	72.2
SD	53.4	38.6	89.2	77.9	22.4
CV(%)	255	259	238	282	323
CAGR (%)	-2	4	6	8	-4

Source: Secondary data

Table – 10 explains the Average payment period of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18

Average payment period denotes once in how many days the creditors are paid by the firm. The lowest ratio denotes the higher efficiency or ability to the debts of the firm. For Rajshree sugars the lowest ratio had been recorded in the year 2010-11 and the poorest ratio had been recorded in the year 222.81 days. The average ratio had been recorded as 136.1 days . The average ratio had been recorded as 136.1 days.

For Kothari sugars Ltd, the lowest ratio had be reported in the year 2012-13 as 55.38 days, For Sakthi sugars Ltd, The lowest ratio has been recorded as 75.99 day in the year 2010-11, 98.74 days as the lowest average payment ratio had been recorded for Thiru Arooran Ltd and 51.55 days as the lowest average payment ratio had been recorded for Bannari Amman Sugar Ltd. Out of all the five Companies, Bannari Amman sugars Shows its better ability to pay to its Creditors.

TABLE – 11

Working Capital Turnover Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	-13.86	12.29	-3.49	-18.81	3.84
2009-2010	8.43	-18.09	-6.85	13.21	13.84
2010-2011	-26.87	27.38	-4.41	5.19	2.51
2011-2012	-18.0	20.98	-3.44	-30.25	2.85
2012-2013	-18.13	10.73	-2.53	-12.38	2.42
2013-2014	9.85	-35.12	-1.09	3.32	0.62
2014-2015	22.09	11.75	-1.43	38.58	0.92
2015-2016	40.33	7.94	-1.39	-0.75	1.29
2016-2017	-35.18	16.45	-1.30	-0.87	2.28
2017-2018	-8.16	17.78	-0.61	-0.55	5.01
Mean	-3.95	129.1	-2.654	-0.331	3.558
SD	23.56	387.01	1.93	18.6	3.8
CV(%)	-17	33	-137	-2	92
CAGR (%)	-6	-38	-18	-32	3

Source: Secondary data

Table – 11 explains the working capital turnover of select sample sugar factories of private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

Working capital Turnover ratio explains the number of times the working capital is turned over an sales. For Rajshree sugars out of ten years , 6 years showed a negative value. It means that the sales are less than the working capital . in the years 2009-10, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 the negative ratios have been recorded. The mean ratio was -3.95 times..

In case of Kothari sugars Ltd, the Working Capital turnover ratio was highest in the year 2010-11 as 27.38 times. In the years 2009-10 and 2013-14, there was a negative working capital ratio had been recorded for sakthi sugars Ltd in all the years under the study recorded a negative working capital turnover ratio, it means that its net sales was lower than its working capital.For Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd out of ten years under the study , Six years recorded negative values. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2014-15(38.58 times).

Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd had the highest working capital turnover ratio in the year 2009-10 as 13.84 times. The lowest ratio was 0.62 times in the year 2013-14. The mean ratio was 3.558 times.

TABLE – 12

Cash Conversion Period of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In days)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	-72.41	14.54	-157.82	-76.08	105.06
2009-2010	29.81	-11.29	-77.92	-30.23	46.01
2010-2011	105.43	60.43	-5.06	-4.6	156.95
2011-2012	101.22	12.66	-7.98	108.76	166.9
2012-2013	494.37	86.34	-40.27	69.88	174.81
2013-2014	458.36	133.18	-101.94	89.6	557.21
2014-2015	264.31	93.91	-127.01	40.74	434.41
2015-2016	282.62	173.83	-117.35	22.52	339.79
2016-2017	328.15	162.85	-233.13	60.91	262.65
2017-2018	213.37	115.65	-205.45	-72.53	250.55
Mean	220.5	84.21	-107.4	20.9	249.4
SD	182.1	64.4	77.6	65.2	156.5
CV(%)	121	131	-138	32	159
CAGR (%)	-213	26	3	-1	10

Source: Secondary data

Table – 12 explains the cash conversion period of select sample sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

As was far as rajshree sugars and chemical ltd concerned, except in the year 2009-10 (29.81 days) in all other years the CCP very high. The highest period was showed in the year 2012-13 494.37 days. It means that the company takes nearly one and half years to convert its inventory into cash.

In case of Kothari sugars and Chemicals Ltd, Except the year 2009-10 in which negative value has been recorded whereas in other years the values are positive. The Lowest CCP was registered in the year 12.66 days in the year 2011-12 whereas the greatest CCP was registered in the year 2015-16 as 173.88 days the mean ratio was 84.21 days. With reference to Sakthi sugars ltd, The cash conversion period is negative. It means the Sakthi sugars Ltd is not managing its cash cycle properly.

With reference to Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd, for the year 2008-09 , 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2017-18 negative ratio was recorded whereas for the rest of the years Positive ratio was recorded. The highest efficiency was known as 22.52 days in the year 2015-16. The mean ratio was recorded as 20.9 days.

Bannari Amman sugars Ltd showed its efficient cash conversion period in the year 2009-10 as 46.01 days, its poorest performance was shown in the year 2013-14 as 557.21 days. The mean period was 249.40days.

EXHIBIT – 5

CASH CONVERSION PERIOD OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

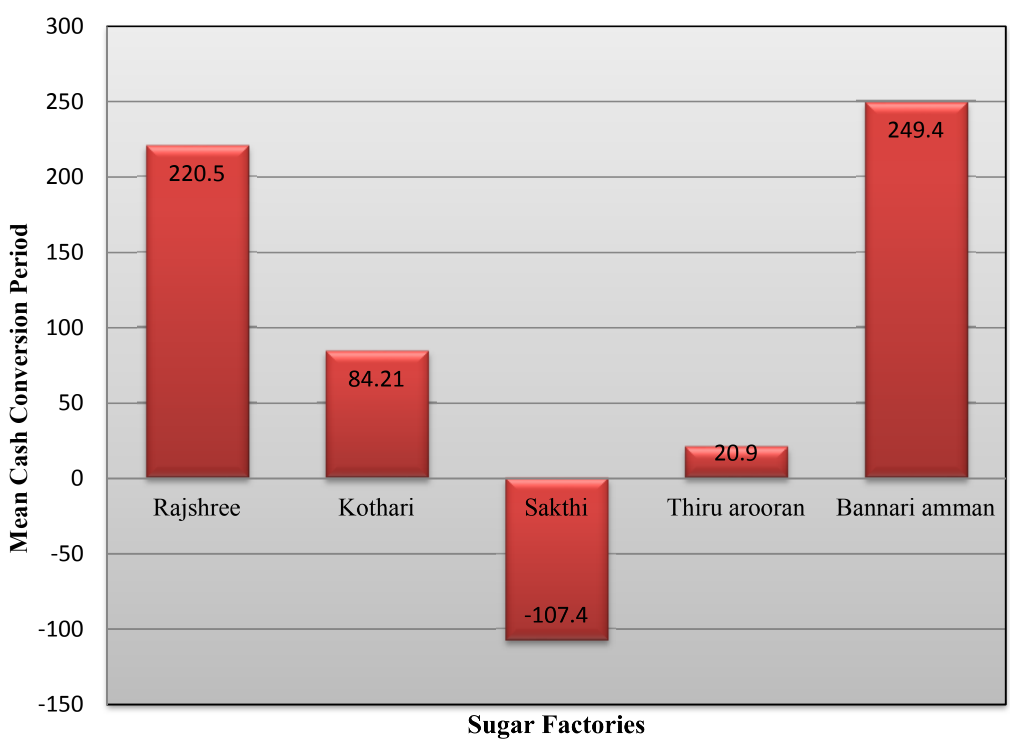


TABLE – 13

Operating Cash Flow of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	0.14	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.23
2009-2010	0.23	0.14	0.17	0.29	0.27
2010-2011	0.15	0.13	0.21	0.1	0.24
2011-2012	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.24
2012-2013	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.25
2013-2014	0.15	0.14	0.2	0.15	0.14
2014-2015	0.14	0.08	0.24	0.04	0.09
2015-2016	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.24	0.12
2016-2017	0.24	0.19	0.14	022	0.16
2017-2018	0.15	0.16	0.89	-0.11	0.13
Mean	0.17	0.13	0.25	2.32	0.19
SD	0.05	0.03	0.23	6.9	0.1
CV (%)	380	463	110	34	286
CAGR (%)	1	4	20	-196	-6

Source: Secondary data

Table – 13 explains the operating cash flow of select sample sugar factories of private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

Operating cash flow generated by select sugar factories are depicted in table 13. Operating cash Flow indicates whether a company can generated sufficient positive cash flow to maintain its operations, otherwise the company may require external financing. For Rajshree sugars the operating cash flow was 0.14 times in the year 2008-09 as 0.14 times whereas in the year 2017-18 the ratio was 0.15times. the operating cash flow ratio was fluctuating during the entire study period. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2012-13 and in the year 2016-17as 0.24 each followed by in the year 2009-10 as 0.23. the mean ratio was 0.17 times.

In case of Kothari sugars Ltd, The operating cash flow was 0.11 times in the year 2008-09 and in the end of the study period it was 0.16. The highest cash flow was recorded in the year 2016-17. The mean ratio was 0.13.

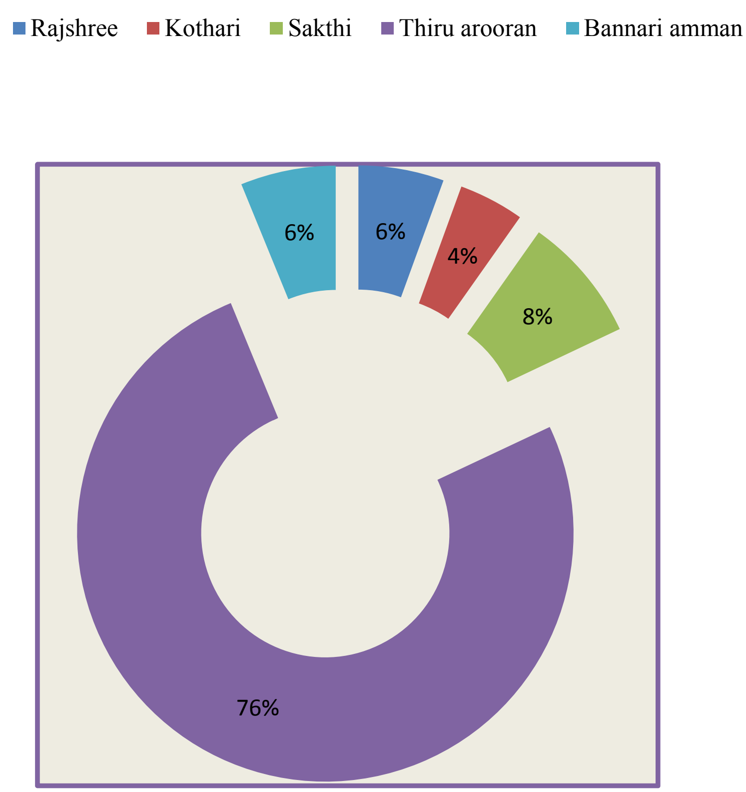
With reference to Sakthi Sugars Ltd, the Operating cash flow was 0.17 times in the beginning of the study period (2008-09) and it was increased to 0.89 which is the highest cash flow ratio recorded in the year 2017-18. The mean ratio was 0.25 times.

In case of Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd, the Operating cash flow was 0.16 times in the operating year and it was a negative value (-0.11) times in the year 2017-18. The highest cash flow was recorded in the year 2014-15 as 0.24 the average cash flow ratio was recorded as 2.32 times during the study period.

With reference to Bannari Amman Sugar Ltd. The operating Cash flow ratio as 0.23 times in the year 2008-09, and it was 0.13 at the end of the study period. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2009-10 as 0.27 times with an average ratio of 0.19 times.

EXHIBIT – 6

OPERATING CASH FLOW OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU



OBJECTIVE 3: Assessment of Profitability of Select Private Sugar Factories in Tamil Nadu.

TABLE – 14

Return On Asset of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Times)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	0.04	0.003	0.07	0.006	0.04
2009-2010	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.06
2010-2011	-0.07	0.03	-0.09	0.007	0.02
2011-2012	-0.003	0.03	-0.04	0.002	0.01
2012-2013	0.01	0.03	-0.08	0.007	0.02
2013-2014	-0.03	0.011	-0.21	-0.04	0.11
2014-2015	-0.08	-0.02	-0.04	-0.13	0.09
2015-2016	-0.023	0.005	-0.07	-0.15	0.06
2016-2017	0.047	0.04	0.03	-0.04	0.18
2017-2018	-0.03	0.002	-0.21	-0.54	0.14
Mean	-0.01	0.02	-0.05	-0.08	0.07
SD	0.05	0.02	0.1	0.18	0.06
CV(%)	-13	86	-59	-43	123
CAGR (%)	-197	-4	-213	-265	15

Source: Secondary data

Table 14 explains the return on asset on select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu. ROA is calculated as the ratio of the net income of a company in a given period to the total value of assets. The ROA for Rajshree sugars in the beginning of the study period (2008-09) was 0.04 or 4% and at the end of the study period(2017-18), it was -0.03 or -3%. In the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 and from the years 2013-14 to 2015-16, the highest ROA was recorded in the year 2009-10(0.07).

In case of Kothari sugars and chemical ltd. The highest ROA was recorded in the year 2009-10 and 2016-17 as 0.04 whereas in the year 2014-15, the ROA was -0.02. The mean ROA was 0.002.With reference to Sakthi sugars ltd, except the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 and 2016-17, all other years showed negative ROA. The mean ratio was -0.05.

In case of Thiru Arooran sugars ltd the highest ratio was reported in the year 2009-10 as 0.11. Negative ROA was recorded in the years 2013-2014 to 2017-2018. The mean ratio was -0.8.

Bannari amman sugars and chemical limited had its highest ROA in the year 2016-17 as 0.18 or 18%. The lowest ROA was recorded in the year 2011-12 as 0.01. the mean ratio was 0.07.

EXHIBIT – 7

RETURN ON ASSET OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

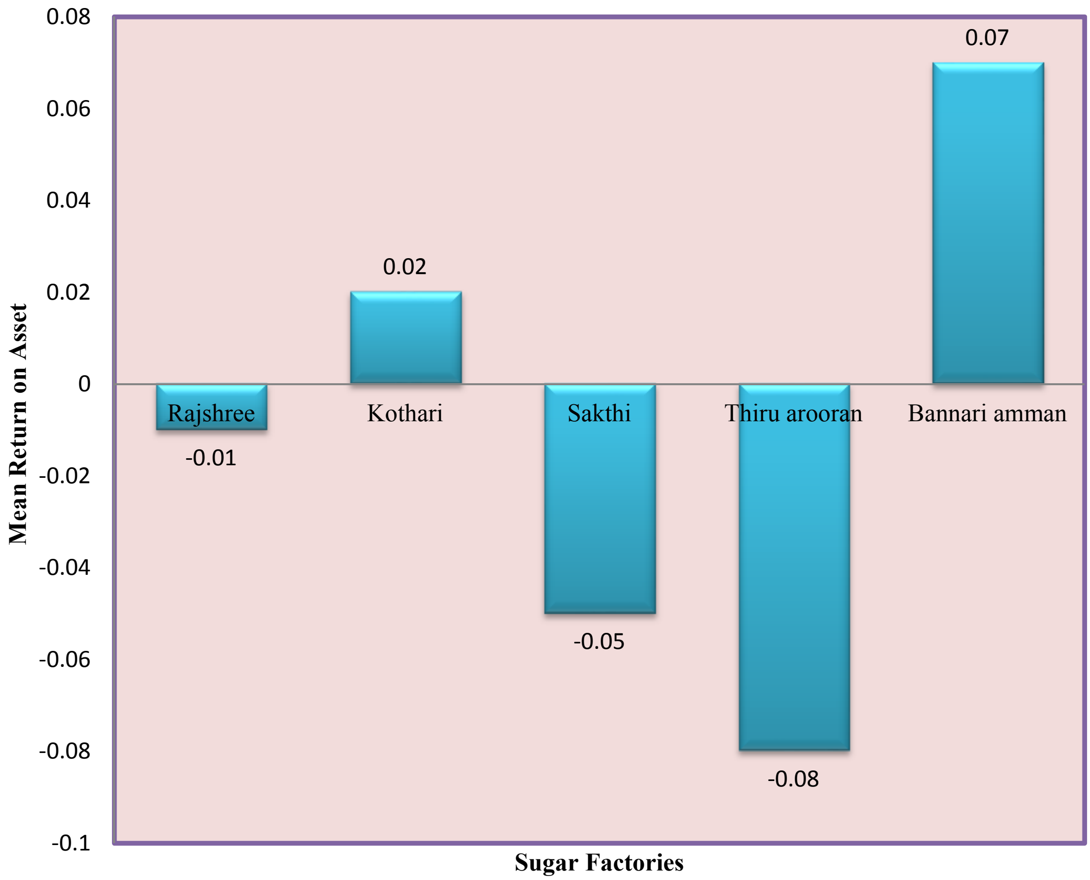


TABLE – 15

Gross Profit Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Percentage)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	31.30	20.85	42.36	20.09	42.01
2009-2010	24.98	37.31	21.59	29.9	48.11
2010-2011	24.72	22.33	18.15	-17.59	8.94
2011-2012	23.30	69.57	22.75	-14.42	30.76
2012-2013	18.71	20.10	16.98	3.61	27.49
2013-2014	20.04	19.72	15.09	9.49	-11.47
2014-2015	28.53	19.99	35.09	-27.42	31.09
2015-2016	20.81	17.49	32.96	-18.90	34.03
2016-2017	23.42	18.82	53.67	34.06	12.41
2017-2018	55.25	28.46	22.21	-72.43	0.49
Mean	27.1	27.5	28.1	-5.4	22.4
SD	10.6	15.9	12.6	31.8	19.03
CV (%)	256	172	223	-17	118
CAGR (%)	7	4	-7	-215	-39

Source: Secondary data

Table 15 explains the gross profit ratio of select sugar mills. It was 31.30 percent in the year 2008-09 and it was increased to 55.25 percent in the year 2017-18 which was the highest ratio during the study. The mean Ratio was 27.1 percent.

Kothari sugar ltd has recorded its highest gross profit ratio in the year 2011-12 as 69.59 percent whereas the lowest ratio was recorded in the year 2015-16 as 17.49. The mean ratio was 27.5 percent.

In case of sakthi sugars ltd 42.36 percent was the gross profit ratio in the year 2008-09 and it was 22.21 percent in 2017-18. The highest ratio was reported in 2016-17 as 53.67 percent. The mean ratio was 28.1 percent. In case of Thiru Arooran sugars, the ROA is 20.09 percent in 2008-09 and it was -72.43 percent in 2017-18, out ten years of the study period, five years recorded negative value. The mean ratio was -5.4 percent. Bannari Amman sugars ltd had its ROA as 42.01 percent in the year 2008-09 and it was 0.49 in the year 2017-18 highest ratio was shown in the year 2009-10(48.11%) in the year 2013-14, a negative ROA was recorded (-11.47%). The mean ROA for this company was 22.4 percent.

TABLE – 16

Net Profit Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories Under Private Sector In Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Percentage)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	6.34	0.33	8.81	0.57	16.86
2009-2010	8.27	3.38	7.54	11.28	16.23
2010-2011	-5.99	2.78	-4.67	0.74	6.42
2011-2012	-0.25	2.61	-4.33	0.22	8.92
2012-2013	1.22	1.99	-7.47	0.75	10.64
2013-2014	-3.21	0.86	-22.53	-4.08	4.41
2014-2015	-9.19	-1.35	-4.16	12.72	0.11
2015-2016	-2.51	0.48	-6.71	-14.72	2.18
2016-2017	4.50	3.31	3.27	-3.55	8.28
2017-2018	-2.27	0.17	-33.48	-54.48	5.89
Mean	-0.3	1.45	-6.4	-5.1	7.9
SD	5.5	1.6	13.02	18.9	5.5
CV(%)	-6	92	-49	-27	146
CAGR (%)	-189	-7	-216	-266	-11

Source: Secondary data

Net profit ratio was of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu is exhited in table 16. As far as Rajshree sugars is concerned, the net profit ratio in the year 2008-09 was 6.34 percent. Except the years 2009-10, 2012-13, 2016-17, in all other years negative ratio had been recorded. The mean ratio was 0.33 in 2008-09 and it was 0.17 in 2017-18. In the year 2014-15 there was a negative ROA (-1.35%). The highest ratio was 3.31 percent in 2016-17. The mean ratio was 1.45 percent.

In case of sakthi sugars ltd, the net profit ratio in the year 2008-09 was 8.81 percent in the year 2008-09 and it was reduced to 7.54 percent in 2009-10. After 2009-10, the ROA showed negative values till the year 2017-18 except the year 2016-17. The mean ratio was -6.4 per cent.

With reference to thiru Arooran Sugars ltd, the ROA was recorded as 0.57 percent in the year 2008-09 whereas in the year 2017-18, the ratio was -54.48 percent. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 2014-15 as 12.72 percent. In the year 2013.14 and from the year 2015-16 till 2017-18, the ROA was negative. The mean ratio was -5.1 percent.

In case of Bannari amman sugars ltd, the mean net profit ratio was 7.9 percent during the study period. The highest ratio was recorded in the year 16.86 percent.

EXHIBIT – 8

NET PROFIT RATIO OF PRIVATE SUGAR FACTORIES IN TAMIL NADU

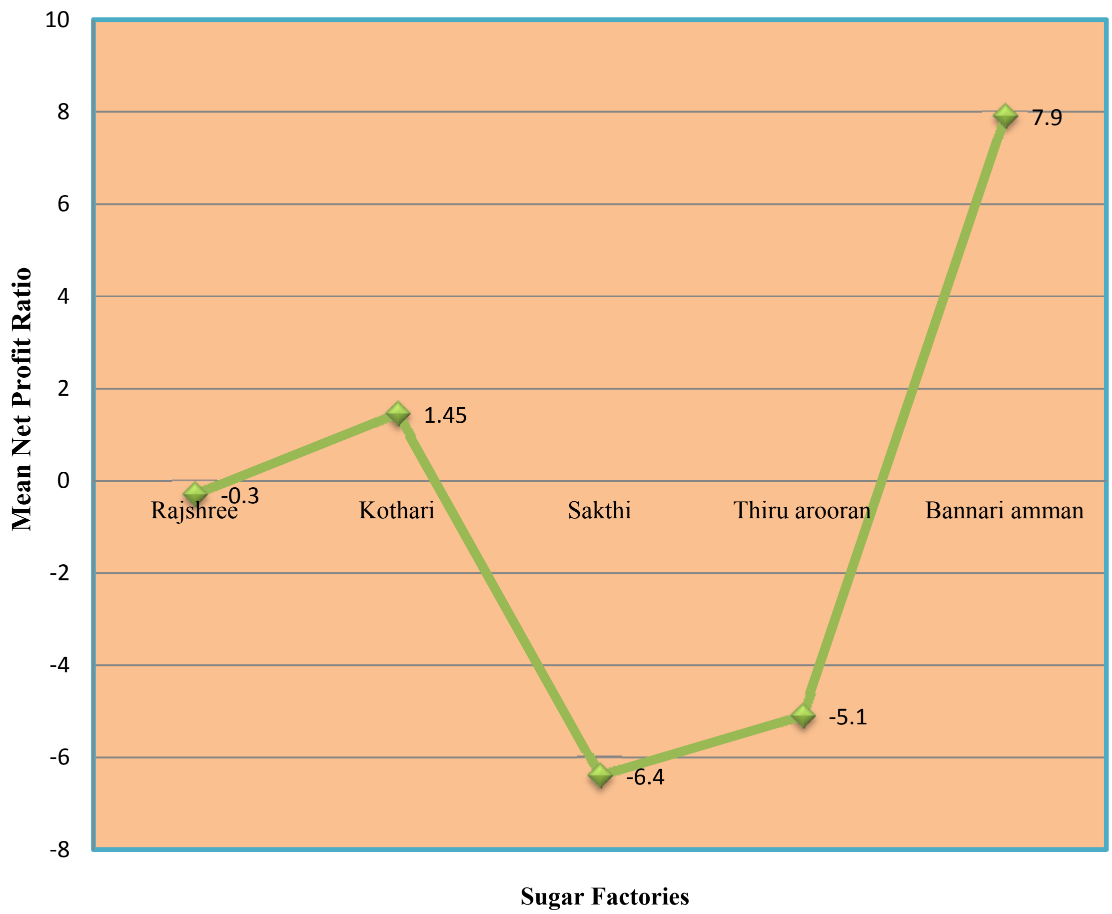


TABLE – 17

Operating Profit Ratio of Select Sample Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu during 2008-09 to 2017-18

(In Percentage)

Year	Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd	Sakthi Sugars Ltd	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd	Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Ltd
2008-2009	20.63	7.51	17.49	12.32	24.73
2009-2010	25.31	9.76	16.77	34.54	26.58
2010-2011	8.64	8.70	6.28	4.34	17.60
2011-2012	12.92	10.01	11.64	12.92	19.15
2012-2013	14.15	7.85	7.01	11.66	20.71
2013-2014	7.69	6.59	2.09	9.11	22.07
2014-2015	1.48	2.75	13.30	-7.96	13.77
2015-2016	6.66	7.22	4.98	-18.2	14.04
2016-2017	21.10	11.47	12.28	14.85	19.84
2017-2018	6.16	9.74	-7.25	-41.61	14.19
Mean	12.5	8.2	8.5	3.2	19.3
SD	7.75	2.42	7.5	21.1	4.5
CV	161	337	113	15	431
CAGR (%)	-13	3	-191	-214	-6

Source: Secondary data

Table – 17 explains the Operating profit ratio of select sample sugar factories of private sector in Tamil Nadu for the ten year study period from 2008-09 to 2017-18.

In case of Rajshree sugars, The operating profit ratio was 20.63 percent in the year 2008-09 and at the end of the study period, the ratio was decreased to 6.16 per cent. The highest ratio was shown in the year 2009-10 as 25.31 percent, and the lowest ratio was shown in the year 2014-15 as 1.48 percent. The mean ratio was 12.5 percent. With reference to Kothari sugars ltd, the Mean operating Profit Ratio for the entire study period was 8.2 percent. The highest ratio was 11.47 percent in the year 2016-17. The lowest ratio depicted in the year 2014-15.

In case of Sakthi sugars ltd, the operating profit ratio was 17.49 percent in the begging of the study period whereas the ratio at the end of the study period was -7.25 percent. The mean ratio was 8.5 percent.

As far as Thiru Arooran sugars ttd is concerned , 12.32 percent was the operating profit ratio in the beginning of the study period, and -41.61 percent was the operating profit ratio at the end of the study period. 3.2 percent was the mean ratio for the entire study period. The highest profit ratio was 34.54 percent in the year 2009-10.With reference to Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd, in all the years of study period double digit positive values for operating profit ratio had been depicted, the lowest ratio was shown in the year 2009-10 as 26.58 percent. The lowest ratio was shown in the year 2014-15 as 13.77 percent. The mean ratio was 19.3 per cent.

OBJECTIVE-4: Relationship between working capital management and profitability of select sugar factories under the study.

TABLE -18

Correlation Matrix of Rajshree Sugars and Chemical Limited

Components	ROA	CCC	ACP	ITR	DR	FZ
ROA	1					
CCC	-0.267	1				
ACP	0.156	0.06	1			
ITR	-0.215	.804**	0.206	1		
DR	0.149	0.592	0.319	0.57	1	
FZ	-0.205	.824**	-0.113	0.349	0.49	1

***c**orrelation is significant at the 0.01 level(2-tailed)

Table 18 reports the correlation coefficient among variable considered in the study. The Return on Asset is negatively correlated with cash conversion cycle, Inventory Turnover Ratio and Firm Size. The negative correlation between Return on Asset, Cash Conversion Cycle, Inventory Turnover Ratio and Firm Size indicates that when those mentioned Proxy Variables increase it may have adverse effect on the firms Profitability. Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that inventory conversion period and Debt Ratio are positively associated with the Return on Asset.

TABLE -19

Correlation Matrix of Kothari Sugars and Chemical Limited

Components	ROA	CCC	ACP	ITR	DR	FZ
ROA	1					
CCC	-0.255	1				
ACP	0.138	-0.24	1			
ITR	-0.385	.806**	-0.091	1		
DR	0.17	0.593	0.276	.684*	1	
FZ	0.286	-0.115	-0.087	-0.346	-0.255	1

*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 19 reveals the correlation coefficient among the variables considered in this study. The Return on Asset is negatively correlated with Cash Conversion Cycle and Inventory Turnover Ratio. The negative correlation between Return on Asset Cash Conversion Cycle and Inventory Turnover Ratio indicates that when those mentioned variables increased it may have adverse effect on the firms Profitability. Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that average collection period, debt ratio and Firm size are positively associated with Return on Asset.

TABLE – 20

Correlation Matrix of Sakthi Sugars Limited

Components	ROA	CCC	ACP	ITR	DR	FZ
ROA	1					
CCC	-0.39	1				
ACP	-0.191	0.253	1			
ITR	-0.79	-0.385	0.229	1		
DR	-0.798	-0.341	0.427	0.878	1	
FZ	-0.277	-0.651	0.458	0.605	0.763	1

*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 20 reports the correlation coefficient among the variables considered in this study. The Return on Asset is negatively correlated with all components. The negative correlation between Return on Asset with Cash Conversion Cycle, Average collection period, Inventory Turnover Ratio, Debt ratio and Firm size indicates that when those mentioned variables increased it may have adverse effect on the firms Profitability.

TABLE – 21

Correlation Matrix of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited

Components	ROA	CCC	ACP	ITR	DR	FZ
ROA	1					
CCC	0.359					
ACP	0.015	0.493	1			
ITR	-0.409	0.425	0.509	1		
DR	- 0.809	-0.308	-0.115	0.278	1	
FZ	.664*	0.29	0.185	-0.053	-0.905	1

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed),

Table 21 depicts the correlation coefficient among the variables considered in this study. The Return on Asset is negatively correlated with Inventory Turnover Ratio and Debt Ratio. The negative correlation between Return on Asset with Inventory Turnover Ratio and Debt Ratio indicates that when those mentioned variables increased it may have adverse effect on the firms Profitability. Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that with Cash Conversion Cycle, Average collection period, Firm size are positively associated with Return on Asset.

TABLE – 22

Correlation Matrix of Bannari Amman sugar mills Limited

Components	ROA	CCC	ACP	ITR	DR	FZ
ROA	1					
CCC	-847	1				
AVP	0.259	0.072	1			
ITR	-.839*	.990**	0.009	1		
DR	.679*	-.774**	0.054	-.820**	1	
FZ	-0.194	-0.053	-0.532	-0.016	-0.344	1

*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 22 reports the correlation coefficient among the variables considered in this study. The Return on Asset is negatively correlated with Cash Conversion Cycle, Inventory Turnover Ratio and Firm size. The negative correlation between Return on Asset with Cash Conversion Cycle, Inventory Turnover Ratio and Firm Size indicates that when those mentioned variables increased it may have adverse effect on the firms Profitability. Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that with average collection period, Debt Ratio is positively associated with the Return on Asset.

MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS:

Regression is the measure of the significant relationship between two are more variables. When there are two are more independent variables, the analysis that describes such a relationship is Multiple Regression. This analysis is adapted where there is one dependent variable with two or more independent variables.

HO^1 : The working capital management does not have an impact on the profitability of select sugar factories.

Dependent variable = Return on Asset (ROA)

Independent variables = Cash Conversion Cycle, Average Collection Period, Inventory Turnover Ratio, Debt Ratio, Firm Size.

TABLE – 23

Multiple Regression Analysis of Rajshree Sugars Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	.771	.201	.850
ACP	.008	.017	.988
ITR	-.892	-.366	.733
DR	.602	.839	.449
FZ	-.823	-.319	.766

Source : computed values Significant at 1% level significant at 5% level

R = .495 **R^2 = .245** **F-Value = .260** **Sig - .914**

According to Table -23, the independent Variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the overall profitability (ROA) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis is accepted with to R^2 Value, it is .245. So Independent variables influence the ROA with 24.5 percent only.

TABLE – 24

Multiple Regression Analysis of Kothari Sugars and Chemical Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	-.004	-.006	.995
ACP	-.199	-.525	.627
ITR	-.990	-1.386	.238
DR	.947	1.849	.138
FZ	.166	.446	.679

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .751 R^2 = .564 F-Value = 1.035 Sig = .501

According to Table -24, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the overall profitability (ROA) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, is .564. So independent variables influence the ROA with 56.4 percent.

TABLE – 25

Multiple Regression Analysis of Sakthi Sugars Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	-.272	-.730	.506
ACP	.203	.704	.520
ITR	-.241	-.712	.516
DR	-1.100	-2.457	.070
FZ	.438	.881	.428

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .959 R^2 = .919 F-Value =9.104 Sig = .026

According to Table -25, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the overall profitability (ROA) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, it is .919. So independent variables influence the ROA with 91.9 percent.

TABLE – 26

Multiple Regression Analysis of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	.370	1.088	.338
ACP	-.035	-.111	.917
ITR	-.408	-1.011	.369
DR	-.487	-.617	.571
FZ	.100	.143	.893

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R =. 870 R^2 = .756 F-Value = 2.479 Sig = .200

According to Table -26, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the overall profitability (ROA) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 values is .756. So Independent variables influence the ROA with 75.6 percent only.

TABLE – 27

Multiple Regression Analysis of Bannari Amman Sugars Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	-2.265	-1.186	.301
ACP	.372	1.239	.283
ITR	1.476	.666	.542
DR	.094	.163	.878
FZ	-.062	-.182	.864

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .923 R^2 = .851 F-Value = 4.575 Sig = .083

According to Table -27, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the overall profitability (ROA) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, is 851. So independent variables influence the ROA with 85.1 percent.

Dependent variable= Net Profit Ratio (NP)

Independent variables = Cash Conversion Cycle, Average Collection Period, Inventory Turnover Ratio, Debt Ratio, Firm Size.

TABLE – 28

Multiple Regression Analysis of Rajshree Sugars Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	.999	.270	.801
ACP	.046	.093	.930
ITR	-1.094	-.464	.667
DR	.573	.825	.456
FZ	-.991	-.397	.711

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .542 R^2 = .294 F-Value =..333 Sig =..870[a]

According to Table -28, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the General profitability (NP) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, it is .294. So Independent variables influence the NP with 29.4 percent.

TABLE – 29

Multiple Regression Analysis of Kothari sugars and chemical limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	.008	.012	.991
ACP	-.176	-.451	.675
ITR	-1.032	-1.405	.233
DR	.923	1.754	.154
FZ	.063	.164	.878

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .735 R^2 = .540 F-Value = .938 Sig - .540

According to Table -29, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the General profitability (NP) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. So, the null hypothesis is accepted with to R^2 Value, it is .540. So Independent variables influence the NP with 54 percent only.

TABLE – 30

Multiple Regression Analysis of Sakthi sugars limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	.012	.039	.971
ACP	.115	.485	.653
ITR	-.539	-1.935	.125
DR	-.832	-2.257	.087
FZ	.603	1.474	.214

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .972 R^2 = .945 F-Value =13.813 Sig = .012

According to Table -30, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the General profitability (NP) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, it is .945. So independent variables influence the NP with 94.5 percent.

TABLE -31

Multiple Regression Analysis of Thiru Arooran Sugars Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	.370	1.088	.338
ACP	-.035	-.111	.917
ITR	-.408	-1.011	.369
DR	-.487	-.617	.571
FZ	.100	.143	.893

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = . 870 R^2 = .756 F-Value = 2.479 Sig = .200

According to Table -31, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the General profitability (NP) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, it is .756. So independent variables influence the NP with 75.6 percent.

TABLE - 32

Multiple Regression Analysis of Bannari Amman sugar mills Limited

Variables	Multiple Regression Coefficients	T-Value	P- Value
CCC	-2.569	-1.837	.140
ACP	.564	2.571	.062
ITR	1.685	1.039	.357
DR	-.075	-.178	.867
FZ	-.043	-.171	.872

Source : Computed Values Significant at 1% level significant at 5%level

R = .959 **R^2 = .920** **F-Value = 9.231** **Sig = .026**

According to Table -32, the independent variables considered here like CCC, ACP, ITR, DR and FZ do not influence the General profitability (NP) of the firm since the P value is insignificant at 1 percent level of significant or at 5 percent level of significance. R^2 Value, it is .920. So independent variables influence the NP with 92 percent.

CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Finding means principal outcomes of a research project. This usually refers to the totality of outcomes rather than the conclusion or recommendations drawn from them. **Working Capital Management and Profitability: Evidence from Select Sugar Factories under Private Sector in Tamil Nadu** research study was carried out using the secondary data collected from the published annual reports of the company.

The following are the objective of the study.

- To assess the short term liquidity position of select sugar factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu.
- To examine the efficiency of working capital management of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.
- To measure the profitability of select sugar factories in Tamil Nadu.
- To analyze the relationship between working capital management and Profitability of select sugar factories.
- To give valuable suggestions to the select sugar factories based on the findings.

Hypothesis of the Study:

- H0 –working capital management does not have an impact on the profitability of select sugar factories.

SHORT TERM LIQUIDITY POSITION AND SOLVENCY POSITION OF SELECT SUGAR FACTORIES:

- Among the all sugar factories under the study, Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Limited maintains its current ratio more than the standard ratio. The average current ratio for the ten years is 3.36:1
- With refer to liquidity ratio, all the five companies maintains below the standard. Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd recorded the very low liquidity (0.09) ratio out of five companies.
- With regard to absolute liquid ratio, no company maintain the standard ratio. By comparing all the five companies Kothari Sugars and chemical Ltd was recorded a high absolute ratio as 0.11.
- The debt ratio of Sakthi sugars Ltd and Thiru Arooran sugars Ltd was higher than the standard.

WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF SELECT SUGAR FACTORIES:

- The average Debtors Turnover Ratio was higher for Kothari Sugars and Chemical Ltd as 16.5 times and average collection period as 23.5 days.
- Out of five sugar Firms , the creditors turnover ratio was highest for Bannari Amman sugar Mills Ltd (5.4 times) during the study period.
- On the basis of mean value, the cash conversion cycle was efficiently managed by Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd.
- Operating cash flow was highest for Thiru Arooran sugars ltd (6.9 times) with compare to other sugar companies.

PROFITABILITY OF SELECT SUGAR FACTORIES :

- The return on asset assets which explains the overall profitability of the company which was highest for Bannari Amman Sugar Mills Std (0.07) when comparing all the sugar companies under the study.
- The net profit ratio was high in case of Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd with 7.9 percent When compare to other sugar factories under the study.
- Out of all the sugar factories Bannari amman sugar Ltd had a high operating profit ratio with 19.3 percent.

IMPACT OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT ON PROFITABILITY OF FIRMS:

- Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that inventory conversion period and Debt Ratio was positively associated with the Return on Asset in Rajshree sugars.
- Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that average collection period with debt ratio and firm size was positively associated with the Return on Asset in Kothari Sugars and Chemical Limited.
- The Return on Asset was negatively correlated with all components in Sakthi Sugars and Chemical ltd.
- Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that with Cash Conversion Cycle, Average collection period, firm size was Positively Associated with the Return on Asset in Thiru Arooran Sugars and chemical ltd.
- Information from correlation coefficient also indicates that with average collection period, and Debt Ratio is positively associated with the Return on Asset Bannari amman sugars and Chemical Limited.

- Multiple regression analysis revealed that the maximum of 94.5 percent in Sakyhi Sugars Ltd, the working capital management influences an profitability (Net profit)

SUGGESTIONS:

- All the sugar companies under the study except Bannari Amman Sugars is expected to concentrate on maintaining the short term liquidity position of the them.
- The sugar companies under this study Rajshree Sugars, Kothari Sugars, Bannari Amman sugars are Expected to improve their long term Solvency creation by maintaining the standard level of debt ratio.
- Rajshree Sugars, Kothari Sugars, Sakthi Sugars, Thiru Arooran Sugrs is expected to give importance for creditors turnover ratio.
- Rajshree Sugars, Kothari Sugars, Sakthi Sugars, Bannari Amman sugars can give concentrate on improving the operating cash flows.
- All the Sugar companies Except Bannari Amman Sugar Mills limited can improve their return on assets and net profits and operating profit.

CONCLUSION:

Working capital management is the key area where every company particularly manufacturing companies should concentrate. Efficient working capital management will improve the efficiency of the operational activities of the company. That is the reason, researchers undertake studies to assess the relationship between undertake studies to assess the relationship between working capital management and profitability of the firms. In this way the present study was undertaken up to examine the efficiency of working capital management five Sugar Factories under private sector in Tamil Nadu. The study results say that all the sugar factories under the study are need to improve their liquidity, profitability and working capital management. Bannari Amman sugar is comparatively better in their efficiency of working capital management. When analyzing the relationship between working capital management and profitability, there is a relationship between these two variables as per correlation results. The multiple regression analysis reveals that to the extent of 94.5 percent level. The working capital management influences the profitability of Sakthi Sugars Limited.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- Shashi K. Gupta, R.K. Sharma**, "Management accounting"** Kalyani publishers, 2016.
- Pandey, I.M **"Financial Management"**, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi,2010.
- Kothari C R **"Research Methodology – Methods and techniques"** Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi, 2004.
- R. Kothari – **"Research Methodology"**, Second Edition Jaipur – May 2016.

JOURNALS

Aarthiverma and Balwindersigh(2014), "Working capital Management in Dabur India Limited", International Journal of Accounting and Financial Management and Research, vol (2)(1).pp.32-45.

Acharekarsachinvilas and Shingare Vishal sunderRama (2013), "A study of working capital management of cement industries in India" Vol 16 (1)

Acharevarsachinvilasvijayan (2013), "The Study of Working Capital Management of Cement Industries in India.", International referred journal of Engineering and Science Vol 2(8),Pp.12-17

AnkitaRajdev (2013), "Working capital management of Makson Health Care Private limited-off between liquidity and profitability, an empirical study".

AnuradhaRajendran (2009), "Performance Appraisal of Private Sector Sugar Companies in Tamil Nadu", Unpublished Thesis submitted to Bharathiyar University.

Chellaswamy&Revathi (2013), "Growth and Productivity of Indian Sugar Companies" IOSR Journal of Business and management, Vol – 9, Issue 5 (Mar. – Apr. 2013), PP 01-10.

Herekar P.M. (1995), "Correlation Analysis of Financial and Operational Factories of Sugar Industry", Indian Cooperative Review, Vol. - 33, No. - 1, pp. 33-34. 9.

Jakpar S, Tinggi M (2017), "Working capital Management and Profitability: Evidence from Manufacturing Sector in Malaysia" Journal of Business & Financial Affairs.

Madhusoodhanan&Rejimom (2016), "A study on the management of working capital Hindustan Life Loud ltd" Journal of business and management, pp. 12-17.

Mohan S. (2004), "Working capital management of the sugar mills", Cooperative Sugar, National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd, Vol. - 35, No. - 7, pp.541-546.

NiranjanMandak.B and DuttaSmrithiMahavidyalaya.N(et al) (2010), "Impactof Working Capital Management on Liquidity , profitability and Non-Insurable Risk and Uncertainty Bearing",4(2) Pp 21-41.

PratapsinhChauhan and Majoj Shah, "Comparative Analysis of Transaction cost on Financial Efficiency in Private Sugar Industry, Management trends, Vol.1, No.2, April-September, 2005

PrakashRao B. K. S. and BhVenkateswaraRao (2005), "Problems and Prospects of Sugar Industry in India", The IUB Journal of Industrial Economics, The ICFAI University Press, Vol. - 11, No. - 4, pp.58-66.

Pavan Mishra &SoniyaRajpoot(2016), " A Study of Working Capital management in small scale industries" , International Journal Management, Vol(7)(3), PP.266-278.

Pramila .S and Kumar .K(2015), The study conducted on "working capital management in Tata steel Limited" International Journal of Research in Business, Vol4(5),PP 109-116.

RenukaMahadevan (2009), "The viability of Fiji's sugar industry", Journal of Economic Studies, Vol. - 36, Issue - 4, pp. 309 - 325.

RohitKanda (2015), "Working capital Management of OCM", journal and business management, pp.35-46.

R.Neelima ,K. Ramakrishnaiah(2017), "Working Capital Management of Select sample Sugar Factories of Private Sector in Andhra Pradesh" Vol-3, ISSN(O)-2395-4396.

Sanghamitra Das and DilipMookherjee (2004), "Ownership Form and Contractual Inefficiency: Comparing Performance of Co-operative and Private Factories in the Indian Sugar Industry", Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi, Planning Unit, Discussion Paper 04-06, April, 2004.

Sunday Ajao and Alayemi, Sunday Adebayo (2014), "The study of working capital management as a financial strategy".Vol(2)(4).

Uma Maheswari B. and Ramachanadra Reddy B. (2012), "Working Capital Management in Sugar Mills in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh", Indian Journal of Applied Research, Vol. - 2, Issue - 1, Pp 34-37.

Viswanatha and Lalitha (1979), "Performance of Sugar Factories in India – An inter State Comparison", Cooperative Sugar, Vol. - 10, No. - 11, pp. 541-547.

Vijayakumar A. and Venkatachalam A. (1995), "Working Capital and Profitability – An Empirical Analysis", The Management Accountant, Vol. - 30, No. - 10, pp. 748-750.

Vijayakumar, A. ―Assessment of Corporate Liquidity – A discriminant Analysis Approach‖ , Research Studies in Commerce and Management, Classical Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2002, pp.180-191.0

WEBSITES

- www.moneycontrol.com
- www.google.com
- www.bannari.com
- www.lkpsec.com

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	28.17	28.17	28.17	24.97	23.79
Equity Share Capital	28.17	28.17	28.17	24.97	23.79
Reserves	61.64	103.47	115.72	11.60	23.81
Networth	**89.81**	**131.64**	**143.89**	**36.57**	**47.60**
Secured Loans	281.75	270.58	336.03	563.65	596.76
Unsecured Loans	0.00	97.25	159.89	8.95	12.25
Total Debt	**281.75**	**367.83**	**495.92**	**572.60**	**609.01**
Total Liabilities	**371.56**	**499.47**	**639.81**	**609.17**	**656.61**
	Mar '19	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	506.73	860.37	860.04	771.64	770.61
Less: Accum. Depreciation	0.00	332.72	309.53	282.65	257.40
Net Block	**506.73**	**527.65**	**550.51**	**488.99**	**513.21**
Capital Work in Progress	0.00	2.00	1.97	1.30	1.46
Investments	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**67.39**	**67.39**
Inventories	113.50	139.90	312.98	218.84	195.80
Sundry Debtors	62.86	47.58	57.17	54.07	34.21
Cash and Bank Balance	3.63	2.77	57.10	2.76	4.26
Total Current Assets	179.99	190.25	427.25	275.67	234.27
Loans and Advances	56.36	40.01	109.31	39.43	51.15
Total CA, Loans & Advances	236.35	230.26	536.56	315.10	285.42
Current Liabilities	369.11	257.92	446.20	261.54	208.29
Provisions	2.42	2.55	3.04	2.07	2.59
Total CL & Provisions	371.53	260.47	449.24	263.61	210.88
Net Current Assets	**-135.18**	**-30.21**	**87.32**	**51.49**	**74.54**
Total Assets	**371.55**	**499.44**	**639.80**	**609.17**	**656.60**
Contingent Liabilities	0.00	404.96	271.18	187.87	87.66
Book Value (Rs)	31.88	46.73	51.08	14.64	20.01

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------ in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	23.79	23.79	23.79	23.79	22.69
Equity Share Capital	23.79	23.79	23.79	23.79	22.69
Share Application Money	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	1.71
Reserves	79.22	105.89	95.61	97.38	128.58
Networth	**104.60**	**131.27**	**119.40**	**121.17**	**152.98**
Secured Loans	623.38	464.27	480.15	414.56	431.92
Unsecured Loans	13.68	25.43	25.55	0.83	1.85
Total Debt	**637.06**	**489.70**	**505.70**	**415.39**	**433.77**
Total Liabilities	**741.66**	**620.97**	**625.10**	**536.56**	**586.75**
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	770.35	749.64	591.80	552.61	495.35
Less: Accum. Depreciation	226.04	191.39	159.11	134.72	111.81
Net Block	**544.31**	**558.25**	**432.69**	**417.89**	**383.54**
Capital Work in Progress	2.26	13.16	132.37	21.68	2.84
Investments	**55.39**	**48.32**	**47.64**	**47.64**	**47.63**
Inventories	248.55	236.28	145.08	131.27	171.85
Sundry Debtors	31.99	60.15	66.28	31.54	24.42
Cash and Bank Balance	88.51	7.75	9.43	18.09	29.69
Total Current Assets	369.05	304.18	220.79	180.90	225.96
Loans and Advances	57.97	65.96	69.58	91.45	112.16
Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Total CA, Loans & Advances	427.02	370.14	290.37	272.35	339.97
Current Liabilities	284.83	350.57	260.15	203.80	164.08
Provisions	2.51	18.32	17.85	19.21	23.16
Total CL & Provisions	287.34	368.89	278.00	223.01	187.24
Net Current Assets	**139.68**	**1.25**	**12.37**	**49.34**	**152.73**
Total Assets	**741.64**	**620.98**	**625.07**	**536.55**	**586.74**
Contingent Liabilities	60.10	58.94	71.20	111.73	7.50
Book Value (Rs)	43.30	54.51	50.19	50.93	66.66

Source : **Dion Global Solutions Limited**

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '09	**Mar '08**	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	22.69	22.69	22.69	22.69	22.69
Equity Share Capital	22.69	22.69	22.69	22.69	22.69
Reserves	93.37	73.75	78.53	65.22	47.58
Networth	**116.06**	**96.44**	**101.22**	**87.91**	**70.27**
Secured Loans	398.70	299.08	171.04	124.74	120.16
Unsecured Loans	0.45	1.05	45.57	0.97	0.95
Total Debt	**399.15**	**300.13**	**216.61**	**125.71**	**121.11**
Total Liabilities	**515.21**	**396.57**	**317.83**	**213.62**	**191.38**
	Mar '09	**Mar '08**	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	499.95	257.03	251.81	236.44	179.34
Less: Accum. Depreciation	89.41	76.04	66.59	59.03	49.88
Net Block	**410.54**	**180.99**	**185.22**	**177.41**	**129.46**
Capital Work in Progress	0.45	172.70	15.61	1.95	29.12
Investments	**47.63**	**47.63**	**47.63**	**0.00**	**0.34**
Inventories	104.57	97.29	97.78	99.73	82.84
Sundry Debtors	11.83	20.57	26.78	11.92	1.88
Cash and Bank Balance	2.23	2.47	22.71	3.31	6.30
Total Current Assets	118.63	120.33	147.27	114.96	91.02
Loans and Advances	74.33	54.24	61.48	18.64	20.24
Fixed Deposits	14.44	2.08	1.50	0.17	0.18
Total CA, Loans & Advances	207.40	176.65	210.25	133.77	111.44
Current Liabilities	143.98	181.25	123.61	79.10	65.17
Provisions	6.83	0.14	17.25	20.39	13.80
Total CL & Provisions	150.81	181.39	140.86	99.49	78.97
Net Current Assets	**56.59**	**-4.74**	**69.39**	**34.28**	**32.47**
Total Assets	**515.21**	**396.58**	**317.85**	**213.64**	**191.39**
Contingent Liabilities	4.69	51.68	134.01	11.14	23.90
Book Value (Rs)	51.15	42.50	44.61	38.74	30.97

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	399.45	561.71	695.07	586.73	588.87
Excise Duty	0.00	9.43	28.46	16.84	14.85
Net Sales	399.45	552.28	666.61	569.89	574.02
Other Income	3.00	24.65	3.18	32.01	9.55
Stock Adjustments	-24.35	-159.50	87.61	18.39	-55.61
Total Income	**378.10**	**417.43**	**757.40**	**620.29**	**527.96**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	264.15	247.13	510.51	451.29	410.27
Power & Fuel Cost	0.00	16.67	12.04	14.11	14.70
Employee Cost	34.41	37.03	36.20	34.15	34.85
Miscellaneous Expenses	62.17	57.94	54.79	50.75	50.07
Total Expenses	360.73	358.77	613.54	550.30	509.89
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**14.37**	**34.01**	**140.68**	**37.98**	**8.52**
PBDIT	17.37	58.66	143.86	69.99	18.07
Interest	57.96	60.09	72.01	64.76	64.74
PBDT	-40.59	-1.43	71.85	5.23	-46.67
Depreciation	24.70	25.31	26.14	25.98	29.68
Profit Before Tax	-65.29	-26.74	45.71	-20.75	-76.35
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	-65.29	-26.74	45.71	-20.75	-76.35
Tax	-23.44	-14.49	15.82	-6.41	-23.59
Reported Net Profit	**-41.84**	**-12.58**	**30.05**	**-14.33**	**-52.76**
Total Value Addition	96.58	111.65	103.02	99.01	99.62
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	281.68	281.68	281.67	249.72	237.92
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**-14.85**	**-4.47**	**10.67**	**-5.74**	**-22.18**
Equity Dividend (%)	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Book Value (Rs)	31.88	46.73	51.08	14.64	20.01

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '14	Mar '13	Mar '12	Mar '11	Mar '10
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	829.73	841.22	708.61	615.39	542.24
Excise Duty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.60
Net Sales	829.73	841.22	708.61	615.39	521.64
Other Income	6.26	5.92	-6.36	-19.12	7.36
Stock Adjustments	11.83	83.97	12.92	-19.85	47.77
Total Income	**847.82**	**931.11**	**715.17**	**576.42**	**576.77**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	663.42	683.84	543.48	463.28	391.33
Power & Fuel Cost	17.76	14.98	10.18	13.91	2.26
Employee Cost	33.60	32.35	26.52	24.22	24.77
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.04
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.91
Miscellaneous Expenses	62.90	74.94	49.79	40.94	7.07
Total Expenses	777.68	806.11	629.97	542.35	437.38
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**63.88**	**119.08**	**91.56**	**53.19**	**132.03**
PBDIT	70.14	125.00	85.20	34.07	139.39
Interest	73.44	79.09	61.65	53.60	47.48
PBDT	-3.30	45.91	23.55	-19.53	91.91
Depreciation	35.30	34.16	25.73	23.03	22.69
Profit Before Tax	-38.60	11.75	-2.18	-42.56	69.22
Extra-ordinary items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.73
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	-38.60	11.75	-2.18	-42.56	65.49
Tax	-11.93	1.46	-0.41	-5.64	22.32
Reported Net Profit	**-26.68**	**10.29**	**-1.77**	**-36.92**	**43.17**
Total Value Addition	114.26	122.27	86.50	79.07	46.04
Equity Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.81
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	237.92	237.92	237.92	237.92	226.92
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**-11.21**	**4.32**	**-0.74**	**-15.52**	**19.02**
Equity Dividend (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
Book Value (Rs)	43.30	54.51	50.19	50.93	66.66

Rajshree Sugars and Chemicals

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '09	**Mar '08**	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	369.05	346.91	404.74	272.16	190.03
Excise Duty	17.79	12.39	20.95	16.15	9.19
Net Sales	351.26	334.52	383.79	256.01	180.84
Other Income	3.75	-6.02	-3.70	3.01	0.61
Stock Adjustments	3.64	-0.93	-1.14	28.13	-16.80
Total Income	**358.65**	**327.57**	**378.95**	**287.15**	**164.65**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	241.31	268.88	286.38	188.25	95.07
Power & Fuel Cost	1.82	1.70	2.63	3.42	3.24
Employee Cost	21.28	18.41	16.16	15.25	14.28
Other Manufacturing Expenses	2.33	2.54	3.38	2.86	3.26
Selling and Admin Expenses	9.49	12.11	12.30	9.21	7.69
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.21	4.58	4.25	3.82	2.64
Total Expenses	282.44	308.22	325.10	222.81	126.18
	Mar '09	**Mar '08**	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**72.46**	**25.37**	**57.55**	**61.33**	**37.86**
PBDIT	76.21	19.35	53.85	64.34	38.47
Interest	26.00	14.13	16.63	10.40	6.18
PBDT	50.21	5.22	37.22	53.94	32.29
Depreciation	13.56	10.56	10.31	9.33	7.60
Profit Before Tax	36.65	-5.34	26.91	44.61	24.69
Extra-ordinary items	-2.48	-0.62	-0.02	0.50	-0.27
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	34.17	-5.96	26.89	45.11	24.42
Tax	11.88	-1.19	4.27	14.56	7.64
Reported Net Profit	**22.28**	**-4.78**	**22.66**	**30.58**	**16.78**
Total Value Addition	41.13	39.34	38.73	34.55	31.12
Equity Dividend	2.27	0.00	7.94	11.35	6.81
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.39	0.00	1.35	1.59	0.96
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	226.92	226.92	226.92	226.92	226.92
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**9.82**	**-2.11**	**9.99**	**13.48**	**7.39**
Equity Dividend (%)	10.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	30.00
Book Value (Rs)	51.15	42.50	44.61	38.74	30.97

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Balance Sheet of Kothari Sugars and Chemicals	------------------ in Rs. Cr. ------------------				
	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	82.89	82.89	83.76	87.26	90.14
Equity Share Capital	82.89	82.89	82.89	82.89	82.89
Preference Share Capital	0.00	0.00	0.88	4.38	7.25
Reserves	56.48	49.23	34.98	33.81	38.35
Networth	**139.37**	**132.12**	**118.74**	**121.07**	**128.49**
Secured Loans	102.79	113.32	131.30	142.75	112.29
Unsecured Loans	0.00	0.00	6.23	6.23	6.23
Total Debt	**102.79**	**113.32**	**137.53**	**148.98**	**118.52**
Total Liabilities	**242.16**	**245.44**	**256.27**	**270.05**	**247.01**
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	204.12	204.21	400.73	400.43	394.42
Less: Accum. Depreciation	26.85	14.29	205.92	191.41	175.48
Net Block	**177.27**	**189.92**	**194.81**	**209.02**	**218.94**
Capital Work in Progress	1.18	1.59	0.01	0.01	5.50
Investments	**32.98**	**19.62**	**17.83**	**18.36**	**15.84**
Inventories	127.55	143.85	116.17	99.35	102.40
Sundry Debtors	17.83	13.99	9.28	8.18	13.25
Cash and Bank Balance	2.97	2.73	16.57	8.70	2.90
Total Current Assets	148.35	160.57	142.02	116.23	118.55
Loans and Advances	16.46	16.42	13.46	14.47	16.52
Total CA, Loans & Advances	164.81	176.99	155.48	130.70	135.07
Current Liabilities	132.21	141.31	110.98	87.29	127.76
Provisions	1.89	1.37	0.88	0.75	0.57
Total CL & Provisions	134.10	142.68	111.86	88.04	128.33
Net Current Assets	**30.71**	**34.31**	**43.62**	**42.66**	**6.74**
Total Assets	**242.14**	**245.44**	**256.27**	**270.05**	**247.02**
Contingent Liabilities	21.51	26.59	27.67	24.12	22.56
Book Value (Rs)	16.81	15.94	14.22	14.08	14.63

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Balance Sheet of Kothari Sugars and Chemicals	------------------ in Rs. Cr. ------------------				
	Mar '13	Mar '12	Mar '11	Mar '10	Mar '09
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	91.14	92.14	93.14	94.14	95.14
Equity Share Capital	82.89	82.89	82.89	82.89	82.89
Preference Share Capital	8.25	9.25	10.25	11.25	12.25
Reserves	40.41	31.79	23.38	15.81	4.42
Networth	**131.55**	**123.93**	**116.52**	**109.95**	**99.56**
Secured Loans	143.28	113.53	128.07	160.73	163.86
Unsecured Loans	21.45	7.34	8.23	11.97	20.24
Total Debt	**164.73**	**120.87**	**136.30**	**172.70**	**184.10**
Total Liabilities	**296.28**	**244.80**	**252.82**	**282.65**	**283.66**
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**	**Mar '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	386.18	325.18	314.08	311.67	304.97
Less: Accum. Depreciation	159.49	142.65	130.04	116.50	103.03
Net Block	**226.69**	**182.53**	**184.04**	**195.17**	**201.94**
Capital Work in Progress	0.66	25.10	15.15	12.46	6.40
Investments	**8.38**	**6.56**	**32.00**	**38.23**	**12.60**
Inventories	97.74	90.74	54.70	51.32	66.25
Sundry Debtors	16.73	20.16	14.29	19.88	5.44
Cash and Bank Balance	12.69	17.31	39.00	2.99	8.27
Total Current Assets	127.16	128.21	107.99	74.19	79.96
Loans and Advances	20.78	15.76	12.13	39.60	29.31
Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.69	37.23
Total CA, Loans & Advances	147.94	143.97	120.12	134.48	146.50
Current Liabilities	86.81	112.86	98.06	92.81	79.75
Provisions	0.57	0.50	0.42	4.87	4.03
Total CL & Provisions	87.38	113.36	98.48	97.68	83.78
Net Current Assets	**60.56**	**30.61**	**21.64**	**36.80**	**62.72**
Total Assets	**296.29**	**244.80**	**252.83**	**282.66**	**283.66**
Contingent Liabilities	20.30	24.91	31.62	3.26	12.22
Book Value (Rs)	14.87	13.84	12.82	11.91	10.53

Balance Sheet of Kothari Sugars and Chemicals ------------------ in Rs. Cr. ------------------

	Mar '08	Mar '07	Mar '06	Mar '05	Mar '04
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	96.14	96.89	96.89	96.89	28.91
Equity Share Capital	82.89	82.89	82.89	82.89	14.91
Preference Share Capital	13.25	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Reserves	3.58	-6.43	-24.11	-49.02	-190.63
Networth	**99.72**	**90.46**	**72.78**	**47.87**	**-161.72**
Secured Loans	167.95	154.18	57.42	70.08	239.84
Unsecured Loans	18.35	24.83	15.59	3.31	35.71
Total Debt	**186.30**	**179.01**	**73.01**	**73.39**	**275.55**
Total Liabilities	**286.02**	**269.47**	**145.79**	**121.26**	**113.83**

	Mar '08	Mar '07	Mar '06	Mar '05	Mar '04
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	285.32	124.25	147.22	214.05	245.11
Less: Accum. Depreciation	90.09	80.58	94.35	138.43	157.82
Net Block	**195.23**	**43.67**	**52.87**	**75.62**	**87.29**
Capital Work in Progress	6.93	147.52	23.42	0.41	0.05
Investments	**49.35**	**21.74**	**12.02**	**17.90**	**17.90**
Inventories	53.58	29.14	28.18	30.29	25.86
Sundry Debtors	10.18	3.85	7.41	5.84	3.65
Cash and Bank Balance	11.78	7.60	7.45	9.22	2.20
Total Current Assets	75.54	40.59	43.04	45.35	31.71
Loans and Advances	28.48	32.46	15.87	4.88	3.07
Fixed Deposits	39.18	55.90	45.41	38.33	49.61
Total CA, Loans & Advances	143.20	128.95	104.32	88.56	84.39
Current Liabilities	104.77	69.65	46.31	44.54	58.76
Provisions	3.93	2.76	0.53	16.68	17.03
Total CL & Provisions	108.70	72.41	46.84	61.22	75.79
Net Current Assets	**34.50**	**56.54**	**57.48**	**27.34**	**8.60**
Total Assets	**286.01**	**269.47**	**145.79**	**121.27**	**113.84**
Contingent Liabilities	29.81	20.05	18.59	17.10	16.63
Book Value (Rs)	10.43	9.22	7.09	4.09	-117.95

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Kothari Sugars and Chemicals

Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	290.01	329.38	254.19	347.78	331.42
Excise Duty	3.08	12.62	7.61	7.82	7.98
Net Sales	286.93	316.76	246.58	339.96	323.44
Other Income	-4.93	-1.03	6.68	11.34	9.30
Stock Adjustments	-8.68	25.40	16.84	-5.39	5.38
Total Income	**273.32**	**341.13**	**270.10**	**345.91**	**338.12**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	205.26	257.16	203.44	271.62	259.65
Power & Fuel Cost	5.32	7.13	7.47	8.85	5.27
Employee Cost	18.37	17.76	15.65	16.88	17.01
Miscellaneous Expenses	21.35	23.77	19.05	27.85	25.55
Total Expenses	250.30	305.82	245.61	325.20	307.48
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**27.95**	**36.34**	**17.81**	**9.37**	**21.34**
PBDIT	23.02	35.31	24.49	20.71	30.64
Interest	6.50	8.11	7.09	5.08	9.96
PBDT	16.52	27.20	17.40	15.63	20.68
Depreciation	13.86	14.63	14.64	15.98	16.10
Profit Before Tax	2.66	12.57	2.76	-0.35	4.58
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	2.66	12.57	2.76	-0.35	4.58
Tax	2.19	2.09	1.59	4.19	1.80
Reported Net Profit	**0.48**	**10.48**	**1.18**	**-4.54**	**2.79**
Total Value Addition	45.04	48.66	42.17	53.58	47.83
Equity Dividend	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.14
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	828.89	828.89	828.89	828.89	828.89
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**0.06**	**1.26**	**0.14**	**-0.55**	**0.34**
Equity Dividend (%)	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Book Value (Rs)	16.81	15.94	14.22	14.08	14.63

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Kothari Sugars and Chemicals

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**	**Mar '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	444.00	322.04	271.85	350.55	276.09
Excise Duty	10.98	0.00	0.00	13.72	17.98
Net Sales	433.02	322.04	271.85	336.83	258.11
Other Income	7.89	4.80	9.30	7.17	7.52
Stock Adjustments	4.98	33.43	5.17	-15.62	14.57
Total Income	**445.89**	**360.27**	**286.32**	**328.38**	**280.20**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	345.96	279.45	211.15	240.54	204.30
Power & Fuel Cost	5.64	4.77	3.06	1.89	7.55
Employee Cost	17.43	14.56	12.26	15.70	17.71
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.76	12.50
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50	8.45
Miscellaneous Expenses	34.96	24.44	26.89	2.92	2.78
Total Expenses	403.99	323.22	253.36	288.31	253.29
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**	**Mar '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**34.01**	**32.25**	**23.66**	**32.90**	**19.39**
PBDIT	41.90	37.05	32.96	40.07	26.91
Interest	5.86	5.10	6.71	7.29	13.82
PBDT	36.04	31.95	26.25	32.78	13.09
Depreciation	16.89	13.15	13.79	13.57	12.98
Profit Before Tax	19.15	18.80	12.46	19.21	0.11
Extra-ordinary items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.03
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	19.15	18.80	12.46	19.32	1.14
Tax	10.54	10.38	4.88	7.94	0.31
Reported Net Profit	**8.61**	**8.41**	**7.57**	**11.39**	**0.84**
Total Value Addition	58.03	43.77	42.21	47.76	48.99
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	828.89	828.89	828.89	828.89	828.89
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**1.04**	**1.01**	**0.91**	**1.37**	**0.10**
Book Value (Rs)	14.87	13.84	12.82	11.91	10.53

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Sakthi Sugars

Previous Years »

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------ in Rs. Cr. ------------------				
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	118.85	118.85	118.85	96.21	96.21
Equity Share Capital	118.85	118.85	118.85	96.21	96.21
Reserves	139.54	139.54	316.51	-87.57	-79.12
Networth	**258.39**	**258.39**	**435.36**	**8.64**	**17.09**
Secured Loans	570.36	407.19	514.02	693.39	626.29
Unsecured Loans	0.00	163.18	157.91	118.84	178.23
Total Debt	**570.36**	**570.37**	**671.93**	**812.23**	**804.52**
Total Liabilities	**828.75**	**828.76**	**1,107.29**	**820.87**	**821.61**
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	1,271.01	1,361.02	1,424.63	1,407.30	1,433.82
Less: Revaluation Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00	357.19	375.39
Less: Accum. Depreciation	0.00	122.30	70.86	402.20	357.19
Net Block	**1,271.01**	**1,238.72**	**1,353.77**	**647.91**	**701.24**
Capital Work in Progress	0.00	32.29	32.16	149.88	149.45
Investments	**18.49**	**18.49**	**191.08**	**163.99**	**163.09**
Inventories	108.50	108.50	108.95	104.17	99.51
Sundry Debtors	68.53	9.85	22.26	120.24	131.36
Cash and Bank Balance	15.92	15.92	18.13	20.58	53.75
Total Current Assets	192.95	134.27	149.34	244.99	284.62
Loans and Advances	376.57	435.26	269.77	490.71	501.06
Total CA, Loans & Advances	569.52	569.53	419.11	735.70	785.68
Current Liabilities	944.17	1,000.06	859.32	836.51	867.74
Provisions	86.09	30.21	29.53	40.10	110.09
Total CL & Provisions	1,030.26	1,030.27	888.85	876.61	977.83
Net Current Assets	**-460.74**	**-460.74**	**-469.74**	**-140.91**	**-192.15**
Total Assets	**828.76**	**828.76**	**1,107.27**	**820.87**	**821.63**

Contingent Liabilities	0.00	397.29	1,029.60	1,063.64	203.46
Book Value (Rs)	21.74	21.74	36.63	0.90	1.78

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Sakthi Sugars

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Dec '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	96.21	36.81	36.81	36.81	34.83
Equity Share Capital	96.21	36.81	36.81	36.81	34.83
Share Application Money	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.66
Reserves	-40.12	30.27	115.23	194.21	256.99
Networth	**56.09**	**67.08**	**152.04**	**231.02**	**307.48**
Secured Loans	553.46	640.34	760.61	773.58	1,087.19
Unsecured Loans	158.02	342.70	276.05	103.75	266.46
Total Debt	**711.48**	**983.04**	**1,036.66**	**877.33**	**1,353.65**
Total Liabilities	**767.57**	**1,050.12**	**1,188.70**	**1,108.35**	**1,661.13**
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Dec '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	1,465.87	1,498.23	1,515.69	1,536.14	1,472.61
Less: Revaluation Reserves	397.59	420.78	444.03	469.60	498.49
Less: Accum. Depreciation	306.22	250.55	195.00	138.22	70.66
Net Block	**762.06**	**826.90**	**876.66**	**928.32**	**903.46**
Capital Work in Progress	148.93	148.75	132.98	132.38	116.63
Investments	**163.09**	**163.11**	**163.05**	**164.84**	**167.34**
Inventories	130.84	98.94	118.99	141.25	187.90
Sundry Debtors	45.71	110.74	102.99	127.37	59.74
Cash and Bank Balance	6.84	16.17	75.79	32.29	17.41
Total Current Assets	183.39	225.85	297.77	300.91	265.05
Loans and Advances	447.47	402.62	386.13	423.46	669.08
Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.23
Total CA, Loans & Advances	630.86	628.47	683.90	724.37	957.36
Current Liabilities	843.39	688.26	618.32	786.30	465.38
Provisions	93.99	28.85	49.55	55.27	27.94
Total CL & Provisions	937.38	717.11	667.87	841.57	493.32
Net Current Assets	**-306.52**	**-88.64**	**16.03**	**-117.20**	**464.04**
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.67
Total Assets	**767.56**	**1,050.12**	**1,188.72**	**1,108.34**	**1,661.14**

Contingent Liabilities	1,070.20	1,026.92	1,056.34	908.23	556.15
Book Value (Rs)	5.83	18.22	41.31	62.77	83.78

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Sakthi Sugars

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Balance Sheet	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Dec '08	**Jun '07**	**Jun '06**	**Jun '05**	**Jun '04**
	18 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	31.37	31.37	43.37	43.37	39.73
Equity Share Capital	31.37	31.37	31.37	31.37	27.73
Share Application Money	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66	15.66
Preference Share Capital	0.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Reserves	87.81	356.36	346.06	299.49	273.10
Networth	**134.84**	**403.39**	**405.09**	**358.52**	**328.49**
Secured Loans	927.68	750.44	516.57	507.04	391.26
Unsecured Loans	398.54	405.78	366.83	68.43	84.86
Total Debt	**1,326.22**	**1,156.22**	**883.40**	**575.47**	**476.12**
Total Liabilities	**1,461.06**	**1,559.61**	**1,288.49**	**933.99**	**804.61**
	Dec '08	**Jun '07**	**Jun '06**	**Jun '05**	**Jun '04**
	18 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	1,215.17	688.89	654.63	634.59	559.34
Less: Revaluation Reserves	521.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Accum. Depreciation	161.28	102.43	78.93	56.10	33.64
Net Block	**532.21**	**586.46**	**575.70**	**578.49**	**525.70**
Capital Work in Progress	495.13	286.81	21.38	1.43	1.21
Investments	**167.37**	**170.16**	**60.19**	**51.23**	**51.22**
Inventories	43.52	80.97	46.21	82.50	48.19
Sundry Debtors	27.58	25.09	64.97	29.47	24.67
Cash and Bank Balance	18.81	29.49	244.37	8.35	4.46
Total Current Assets	89.91	135.55	355.55	120.32	77.32
Loans and Advances	581.21	436.95	348.02	367.49	335.33
Fixed Deposits	23.42	61.64	30.38	5.85	4.21
Total CA, Loans & Advances	694.54	634.14	733.95	493.66	416.86
Current Liabilities	425.93	125.38	94.47	194.60	194.30
Provisions	14.30	5.61	12.31	0.10	0.00
Total CL & Provisions	440.23	130.99	106.78	194.70	194.30
Net Current Assets	**254.31**	**503.15**	**627.17**	**298.96**	**222.56**
Miscellaneous Expenses	12.03	13.03	4.04	3.87	3.92
Total Assets	**1,461.05**	**1,559.61**	**1,288.48**	**933.98**	**804.61**

Contingent Liabilities	634.70	182.35	272.96	138.44	179.39
Book Value (Rs)	37.99	123.59	120.31	105.46	108.48

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Sakthi Sugars

Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	505.06	530.20	938.98	830.34	847.49
Excise Duty	0.00	1.37	12.60	9.34	10.98
Net Sales	505.06	528.83	926.38	821.00	836.51
Other Income	100.28	-11.09	126.59	36.68	32.46
Stock Adjustments	11.38	-15.54	5.84	-2.82	-37.22
Total Income	**616.72**	**502.20**	**1,058.81**	**854.86**	**831.75**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	373.90	410.47	647.07	550.39	480.33
Power & Fuel Cost	0.00	10.32	10.85	9.85	9.85
Employee Cost	58.63	59.07	64.20	59.02	61.88
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0.00	60.07	65.84	142.32	120.27
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	2.83	2.94	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	139.70	8.87	27.57	15.66	15.65
Total Expenses	572.23	551.63	818.47	777.24	687.98
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**-55.79**	**-38.34**	**113.75**	**40.94**	**111.31**
PBDIT	44.49	-49.43	240.34	77.62	143.77
Interest	259.67	149.95	140.20	78.49	129.34
PBDT	-215.18	-199.38	100.14	-0.87	14.43
Depreciation	51.59	52.82	57.00	74.37	63.79
Profit Before Tax	-266.77	-252.20	43.14	-75.24	-49.36
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	-266.77	-252.20	43.14	-75.24	-49.36
Tax	-52.75	-75.10	12.80	-20.17	-14.61
Reported Net Profit	**-214.01**	**-177.10**	**30.35**	**-55.07**	**-34.77**
Total Value Addition	198.33	141.16	171.39	226.85	207.66
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	1,188.49	1,188.49	1,188.49	962.13	962.13
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**-18.01**	**-14.90**	**2.55**	**-5.72**	**-3.61**
Book Value (Rs)	21.74	21.74	36.63	0.90	1.78

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Sakthi Sugars

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '14	Mar '13	Mar '12	Mar '11	Dec '09
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	707.28	1,170.41	1,103.16	2,139.43	1,404.37
Excise Duty	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.53
Net Sales	707.28	1,170.41	1,103.16	2,139.43	1,372.84
Other Income	3.08	3.25	4.61	6.45	-0.37
Stock Adjustments	46.97	3.28	-13.76	-30.94	91.90
Total Income	**757.33**	**1,176.94**	**1,094.01**	**2,114.94**	**1,464.37**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	600.49	931.49	807.62	1,657.77	1,076.40
Power & Fuel Cost	22.05	20.68	34.16	142.95	80.42
Employee Cost	59.49	60.27	55.39	63.47	45.35
Other Manufacturing Expenses	34.38	54.38	38.78	44.56	28.59
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.89
Miscellaneous Expenses	23.01	24.81	25.02	65.42	2.82
Total Expenses	739.42	1,091.63	960.97	1,974.17	1,234.47
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Dec '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**14.83**	**82.06**	**128.43**	**134.32**	**230.27**
PBDIT	17.91	85.31	133.04	140.77	229.90
Interest	185.91	136.81	121.26	189.98	47.50
PBDT	-168.00	-51.50	11.78	-49.21	182.40
Depreciation	66.38	65.98	65.28	78.73	30.26
Other Written Off	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.19
Profit Before Tax	-234.38	-117.48	-53.50	-127.94	147.95
Extra-ordinary items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.62
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	-234.38	-117.48	-53.50	-127.94	147.33
Tax	-74.99	-30.05	-5.79	-28.08	20.57
Reported Net Profit	**-159.38**	**-87.42**	**-47.72**	**-99.86**	**103.49**
Total Value Addition	138.93	160.15	153.35	316.41	158.07
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	962.13	368.07	368.07	368.07	348.34
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**-16.57**	**-23.75**	**-12.96**	**-27.13**	**29.71**
Book Value (Rs)	5.83	18.22	41.31	62.77	83.78

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Sakthi Sugars

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Dec '08	**Jun '07**	**Jun '06**	**Jun '05**	**Jun '04**
	18 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	1,196.88	771.37	901.77	641.42	304.26
Excise Duty	21.57	22.64	21.90	22.74	13.03
Net Sales	1,175.31	748.73	879.87	618.68	291.23
Other Income	-64.24	34.70	-4.16	5.30	19.87
Stock Adjustments	-31.11	25.62	-19.37	8.06	-2.13
Total Income	**1,079.96**	**809.05**	**856.34**	**632.04**	**308.97**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	602.51	447.87	492.58	384.84	207.01
Power & Fuel Cost	189.99	83.43	85.61	93.02	35.53
Employee Cost	58.16	32.07	32.73	23.42	20.85
Other Manufacturing Expenses	45.56	22.66	16.82	8.89	7.76
Selling and Admin Expenses	38.30	65.62	20.37	28.50	18.33
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.03	3.03	5.65	1.88	2.38
Total Expenses	938.55	654.68	653.76	540.55	291.86
	Dec '08	**Jun '07**	**Jun '06**	**Jun '05**	**Jun '04**
	18 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**205.65**	**119.67**	**206.74**	**86.19**	**-2.76**
PBDIT	141.41	154.37	202.58	91.49	17.11
Interest	162.62	101.99	85.68	50.09	47.72
PBDT	-21.21	52.38	116.90	41.40	-30.61
Depreciation	42.94	13.41	12.19	11.58	9.49
Other Written Off	13.97	8.75	1.21	1.65	2.49
Profit Before Tax	-78.12	30.22	103.50	28.17	-42.59
Extra-ordinary items	0.60	0.65	-0.85	-0.70	0.05
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	-77.52	30.87	102.65	27.47	-42.54
Tax	-7.59	0.00	0.00	0.43	-17.69
Reported Net Profit	**-79.55**	**30.18**	**95.28**	**27.02**	**-43.05**
Total Value Addition	336.03	206.82	161.18	155.72	84.85
Preference Dividend	0.00	0.37	6.00	0.00	0.00
Equity Dividend	0.00	4.71	4.71	0.00	0.00
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.00	0.85	1.50	0.00	0.00
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	313.73	313.73	313.73	313.73	277.32
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**-25.36**	**9.50**	**28.46**	**8.61**	**-15.52**
Equity Dividend (%)	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Book Value (Rs)	37.99	123.59	120.31	105.46	108.48

Balance Sheet of ThiruArooran Sugars Industries	------------------ in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32
Equity Share Capital	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32
Reserves	-8.14	41.86	44.38	64.51	113.39
Networth	**3.18**	**53.18**	**55.70**	**75.83**	**124.71**
Secured Loans	79.92	84.45	76.01	290.43	259.90
Unsecured Loans	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	6.06
Total Debt	**79.92**	**84.45**	**81.01**	**295.43**	**265.96**
Total Liabilities	**83.10**	**137.63**	**136.71**	**371.26**	**390.67**
	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	436.39	435.41	378.60	376.60	374.86
Less: Revaluation Reserves	51.49	51.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Accum. Depreciation	226.67	219.18	209.30	201.66	204.15
Net Block	**158.23**	**164.74**	**169.30**	**174.94**	**170.71**
Capital Work in Progress	7.83	8.63	7.94	9.48	8.85
Investments	**100.96**	**108.73**	**106.41**	**106.42**	**106.42**
Inventories	75.58	195.99	113.69	170.52	252.53
Sundry Debtors	8.58	8.14	12.38	8.16	11.87
Cash and Bank Balance	1.98	5.07	13.26	2.60	3.08
Total Current Assets	86.14	209.20	139.33	181.28	267.48
Loans and Advances	181.07	127.58	130.72	81.08	55.55
Total CA, Loans & Advances	267.21	336.78	270.05	262.36	323.03
Current Liabilities	446.93	474.27	408.58	174.36	209.21
Provisions	4.19	6.98	8.42	7.57	9.14
Total CL & Provisions	451.12	481.25	417.00	181.93	218.35
Net Current Assets	**-183.91**	**-144.47**	**-146.95**	**80.43**	**104.68**

Total Assets	**83.11**	**137.63**	**136.70**	**371.27**	**390.66**
Contingent Liabilities	36.21	58.54	53.11	61.88	59.49
Book Value (Rs)	2.81	46.99	49.21	67.00	110.20

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Balance Sheet of ThiruArooran Sugars Industries	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Dec '10**	**Dec '09**	**Sep '08**
	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32
Equity Share Capital	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32
Reserves	129.35	126.95	126.32	123.55	87.30
Networth	**140.67**	**138.27**	**137.64**	**134.87**	**98.62**
Secured Loans	157.14	127.58	232.69	231.65	164.25
Unsecured Loans	21.36	26.99	2.20	1.80	2.11
Total Debt	**178.50**	**154.57**	**234.89**	**233.45**	**166.36**
Total Liabilities	**319.17**	**292.84**	**372.53**	**368.32**	**264.98**
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Dec '10**	**Dec '09**	**Sep '08**
	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	354.94	319.57	293.62	286.62	272.43
Less: Accum. Depreciation	189.12	175.87	160.50	148.35	131.50
Net Block	**165.82**	**143.70**	**133.12**	**138.27**	**140.93**
Capital Work in Progress	13.58	18.92	11.82	3.61	3.88
Investments	**106.41**	**106.48**	**106.48**	**106.48**	**75.72**
Inventories	191.23	115.92	238.06	338.67	49.33
Sundry Debtors	20.06	24.27	27.41	18.41	12.65
Cash and Bank Balance	1.85	2.05	5.63	3.57	0.60
Total Current Assets	213.14	142.24	271.10	360.65	62.58
Loans and Advances	68.75	48.74	43.77	43.68	63.21
Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00	6.61	47.87	0.37
Total CA, Loans & Advances	281.89	190.98	321.48	452.20	126.16
Current Liabilities	240.84	161.66	188.49	315.60	81.72
Provisions	7.70	5.56	11.90	16.65	0.00
Total CL & Provisions	248.54	167.22	200.39	332.25	81.72
Net Current Assets	**33.35**	**23.76**	**121.09**	**119.95**	**44.44**

Total Assets	**319.16**	**292.86**	**372.51**	**368.31**	**264.97**
Contingent Liabilities	63.38	80.85	53.00	414.31	48.34
Book Value (Rs)	124.30	122.18	121.62	119.17	87.14

Source : **Dion Global Solutions Limited**

ThiruArooran Sugars Industries

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	202.06	241.23	208.40	272.70	198.53
Excise Duty	2.42	10.61	5.14	5.70	5.07
Net Sales	199.64	230.62	203.26	267.00	193.46
Other Income	0.84	6.54	0.88	19.72	0.30
Stock Adjustments	-74.02	-16.53	-56.82	-81.14	61.77
Total Income	**126.46**	**220.63**	**147.32**	**205.58**	**255.53**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	103.42	152.06	128.02	176.18	175.09
Power & Fuel Cost	16.59	2.89	5.04	2.56	8.77
Employee Cost	13.10	14.97	15.35	17.06	14.66
Miscellaneous Expenses	27.09	23.73	22.91	19.60	21.12
Total Expenses	160.20	193.65	171.32	215.40	219.64
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**-34.58**	**20.44**	**-24.88**	**-29.54**	**35.59**
PBDIT	-33.74	26.98	-24.00	-9.82	35.89
Interest	26.91	26.03	38.50	52.65	45.24
PBDT	-60.65	0.95	-62.50	-62.47	-9.35
Depreciation	7.57	7.60	7.77	7.84	15.40
Profit Before Tax	-68.22	-6.65	-70.27	-70.31	-24.75
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	-68.22	-6.65	-70.27	-70.31	-24.75
Tax	-18.21	-2.55	-50.14	-23.10	-8.79
Reported Net Profit	**-45.28**	**-4.88**	**-20.13**	**-47.22**	**-15.96**
Total Value Addition	56.77	41.58	43.30	39.22	44.55
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	113.17	113.17	113.17	113.17	113.17

Earning Per Share (Rs)	**-40.01**	**-4.31**	**-17.79**	**-41.73**	**-14.10**
Book Value (Rs)	2.81	46.99	49.21	67.00	110.20

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

ThiruArooran Sugars Industries

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Dec '10**	**Dec '09**	**Sep '08**
	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	347.66	594.46	439.69	616.78	368.38
Excise Duty	4.57	6.97	10.70	21.57	8.29
Net Sales	343.09	587.49	428.99	595.21	360.09
Other Income	4.74	3.56	24.27	5.83	2.58
Stock Adjustments	79.48	-49.14	11.41	99.88	-54.48
Total Income	**427.31**	**541.91**	**464.67**	**700.92**	**308.19**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	330.68	427.90	303.22	417.20	184.06
Power & Fuel Cost	3.27	9.17	21.16	29.58	10.69
Employee Cost	15.69	16.73	13.35	15.13	11.24
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0.00	0.00	65.68	84.53	42.41
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.00	15.09	17.96	22.66
Miscellaneous Expenses	35.70	46.72	5.72	3.46	1.90
Total Expenses	385.34	500.52	424.22	567.86	272.96
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Dec '10**	**Dec '09**	**Sep '08**
	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths	15 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**37.23**	**37.83**	**16.18**	**127.23**	**32.65**
PBDIT	41.97	41.39	40.45	133.06	35.23
Interest	23.37	23.54	29.58	38.52	22.69
PBDT	18.60	17.85	10.87	94.54	12.54
Depreciation	13.84	17.23	12.65	16.96	12.35
Profit Before Tax	4.76	0.62	-1.78	77.58	0.19
Extra-ordinary items	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.12	3.00
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	4.76	0.62	1.66	77.70	3.19
Tax	2.36	-0.03	-1.11	36.15	1.69
Reported Net Profit	**2.39**	**0.64**	**2.77**	**41.54**	**1.50**
Total Value Addition	54.66	72.63	121.00	150.66	88.91

Equity Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.53	0.00
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	113.17	113.17	113.17	113.17	113.17
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**2.12**	**0.56**	**2.45**	**36.71**	**1.32**
Equity Dividend (%)	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
Book Value (Rs)	124.30	122.18	121.62	119.17	87.14

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Balance Sheet of Bannariamman Sugars			**------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------**		
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	12.54	12.54	11.44	11.44	11.44
Equity Share Capital	12.54	12.54	11.44	11.44	11.44
Share Application Money	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00
Reserves	1,123.03	1,054.54	919.33	940.45	942.56
Networth	**1,135.57**	**1,067.08**	**931.87**	**951.89**	**954.00**
Secured Loans	467.03	904.06	1,389.78	849.10	738.71
Unsecured Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00	331.50	285.00
Total Debt	**467.03**	**904.06**	**1,389.78**	**1,180.60**	**1,023.71**
Total Liabilities	**1,602.60**	**1,971.14**	**2,321.65**	**2,132.49**	**1,977.71**
	Mar '18	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**	**Mar '14**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	1,385.84	1,337.82	1,305.19	1,515.03	1,179.12
Less: Accum. Depreciation	303.58	234.69	167.21	598.15	547.39
Net Block	**1,082.26**	**1,103.13**	**1,137.98**	**916.88**	**631.73**
Capital Work in Progress	3.92	34.15	15.38	21.60	267.85
Investments	**1.38**	**1.58**	**1.33**	**0.35**	**0.49**
Inventories	534.94	939.25	1,276.75	1,210.84	1,177.57
Sundry Debtors	67.48	116.25	132.61	40.20	41.39
Cash and Bank Balance	3.78	9.18	20.47	10.80	3.53
Total Current Assets	606.20	1,064.68	1,429.83	1,261.84	1,222.49
Loans and Advances	219.35	198.38	236.89	203.87	158.01
Total CA, Loans & Advances	825.55	1,263.06	1,666.72	1,465.71	1,380.50
Current Liabilities	300.83	370.71	412.79	221.84	244.25

Provisions	9.68	60.08	86.96	50.22	58.62
Total CL & Provisions	310.51	430.79	499.75	272.06	302.87
Net Current Assets	**515.04**	**832.27**	**1,166.97**	**1,193.65**	**1,077.63**
Total Assets	**1,602.60**	**1,971.13**	**2,321.66**	**2,132.48**	**1,977.70**
Contingent Liabilities	17.17	15.55	17.44	48.39	50.89
Book Value (Rs)	905.58	850.96	813.63	832.09	833.94

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Balance Sheet of Bannariamman Sugars			------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------		
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**	**Mar '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44
Equity Share Capital	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44
Reserves	930.56	803.55	712.73	673.01	542.70
Networth	**942.00**	**814.99**	**724.17**	**684.45**	**554.14**
Secured Loans	342.57	250.99	213.56	196.64	197.39
Unsecured Loans	70.00	174.68	249.67	21.61	47.78
Total Debt	**412.57**	**425.67**	**463.23**	**218.25**	**245.17**
Total Liabilities	**1,354.57**	**1,240.66**	**1,187.40**	**902.70**	**799.31**
	Mar '13	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**	**Mar '09**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	1,176.50	1,144.51	1,109.24	1,044.85	735.32
Less: Accum. Depreciation	507.90	458.62	395.17	330.22	292.07
Net Block	**668.60**	**685.89**	**714.07**	**714.63**	**443.25**
Capital Work in Progress	32.51	23.10	20.76	22.41	90.31
Investments	**0.44**	**0.67**	**0.75**	**3.90**	**4.40**
Inventories	759.82	612.73	528.80	266.57	287.58
Sundry Debtors	100.65	94.29	99.29	44.91	69.55
Cash and Bank Balance	3.43	4.75	3.81	5.24	5.11
Total Current Assets	863.90	711.77	631.90	316.72	362.24
Loans and Advances	149.30	141.29	139.15	169.37	143.47
Fixed Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.39
Total CA, Loans & Advances	1,013.20	853.06	771.05	486.43	506.10

Current Liabilities	310.82	297.16	302.48	252.77	177.10
Provisions	49.36	24.90	16.74	71.91	67.64
Total CL & Provisions	360.18	322.06	319.22	324.68	244.74
Net Current Assets	**653.02**	**531.00**	**451.83**	**161.75**	**261.36**
Total Assets	**1,354.57**	**1,240.66**	**1,187.41**	**902.69**	**799.32**
Contingent Liabilities	168.17	35.07	27.99	47.43	156.87
Book Value (Rs)	823.44	712.43	633.03	598.31	484.40

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Balance Sheet of Bannariamman Sugars		**------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------**			
	Mar '08	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**	**Mar '04**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Sources Of Funds					
Total Share Capital	29.90	29.90	9.54	9.54	9.54
Equity Share Capital	11.44	11.44	9.54	9.54	9.54
Preference Share Capital	18.46	18.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reserves	438.25	405.73	271.59	200.70	161.92
Networth	**468.15**	**435.63**	**281.13**	**210.24**	**171.46**
Secured Loans	214.25	110.64	162.49	262.09	263.67
Unsecured Loans	147.78	56.08	46.63	47.24	39.77
Total Debt	**362.03**	**166.72**	**209.12**	**309.33**	**303.44**
Total Liabilities	**830.18**	**602.35**	**490.25**	**519.57**	**474.90**
	Mar '08	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**	**Mar '04**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Application Of Funds					

Gross Block	633.96	609.58	506.21	482.31	400.91
Less: Accum. Depreciation	260.51	227.47	192.89	151.16	127.21
Net Block	**373.45**	**382.11**	**313.32**	**331.15**	**273.70**
Capital Work in Progress	63.23	7.19	14.32	10.09	4.97
Investments	**17.51**	**3.43**	**3.43**	**3.40**	**3.38**
Inventories	310.46	235.00	199.11	231.51	260.74
Sundry Debtors	83.47	71.60	65.15	53.57	75.02
Cash and Bank Balance	5.28	11.52	5.49	2.53	1.85
Total Current Assets	399.21	318.12	269.75	287.61	337.61
Loans and Advances	119.30	77.50	47.74	30.89	25.16
Fixed Deposits	88.31	36.98	10.40	0.42	0.48
Total CA, Loans & Advances	606.82	432.60	327.89	318.92	363.25
Current Liabilities	182.13	180.00	139.60	134.51	159.51
Provisions	48.70	43.00	29.11	9.50	10.89
Total CL & Provisions	230.83	223.00	168.71	144.01	170.40
Net Current Assets	**375.99**	**209.60**	**159.18**	**174.91**	**192.85**
Total Assets	**830.18**	**602.33**	**490.25**	**519.55**	**474.90**
Contingent Liabilities	139.84	140.51	17.58	21.43	24.84
Book Value (Rs)	393.10	364.67	294.69	220.39	179.74

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Bannariamman Sugars

Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	1,124.99	1,496.67	1,831.76	1,493.67	946.37
Excise Duty	0.00	15.92	79.97	38.06	16.51
Net Sales	1,124.99	1,480.75	1,751.79	1,455.61	929.86
Other Income	7.68	5.65	6.09	3.87	16.31
Stock Adjustments	395.14	-405.71	-336.07	-28.20	31.23
Total Income	**1,527.81**	**1,080.69**	**1,421.81**	**1,431.28**	**977.40**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	1,052.66	664.79	859.37	960.20	640.72
Power & Fuel Cost	0.00	57.34	46.93	48.12	34.44
Employee Cost	102.02	94.94	94.81	78.50	65.92
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.05	0.25	0.05	0.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	183.90	47.68	66.71	136.17	91.88
Total Expenses	1,338.58	864.80	1,068.07	1,223.04	832.96
	Mar '19	**Mar '18**	**Mar '17**	**Mar '16**	**Mar '15**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths

Operating Profit	**181.55**	**210.24**	**347.65**	**204.37**	**128.13**
PBDIT	189.23	215.89	353.74	208.24	144.44
Interest	29.61	33.82	97.07	115.87	92.84
PBDT	159.62	182.07	256.67	92.37	51.60
Depreciation	66.77	69.61	69.45	61.54	51.26
Profit Before Tax	92.85	112.46	187.22	30.83	0.34
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	92.85	112.46	187.22	30.83	0.34
Tax	16.90	25.11	41.69	-1.94	-0.69
Reported Net Profit	**75.94**	**87.27**	**145.17**	**31.72**	**1.03**
Total Value Addition	285.92	200.02	208.70	262.84	192.25
Equity Dividend	0.00	15.67	8.58	2.86	2.86
Corporate Dividend Tax	0.00	3.19	1.75	0.58	0.58
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	125.40	125.40	125.40	114.40	114.40
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**60.56**	**69.60**	**115.76**	**27.73**	**0.90**
Equity Dividend (%)	100.00	100.00	125.00	75.00	25.00
Book Value (Rs)	953.68	905.58	850.96	813.63	832.09

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Bannariamman Sugars

[« Next Years](#) [Previous Years »](#)

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	660.85	1,339.74	1,184.11	826.77	902.29
Excise Duty	9.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.21
Net Sales	651.07	1,339.74	1,184.11	826.77	885.08
Other Income	2.31	1.93	3.23	4.53	8.99
Stock Adjustments	426.02	143.47	76.36	292.03	-61.03
Total Income	**1,079.40**	**1,485.14**	**1,263.70**	**1,123.33**	**833.04**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	725.78	971.37	819.83	752.81	417.24
Power & Fuel Cost	27.18	46.34	61.60	95.32	56.47
Employee Cost	58.48	63.33	53.24	44.46	36.26
Other Manufacturing Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.97
Selling and Admin Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.15
Miscellaneous Expenses	121.95	124.63	99.04	80.66	1.68
Total Expenses	933.39	1,205.67	1,033.71	973.25	588.77
	Mar '14	**Mar '13**	**Mar '12**	**Mar '11**	**Mar '10**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Operating Profit	**143.70**	**277.54**	**226.76**	**145.55**	**235.28**

PBDIT	146.01	279.47	229.99	150.08	244.27
Interest	61.92	45.16	50.78	23.15	6.12
PBDT	84.09	234.31	179.21	126.93	238.15
Depreciation	51.96	59.95	66.77	70.83	38.34
Profit Before Tax	32.13	174.36	112.44	56.10	199.81
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	32.13	174.36	112.44	56.10	199.81
Tax	3.46	31.87	6.76	3.03	56.10
Reported Net Profit	**28.69**	**142.49**	**105.67**	**53.06**	**143.63**
Total Value Addition	207.61	234.31	213.88	220.44	171.54
Equity Dividend	14.30	14.30	11.44	11.44	11.44
Corporate Dividend Tax	2.43	2.43	1.86	1.90	1.94
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	114.40	114.40	114.40	114.40	114.40
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**25.08**	**124.56**	**92.37**	**46.38**	**125.56**
Equity Dividend (%)	125.00	125.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Book Value (Rs)	833.94	823.44	712.43	633.03	598.31

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited

Bannariamman Sugars

« Next Years Previous Years »

Standalone Profit & Loss account	------------------- in Rs. Cr. -------------------				
	Mar '09	**Mar '08**	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths
Income					
Sales Turnover	732.01	691.86	817.05	647.01	503.71
Excise Duty	21.19	26.23	23.80	14.34	14.52
Net Sales	710.82	665.63	793.25	632.67	489.19
Other Income	1.19	7.55	0.83	0.69	4.34
Stock Adjustments	-26.46	74.24	26.18	-33.58	-20.16
Total Income	**685.55**	**747.42**	**820.26**	**599.78**	**473.37**
Expenditure					
Raw Materials	366.47	416.23	432.67	255.25	213.06
Power & Fuel Cost	50.20	158.73	151.30	131.02	109.54
Employee Cost	29.56	24.00	23.55	18.70	17.44
Other Manufacturing Expenses	25.11	27.06	22.19	11.41	10.49
Selling and Admin Expenses	35.39	37.36	38.08	32.18	21.64
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.85	1.71	1.69	0.66	0.62
Total Expenses	508.58	665.09	669.48	449.22	372.79
	Mar '09	**Mar '08**	**Mar '07**	**Mar '06**	**Mar '05**
	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths	12 mths

Operating Profit	**175.78**	**74.78**	**149.95**	**149.87**	**96.24**
PBDIT	176.97	82.33	150.78	150.56	100.58
Interest	10.49	8.36	5.08	11.75	12.29
PBDT	166.48	73.97	145.70	138.81	88.29
Depreciation	34.08	34.82	37.35	43.07	32.00
Profit Before Tax	132.40	39.15	108.35	95.74	56.29
Extra-ordinary items	-0.52	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
PBT (Post Extra-ord Items)	131.88	39.14	108.35	95.74	56.29
Tax	12.07	-3.18	18.07	18.74	12.66
Reported Net Profit	**119.83**	**42.34**	**90.29**	**76.97**	**51.35**
Total Value Addition	142.12	248.85	236.82	193.96	159.74
Preference Dividend	1.66	1.66	0.55	0.00	0.00
Equity Dividend	11.44	8.01	8.01	6.68	4.29
Corporate Dividend Tax	2.23	1.64	1.46	0.94	0.56
Per share data (annualised)					
Shares in issue (lakhs)	114.40	114.40	114.40	95.40	95.40
Earning Per Share (Rs)	**103.29**	**35.56**	**78.44**	**80.69**	**53.82**
Equity Dividend (%)	100.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	45.00
Book Value (Rs)	484.40	393.10	364.67	294.69	220.39

Source : Dion Global Solutions Limited