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A Study on financial analysis with reference to DOBBLER – Footwear & Bag Service

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ABSTRACT

Financial statement analysis is vital for evaluating a company's financial health and performance. The main goal is to assess financial stability, profitability, and operational efficiency, guiding stakeholders in making informed decisions.Major findings from this analysis reveal trends in liquidity, solvency, and profitability, which are crucial for understanding a company's financial position. This analysis also helps identify risks and opportunities, providing valuable insights for strategic planning and future growth.

Keywords: Finance, dobbler, footware, report, company, data

INTRODUCTION

As partial fulfilment of MMS, summer project for six weeks has been completed as internship in DOBBLER – Footwear & Bag Service With esteem to that this project report on. A Study on financial analysis with reference to DOBBLER – Footwear & Bag Service is based on understanding the past, present and future of the company. So, this helps in understanding how practically the Service Industry work. The study offers a concise overview and presents financial data related to the organized research conducted for the industry. The goal of the study is to assess the company's performance and compliance with regulations in order to fulfill its present obligations. This applies to those enterprises to implement business solutions with certain attributes for giving advantages for the entity as well as the employees. There are many kinds of roles and responsibilities that an intern has to face during the internship period. Students get a lot of benefits, and it also helps them for personal grooming and building self-confidence whenever they join a corporation in the future. Financial statement analysis is a technique of revising and analysing an organization's accounting reports or financial reports so as to consider its previous, present or upcoming execution. This process of analysing the financial statements takes into concern better financial decision making.

After organizing the financial report, the analysis of financial summaries is conducted using various tools such as comparative statements, common size statements, and ratio analysis. Fundamental financial analysis begins with the data found in a company's financial reports, which include audited financial statements, regulatory guidelines, and any accompanying (unaudited) commentary from management. A diverse group of stakeholders, including credit and equity investors, government entities, the public, and internal decision-makers, utilize this information. Each stakeholder has distinct interests and employs various methods to address their needs. For instance equity investors focus on the organization's long-term earnings potential and the sustainability, while creditors prioritize ensuring that the organization can meet its obligations by paying interest and principal on debt securities, such as bonds, when due.

Common techniques for analyzing financial statements include fundamental analysis, DuPont analysis, horizontal and vertical analysis, and the use of financial ratios. Historical data, along with certain assumptions and adjustments to the financial information, can be used to forecast future performance. Professional financial analysts can obtain the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation. Financial statements serve as a critical tool for managing your business, offering a snapshot of its financial health and providing essential insights into performance. They also form the foundation for planning your future strategy.

Financial statements are also utilized by bankers, investors, and other stakeholders to evaluate the financial health and liquidity of your business, helping them make informed decisions that impact its future. Financial statements reflect the long-term viability of your business and enable you to make informed financial decisions to maximize its success. Financial statements can be prepared for various time periods. Annual financial statements summarize the company's performance for the most recent fiscal year, while interim financial statements may be produced on a monthly, quarterly, or semi-annual basis.

Interim financial statements often include fewer components than year-end statements; for instance, they may omit the cash flow statement and the statement of retained earnings. These financial statements are crucial for various reasons and serve as an essential tool for growing and managing your business effectively. They are vital for managing your business and planning for its future. Financial statements play a key role in strategic planning, budgeting, and forecasting. By reviewing both interim and annual financial statements, you can assess your business's performance, identify significant trends, and compare actual financial results against targets, budgets, and forecasts.

"Financial statements can spark discussions and indicate whether you're on track, allowing you to identify when and how to pivot early and frequently," Godfrey explains. "For instance, if revenues are increasing but profit margins are declining, you may need to focus on boosting the gross profit margin. Additionally, if expenses exceed your budget, it may be necessary to cut back on certain costs." Lenders, investors, and other stakeholders utilize financial statements to gain insight into a business and its overall health. "We take our time reviewing the financials," Godfrey states. "When we receive a set, we don't just glance at it or focus on a small section; we examine it thoroughly, analysing every page and line item."

Financial statements are also essential for evaluating annual tax filings.

OBJECTIVES

1. To analye the earning capability or profitability of the company.
2. To analyses and compare the financial position of the company for every two years.
3. To measure the short term as well as long term creditworthiness position of the firm.
4. To determine the liquidity position of the company based on the turnover.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- **Descriptive Statistics:** Summarize the main features of the dataset.

Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode

Measures of Dispersion: Range, Variance, Standard Deviation, etc.

Frequency Distributions: Hostogram

Inferential Statistics: Make inferences about a population based on sample data. Hypothesis Testing, Chi-Square Test, Confidence Intervals

Regression Analysis:

Simple Linear Regression: Predict monthly sales based on advertising expenditure. For instance, if advertising spending is a predictor, you could use regression analysis to model how changes in ad spend affect sales revenue.

Multiple Regression: Assess how various factors like advertising spend, promotions, and store locations impact monthly sales. This helps in understanding which factors most influence sales.

- **Correlation Analysis:** Measure the strength and direction of relationships between variables.
- **Multivariate Analysis:** Analyze relationships among multiple variables.

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): Reduce dimensionality of data such as sales figures, customer demographics, and product categories to identify key components that explain the most variance in sales performance.

Factor Analysis: Identify underlying factors affecting sales performance, such as market trends and customer preferences, by analyzing various observed variables like customer age, purchase frequency, and product types.

Cluster Analysis: Segment customers based on purchasing behavior. For example, cluster customers into groups like "frequent buyers," "occasional buyers," and "seasonal buyers" to tailor marketing strategies.

Time Series Analysis: Analyze data collected over time to identify trends and forecast future values.

ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average): Forecast future monthly sales based on past sales data. For instance, use ARIMA to predict sales for the next 12 onths based on historical sales figures.

Seasonal Decomposition: Decompose monthly sales data into trend, seasonal, and residual components to understand seasonal patterns, like higher sales in holiday seasons versus summer.

Non-parametric Methods: Analyze data without assuming a specific distribution.

Mann-Whitney U Test: Compare sales figures from two different store locations without assuming normal distribution. For example, test if sales at Store A differ significantly from Store B.

Kruskal-Wallis Test:Compare sales performance across multiple product categories or store locations without assuming normality. For instance, assess if different categories of products (e.g., bags vs. footwear) have significantly different average sales.

- **8. Bayesian Statistics:** Update probabilities and make inferences based on prior beliefs and new evidence.

Bayesian Inference: Update the probability of achieving a certain sales target based on new sales data and prior knowledge. For example, if the prior belief is a 60% chance of meeting sales targets, & new data shows higher performance, Bayesian inference can update this probability.

9. Survival Analysis: Analyze time-to-event data.

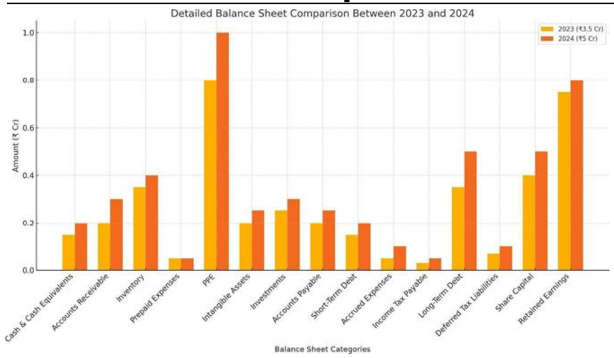
Kaplan-Meier Estimator:
Estimate the time until a customer makes a repeat purchase. This helps in understanding customer retention and predicting when customers are likely to return for a new purchase.

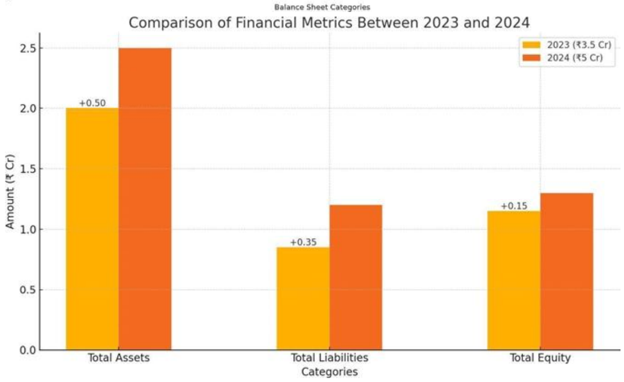
Cox Proportional-Hazards Model:
Analyze how factors such as promotions or seasonal discounts impact the time until a customer makes a purchase again.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DATA INTERPRETATION

Assets	31-03-2023 Amount (₹ Cr)	31-03-2024 Amount (₹ Cr)	Increase/Decrease (₹ Cr) Change (₹ Cr)
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.15	0.2	0.05
Accounts Receivable	0.2	0.3	0.1
Inventory	0.35	0.4	0.05
Prepaid Expenses	0.05	0.05	0
Total Current Assets	**0.75**	**0.95**	**0.2**
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant, and Equipment (PPE)	0.8	1	0.2
Intangible Assets (Goodwill, Patents, etc.)	0.2	0.25	0.05
Investments	0.25	0.3	0.05
Total Non-Current Assets	**1.25**	**1.55**	**0.3**
Total Assets	**2**	**2.5**	**0.5**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	0.2	0.25	0.05
Short-Term Debt	0.15	0.2	0.05
Accrued Expenses	0.05	0.1	0.05
Income Tax Payable	0.03	0.05	0.02
Total Current Liabilities	**0.43**	**0.6**	**0.17**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-Term Debt	0.35	0.5	0.15
Deferred Tax Liabilities	0.07	0.1	0.03
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**0.42**	**0.6**	**0.18**
Total Liabilities	**0.85**	**1.2**	**0.35**
Equity			
Share Capital	0.4	0.5	0.1
Retained Earnings	0.75	0.8	0.05
Total Shareholders' Equity	**1.15**	**1.3**	**0.15**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**2**	**2.5**	**0.5**

Above is the detailed balance sheet comparison graph between the financial years 2022-23 ([1] 3.5 Cr turnover) and 2023-24 ([1] 5 Cr turnover). The graph illustrates the financial metrics for each category across these two years.





Above is the comparison graph of the overall financial metrics between 2023 (₹ 3.5 Cr turnover) and 2024 (₹ 5 Cr turnover). The graph shows the total assets, liabilities, and equity for each year, along with the increase from financial year 2022-23 to 2023-24.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

1. Total Assets:

o **Increase**: The total assets grew by ₹ 0.50 Cr from 2023 to 2024.

Interpretation: This increase indicates that the company has expanded its asset base, likely due to higher revenue generation in 2024. The growth in assets could be attributed to investments in property, plant, equipment, and increased inventory levels to support higher sales.

2. Total Liabilities:

o **Increase**: Total liabilities increased by ₹ 0.35 Cr from 2023 to 2024.

o **Interpretation**: The rise in liabilities suggests that the company may have taken on more debt or delayed some payments to finance its growth. The increase in both current and long-term liabilities could imply strategic borrowing to fund asset acquisitions or operational expansions.

3. Total Equity:

o **Increase**: Shareholders' equity increased by ₹ 0.15 Cr from 2023 to 2024.

o **Interpretation**: The rise in equity is a positive sign, indicating that the company retained more earnings in 2024, possibly due to higher profitability. This also reflects the company's ability to enhance value for its shareholders through better financial performance.

Summary: The comparison between 2023 and 2024 shows overall financial growth. The company has increased its assets, suggesting expansion and investment in growth opportunities. However, this growth has been partially financed by an increase in liabilities, which is typical for a growing business. The rise in equity implies that the company has not only managed to grow but has also improved its profitability and retained earnings, strengthening its financial foundation. Moving forward, careful management of debt and further investment in profitable areas will be key to sustaining this positive trajectory.

CONCLUSION: The financial comparison between 2023 and 2024 reveals that the company is experiencing healthy growth and improving financial stability. The notable increase in total assets reflects successful expansion efforts, likely driven by increased revenue and strategic investments in key areas such as property, plant, and equipment. The rise in liabilities, while indicating additional borrowing or deferred payments, appears to be a calculated move to support this growth.

Company has not only increased its assets but also enhanced its profitability and retained earnings. This improvement in equity demonstrates the company's ability to generate value for its shareholders and maintain financial resilience. Overall, the company is progressing well, balancing growth with prudent financial management, positioning itself for sustained success in the future.

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DIVERSITY, EQUITY AND INCLUSION IN INDIAN START-UPS

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ABSTRACT

Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) have become critical components of organizational success in global business environments, including in the rapidly growing Indian startup ecosystem. While Indian start-ups have traditionally been dominated by homogenous groups, often led by founders from urban, upper-caste, and male-dominated backgrounds, there is increasing recognition of the importance of fostering diverse and inclusive workspaces. This paper explores the current state of DEI in Indian start-ups, examining the challenges, opportunities, and strategies for implementing effective DEI policies. Key issues include gender disparity, caste-based biases, lack of access to opportunities for underrepresented communities, and the impact of socio-cultural norms on workplace dynamics. The study highlights how start-ups, with their flexibility and innovation-driven culture, have the potential to lead the charge in adopting inclusive hiring practices, supporting marginalized groups, and creating equitable growth opportunities. Through case studies, the paper also examines how a few Indian start-ups have successfully