



A Study on Analyse Over the Minimising the Financial Expenditure to Enhance the Profitability in Wheels India Limited

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the Profitability and performance of wheel India limited the profitability ratio analysis is the process of reviewing the financial profitability position of the company. The ratio analysis is extensively used by firm as a technique to forecast the financial soundness of the company to build the future growth. Furthermore the study finding Trend analysis and comparative balance sheet were also analyzed. Secondary data was collected from company Annual report of Wheels India Limited to derive relevant information and data. The result reveal that the company has performed reasonably well during the reference period. The company has shown a good potential by earning for their shareholder and their maximizing the profit as well as minimizing the risk.

INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on how business can reduce their spending and financial expenditure to increase profitability. It is about finding ways to save money to maximize the company's profit. In this topic, the major financial tools are used to predict the future trends in the company.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

India's rapid economic growth has propelled its automobile industry, particularly in the two-wheeler segment, catering to the expanding middle-class market. With sales reaching 19.45 million units in FY23, the sector has seen a surge in demand, leading to increased manufacturing and exports. The auto component industry, integral to this growth, contributes significantly to India's GDP, employing 1.5 million people directly and aiming for further expansion by 2026. Exporting \$19 billion worth of components and registering impressive growth, the sector is poised for substantial development, expecting to reach \$200 billion by FY26. This growth is reflected in a 34.8% turnover increase and 8.6% export growth in 2022, with forecasts expecting exports to hit US\$ 30 billion and overall revenue to reach US\$ 200 billion by 2026, driven by international demand and domestic market resurgence. The Government aims for 30% electric mobility by 2030, with budgetary support including customs duty exemptions on machinery for lithium-ion batteries, part of the Automotive Mission Plan. This plan, along with PLI schemes attracting significant investment, anticipates a CAGR of 15%, targeting a US\$ 300 billion turnover and creating around 65 million jobs while implementing an end-of-life policy for vehicles.

ORGANISATION PRROFILE

Wheels India Limited is company promoted by the TVS Group, India's largest auto component manufacturers. Starting with a bus service in 1911, the TVS Group has grown to become one of India's largest business houses with businesses in two wheeler, vehicle dealerships & logistics and auto components

which had a turnover of over USD 7 Billion (FY 2012-13). Wheels India is a partner to various Global OEMs like Ford, Hyundai, Tata, Caterpillar, John Deere, Komatsu, Hyundai Heavy Industries, Case New Holland, Leyland, Tafe and Suzuki. The company has won various awards which stand as a testament to its "Quality First" policy, to name a few- CAT SQEP Silver Certification 2010, TPM Award & Certification, Toyota Supplier Award for Quality & Cost '09 and Regional Contribution Award from Toyota in 2013 Global Suppliers Convention. manufacturing product are wheels, renewable energy components, fabricated and precision products, hydraulic cylinder, railway.

OBJECTIVE STUDY

Primary objectives:

To compare and analysis the financial performance of Wheels India Limited.

Secondary objectives:

- (i) To analyse the profitability ratios for minimizing the financial crisis.
- (ii) To measure the trends analysis for ensuring the stability over costs.
- (iii) To evaluate the financial growth of the business through comparative balance sheet.
- (iv) To suggest the ways to improve the financial performance of the business.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Hempel and Simonsson, (1998) Found that higher the ROA results to higher the productivity. He conducted his research in Taiwan about budget implementation and effectiveness of financial Institution

Shine and Soemen (1998) in their study found that from the period 1975-1994 there existed a strong negative relation between the corporate profitability and the cash conversion cycle among the large sample of American listed companies.

Susan Ward (2008), emphasis that financial analysis using ratios between key values help investors cope with the massive amount of numbers in company financial statements. For example, they can compute the percentage of net profit a company is generating on the funds it has deployed. All other things remaining the same, a company that earns a higher percentage of profit compared to other companies is a better investment option.

Choudry and Singh (2012) Analysed the impact of the financial reform on the soundness through their impact upon assets quality.

SORUCES OF DATA

In this sources of data is fully dependent on the secondary data of the company. Data has been obtained from published reports like the annual reports of the company, , booklets, records such as files, reports maintained by the company. Mainly the annual report consists of three parts;

- 1) Profit and Loss Account
- 2) Balance Sheet`
- 3) Financial summary

Profit and loss account reveals the income and expenditure of the company. Balance Sheet reveals the financial position of the organization. Those three statements are prepared by the highly qualified and experts with the help of available information or data and financial summary reveals the earnings profit shares and margin profit of the company

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The main tools analysis used in here are:

- (i) Profitability Ratios
- (ii) Trends analysis
- (iii) Comparative Balance Sheet

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

1. PROFITABILITY RATIO :

RETURN ON INVESTMENT:

$$\text{Return on Investment} = \frac{\text{EBIT}}{\text{Capital employed}} \times 100$$

(A) EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EBIT (OR) OPERATING PROFIT	170.42	106.13	62.40	169.61	177.62

(B) CAPITAL EMPLOYED:

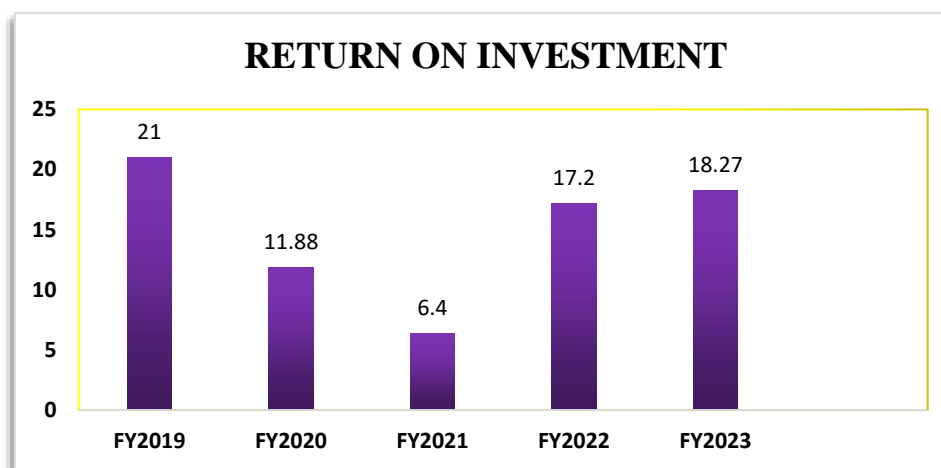
CAPITAL EMPLOYED = TOTAL ASSETS - CURRENT LIABILITIES

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32
(-) CURRENT LIABILITIES	991.73	868.23	1242.98	1743.36	1795.26
CAPITAL EMPLOYED	811.24	893.33	974.82	985.82	972.06

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
EBIT	170.42	106.13	62.40	169.61	177.62
CAPITAL EMPLOYED	811.24	893.33	974.82	985.82	972.06
RETURN ON INVESTMENT	21.00	11.88	6.40	17.20	18.27



INTERPRETATION:The ROI calculation for Wheels India Limited the company fluctuated between 6.4% and 21% over the 5 years from FY2019-2023. The ideal ratio is 5% - 7% is considered as good. An ROI of 30% can be considered as positive progress but it can depend on how long the company can maintain a good ROI. Therefore in the year FY2019 ROI was 21.00 and then decreased to 11.88% in 2020 and they fell significantly to 6.40% in FY2021 where it recovered to 17.20% in FY2022 and then it finally reached at 18.27% in FY2023.

2. RETURN ON EQUITY:

$$\text{Return on Equity} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Shareholder Equity}} \times 100$$

(A) NET PROFIT:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET PROFIT (OR) PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	75.67	54.11	6.75	79.79	65.17

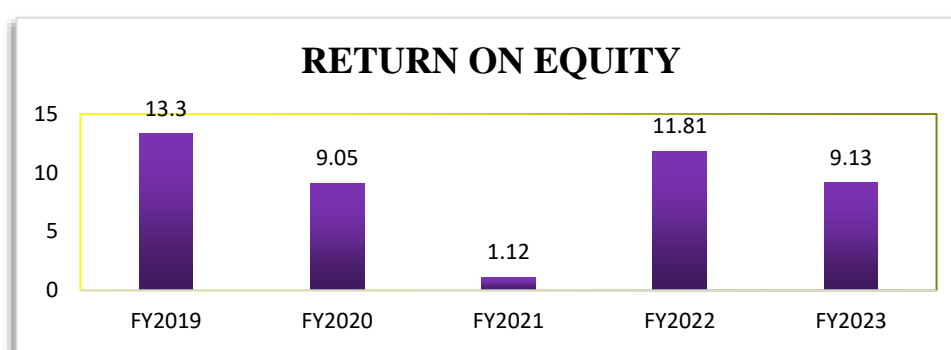
(B) SHAREHOLDER EQUITY:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
SHAREHOLDER EQUITY	568.61	597.47	599.32	675.11	713.54

RETURN ON EQUITY

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET PROFIT	75.67	54.11	6.75	79.79	65.17
SHAREHOLDER EQUITY	568.61	597.47	599.32	675.11	713.54
RETURN ON EQUITY	13.30	9.05	1.12	11.81	9.13



INTERPRETATION: The ROE fluctuated between 1% and 13.3% over the 5 year and is not considered within the ideal range of 15% to 20%. The ROE was 13.30 in FY2019 and then decreased to 9.05% in 2020 and fell significantly to 1.12% in FY2021 where it recovered at 11.81% and then it finally again decreased to 9.13%.

3. PBDIT MARGIN %:

$$\text{PBDIT MARGIN \%} = \frac{\text{PBDIT}}{\text{NET REVENUE}} \times 100$$

(A) PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION, INTEREST AND TAX:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PBDIT	240.63	176.33	143.03	264.63	243.84

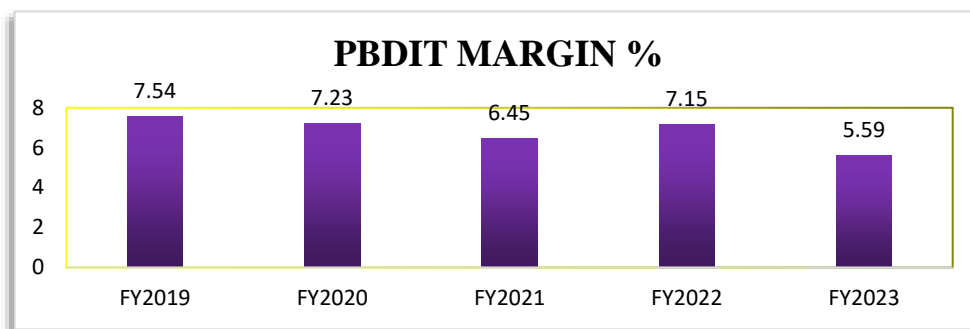
(B) NET REVENUE:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56

PBDIT MARGIN %

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PBDIT	240.63	176.33	143.03	264.63	243.84
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56
PBDIT MARGIN % :	7.54	7.23	6.45	7.15	5.59



INTERPRETATION:The profit margin of PBDIT margin fluctuated between 5.59% and 7.54% over the 5 year. It is not always above 10% which might be considered good according to company statement. The PBDIT was 7.54% in FY2019 and then decreased slightly to 7.23% in FY2020 and fell to 6.45% in FY2021 where it recovered to 7.15% in FY2022 and then it finally decreased again to 5.59% in FY2023.

4. PBT MARGIN %:

$$\text{PBT MARGIN \%} = \frac{\text{PBT}}{\text{NET REVENUE}} \times 100$$

(A) PROFIT BEFORE TAX:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PBT	108.42	44.60	9.72	106.51	85.52

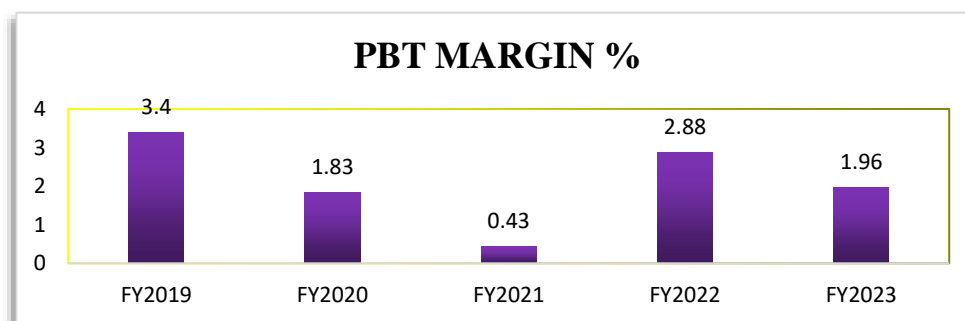
(B) NET REVENUE:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56

PBT MARGIN %

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PBT	108.42	44.60	9.72	106.51	85.52
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56
PBT MARGIN %	3.40	1.83	0.43	2.88	1.96



INTERPRETATION:The PBT Margin fluctuated between 0.4 and 3.4% over the 5 year from FY2019-FY2023 and falls within the ideal range of 5% to 20% in two out of the 5 years . In the year FY2019 PBT Margin was 3.40 % and then decreased to 1.83% in 2020 and fell significantly to 0.43% in the FY2021 where it recovered to 2.88% in FY2022 and then it finally reached declined again to 1.96%.

5. PBIT MARGIN %:

$$\text{PBIT MARGIN \%} = \frac{\text{PBIT}}{\text{NET REVENUE}} \times 100$$

(A) PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAX:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PBIT	170.42	106.13	62.40	169.61	177.62

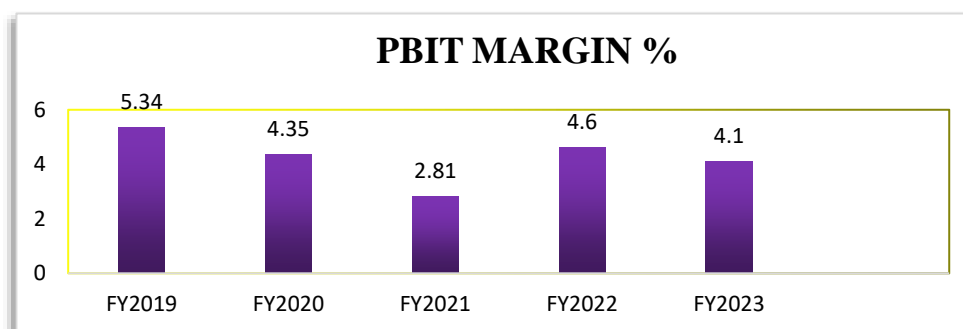
(B) NET REVENUE:

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56

PBIT MARGIN %

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PBIT	170.42	106.13	62.40	169.61	177.62
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56
PBIT MARGIN % :	5.34	4.35	2.81	4.6	4.1

**INTERPRETATION:**

The PBIT Margin calculated for Wheels India Limited the company fluctuated between 2.81% and 5.34% over the five year. It is not consistently within a specific ideal range. In the year FY2019 PBIT Margin was 5.34% and then decreased to 4.35% in FY2020 and they drop significantly to 2.81% in FY2021 where it get back to 4.60 in FY2022 and they finally decreased again 4.1% in FY2023.

6. NET PROFIT MARGIN %:

$$\text{NET PROFIT MARGIN \%} = \frac{\text{NET PROFIT}}{\text{NET REVENUE}} \times 100$$

(A) NET PROFIT:

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET PROFIT	75.67	54.11	6.75	79.79	65.17

(B) NET REVENUE:

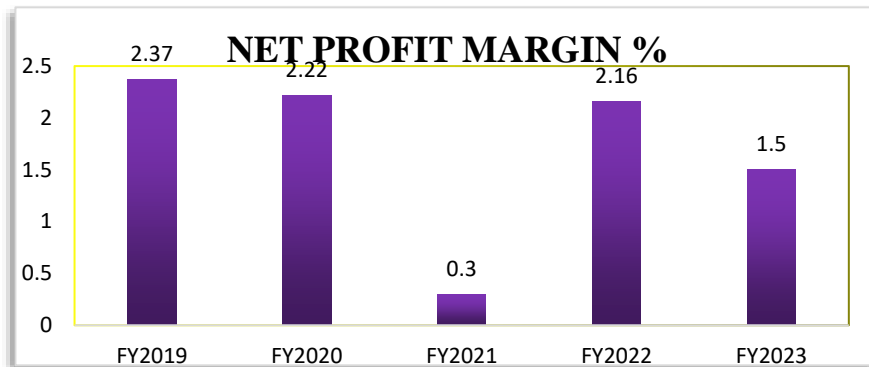
YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56
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NET PROFIT MARGIN %

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET PROFIT	75.67	54.11	6.75	79.79	65.17
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56
NET PROFIT MARGIN %	2.37	2.22	0.30	2.16	1.50

**INTERPRETATION:**

The net profit ratio calculation for Wheels India Limited the company fluctuated between 0.3% and 2.37% over the five years from FY2019-FY2023. The ideal ratio is 0.5% to 3.5% is considered as a good net profit ratio. It appears to have reached a peak in FY2019 at 2.37% and then declined steadily until FY2021 where it reached a low of 0.3%. The net profit ratio then partially recovered in FY2022 before going down again in FY2023.

7 .RETURN ON ASSETS:

$$\text{RETURN ON ASSETS} = \frac{\text{NET PROFIT}}{\text{TOTAL ASSETS}} \times 100$$

(A) NET PROFIT:

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET PROFIT	75.67	54.11	6.75	79.79	65.17

(B) TOTAL ASSETS:

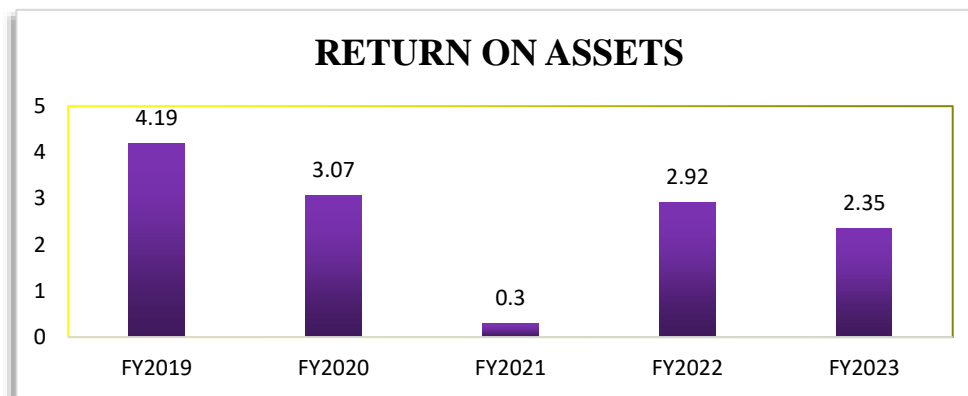
YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32

RETURN ON ASSETS

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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NET PROFIT	75.67	54.11	6.75	79.79	65.17
TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32
RETURN ON ASSETS	4.19	3.07	0.30	2.92	2.35

**INTREPRETATION:**

The return on assets is a financial ratio it indicates the proportion of net profit and total assets the company fluctuates between 0.3% and 4.19% over the five years. It is within the ideal range of 5-20% in three out of the 5 years. In the year FY2019 return on assets was 4.19% and then decreased to 3.07% in FY2020 where it fell significantly to 0.30% in FY2021 due to COVID-19 and it raise to 2.92% in FY2022 then it finally increased to 2.35% in 2023 compare to 2021.

8. TOTAL DEBT-EQUITY RATIO:

$$\text{TOTAL DEBT-EQUITY RATIO} = \frac{\text{TOTAL LIABILITIES}}{\text{TOTAL ASSETS}}$$

(A) TOTAL LIABILITIES:

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	991.73	868.23	1242.98	1743.36	1795.26
(+) TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	242.63	295.86	375.50	310.71	258.52
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1234.36	1164.09	1618.48	2054.07	2053.78

(B) TOTAL ASSETS:

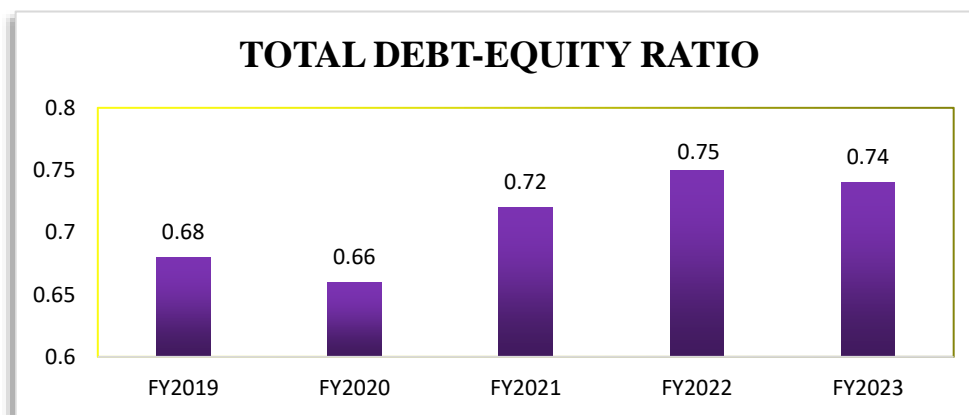
YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32

TOTAL DEBT-EQUITY RATIO

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1234.36	1164.09	1618.48	2054.07	2053.78

TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32
TOTAL DEBT-EQUITY RATIO	0.68	0.66	0.729	0.752	0.74

**INTREPRETATION:**

The debt-equity ratio is a financial ratio indicating the relative proportion of total liabilities and total assets used to finance a company profit. Ideal ratio is 0.5:1 for debt-equity. In the year FY2019 return on assets was 0.68% and then decreased to 0.66% in FY2020 where it rise significantly to 0.72% in FY2021 and continuously reached 0.75% high in FY2022 then it finally slightly decreased to 0.74% in 2023 . In 2023 is also shown an more but not compare to 2022.

9. ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO:

$$\text{ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO} = \frac{\text{NET REVENUE}}{\text{TOTAL ASSET}}$$

(A) NET REVENUE:

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56

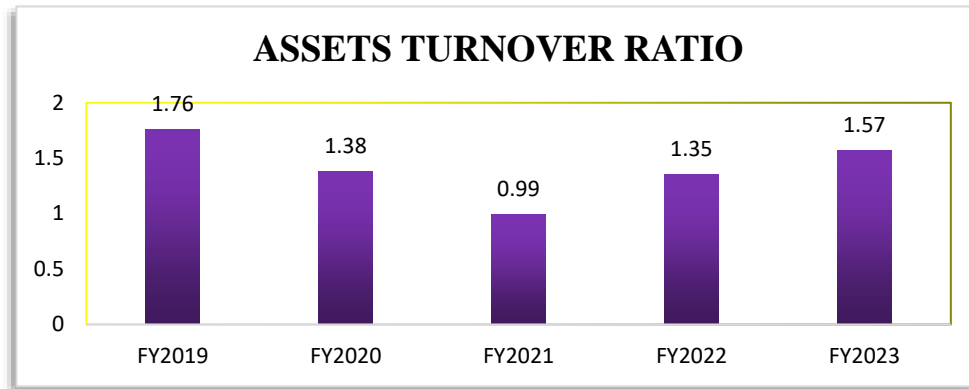
(B) TOTAL ASSET :

YEAR	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32

ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO

(Rs. In Crores)

FY	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NET REVENUE	3188.84	2438.72	2215.94	3701.07	4355.56
TOTAL ASSETS	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32
ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO	1.768	1.3844	0.991	1.356	1.573

**INTREPRETATION:**

The assets turnover ratio is a financial ratio indicating the relative proportion of net revenue and total assets used to finance a company profit. Ideal ratio is 2.5 for assets turnover ratio. In the year FY2019 PBIT Margin was 1.76% and then decreased to 1.38% in FY2020 and they drop significantly to 0.99% in FY2021 where it get back to 1.35% in FY2022 and they finally increased again 1.57% in FY2023.

2. TRENDS ANALYSIS**TRENDS ANALYSIS**

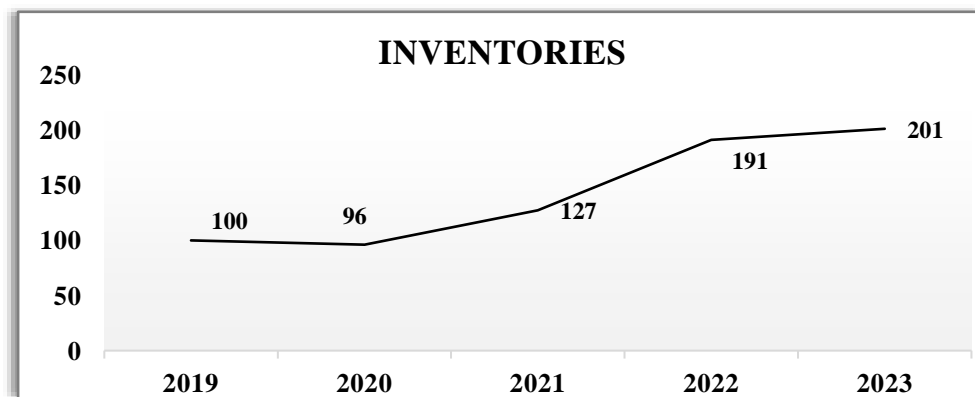
Particular	Year-end (Rs. In Crores)					Trend percentages Base year 2019				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
ASSETS:										
CURRENT ASSETS:										
A) Inventories	403.42	388.12	512.09	769.58	810.48	100	96	127	191	201
B) Financial Assets:										
1. Trade receivables	558.36	458.38	706.00	868.23	815.66	100	82	126	155	146
2. Cash and cash equivalents	1.56	3.10	2.11	2.35	3.54	100	199	135	151	227
3. Bank Balance other than	5.91	1.39	0.51	0.47	0.39	100	24	9	8	7
4. Others	9.52	12.36	3.82	6.80	5.23	100	130	40	71	55
C) Current tax assets (Net)	3.01	3.46	-	-	-	100	115	-	-	-
D) Other current assets	121.12	64.74	126.06	171.25	144.54	100	53	104	141	119
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (A)	1102.90	931.55	1350.59	1818.68	1779.84	100	84	122	165	161
2. FIXED ASSETS (OR) NON-CURRENT ASSETS:										
A) Property, plant and equipment	594.84	634.31	760.35	744.32	851.12	100	107	128	125	143
B) Capital work-in-progress	41.68	133.71	42.56	85.25	70.15	100	321	102	205	168

C) Other intangible assets	5.60	4.57	3.27	2.73	2.46	100	82	58	49	44
D) Right of use assets	-	8.98	19.06	25.37	18.75	-	-	-	-	-
E) Financial assets:										
1.Investment	16.70	16.70	16.68	14.24	14.24	100	100	100	85	85
2.loans	18.61	20.67	18.47	-	-	100	111	99	-	-
3.Others	2.43	0.62	0.57	19.97	21.30	100	26	23	822	877
F) Non-current assets	20.21	10.45	6.25	18.62	9.46	100	52	31	92	47
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	700.07	830.01	867.21	910.50	987.48	100	119	124	130	141
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32	100	98	123	151	153
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES										
EQUITY:										
A) Equity share capital	24.06	24.06	24.06	24.06	24.06	100	100	100	100	100
B) Other equity	544.55	573.41	575.26	651.05	689.48	100	105	106	120	127
TOTAL EQUITY (A)	568.61	597.47	599.32	675.11	713.54	100	105	105	119	125
LIABILITIES										
1.NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:										
A) Financial liabilities:										
1.Borrowings	168.38	236.31	303.94	237.67	183.51	100	140	181	141	109
2.Lease liabilities	-	7.02	15.00	17.01	10.78	-	-	-	-	-
B) provisions	3.47	4.22	5.82	5.64	5.93	100	122	168	163	171
C) Deferred tax liabilities	70.78	48.31	50.74	50.39	58.30	100	68	72	71	82
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)	242.63	295.86	375.50	310.71	258.52	100	122	155	128	107
CURRENT LIABILITIES :										
A) Financial liabilities:										
1. Borrowings	216.75	222.69	214.18	573.39	538.04	100	103	99	265	248
2.Trade payable:										
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	29.25	26.26	46.34	74.03	80.30	100	90	158	253	275
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro	555.97	414.77	747.65	885.78	948.53	100	75	134	159	171

enterprises and small enterprises										
3. Lease Liabilities	-	2.25	5.58	9.68	9.92	-	-	-	-	-
4. Others	94.90	148.17	114.16	33.83	32.36	100	156	120	36	34
B) Other current liabilities	65.95	28.95	84.16	131.50	144.05	100	44	128	199	218
C) Short-term provisions	28.91	25.14	24.13	28.08	32.50	100	87	83	97	112
D) Current Tax liabilities	-	-	6.78	7.07	9.56	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)	991.73	868.23	1242.98	1743.36	1795.26	100	88	125	176	181
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)	1802.97	1761.56	2217.80	2729.18	2767.32	100	98	123	151	153

1. ANALYSIS OF INVENTORIES TREND ANALYSIS:

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	403.42	100
2020	388.12	96
2021	512.09	127
2022	769.58	191
2023	810.48	201



INTREPRETATION :

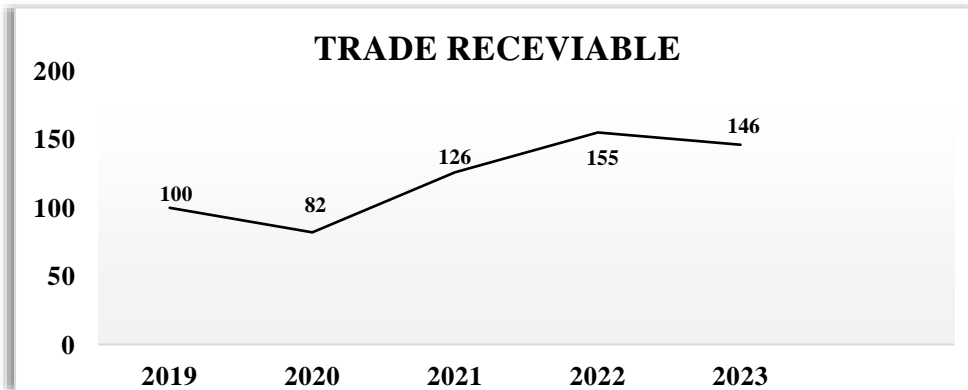
As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 96% , 2021 is 127% , 2022 is 191% and 2023 is 201%. Therefore in the year 2023 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019.

2. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS TREND ANALYSIS:

(A) Trade receivables:

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	558.36	100
2020	458.12	82
2021	706.00	126
2022	868.23	155
2023	815.66	146



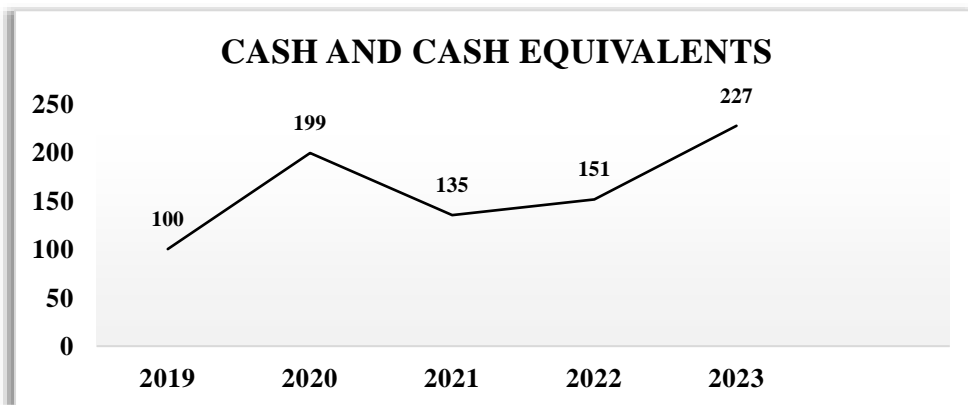
INTREPRETATION :

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 82% , 2021 is 126% , 2022 is 155% and 2023 is 146%. Therefore in the year 2022 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019

(B) Cash and cash equivalents :

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	1.56	100
2020	3.10	199
2021	2.11	135
2022	2.35	151
2023	3.54	227



INTREPRETATION :

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 199% , 2021 is 135% , 2022 is 151% and 2023 is 227%. Therefore in the year 2023 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019.

3. ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS TREND ANALYSIS :

(A) Investment:

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	16.70	100
2020	16.70	100
2021	16.68	100
2022	14.24	85
2023	14.24	85

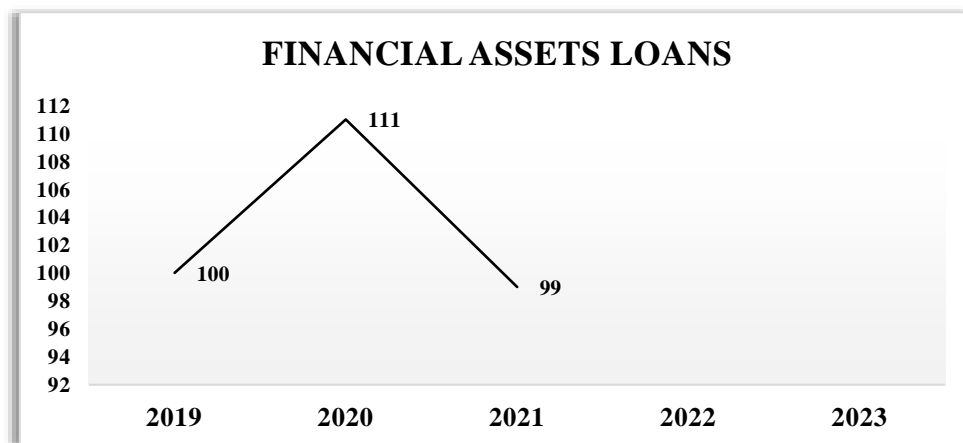
INTREPRETATION :

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 100% , 2021 is 100% , 2022 is 85% and 2023 is 85%. Therefore in the year 2019, 2020, 2022 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019.

(B)LOAN

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	18.61	100
2020	20.67	111
2021	18.47	99
2022	-	-
2023	-	-



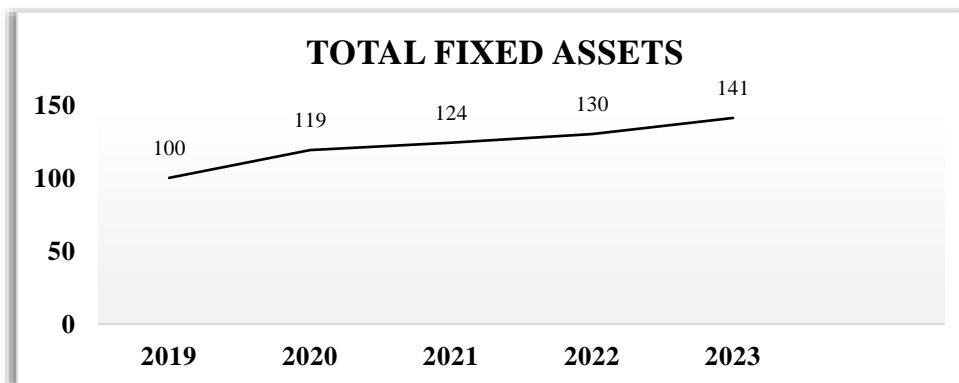
INTREPRETATION :

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 111% , 2021 is 99% , 2022 is 0% and 2023 is 0%. Therefore in the year 2020 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019

4. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL FIXED ASSETS TREND ANALYSIS :

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	700.07	100
2020	830.01	119
2021	867.21	124
2022	910.50	130
2023	987.48	141

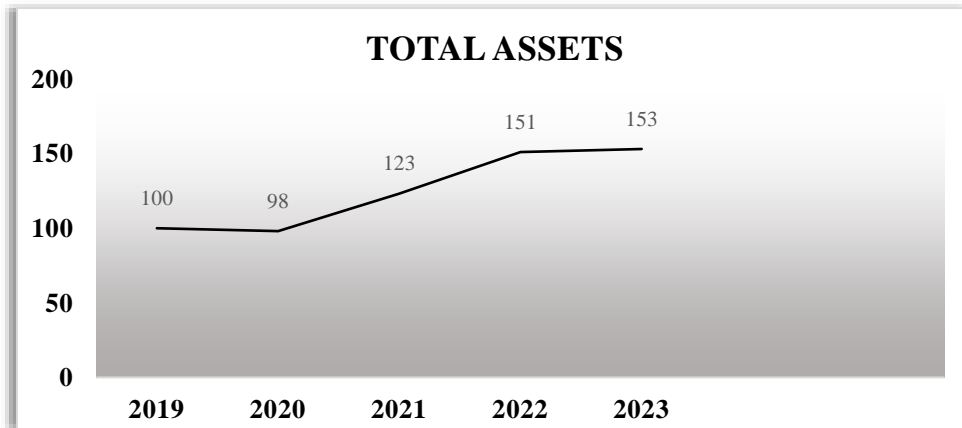
**INTREPRETATION :**

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 119% , 2021 is 124% , 2022 is 130% and 2023 is 141%. Therefore in the year 2023 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019 .

5. ANALYSIS OF TOTAL ASSETS TREND ANALYSIS :

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	1802.97	100
2020	1761.56	98
2021	2217.80	123
2022	2729.18	151
2023	2767.32	153

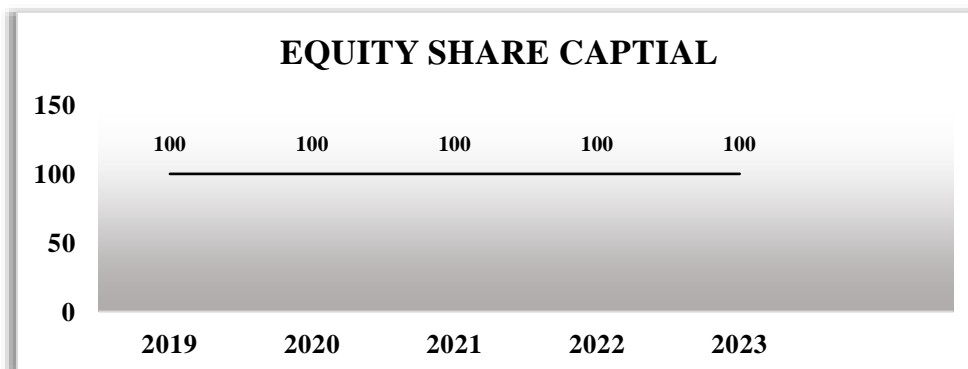
**INTREPRETATION :**

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 98% , 2021 is 123% , 2022 is 151% and 2023 is 153%. Therefore in the year 2023 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019.

6. EQUITY:**ANALYSIS OF EQUITY SHARE CAPTIAL TREND ANALYSIS:**

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	24.06	100
2020	24.06	100
2021	24.06	100
2022	24.06	100
2023	24.06	100

**INTREPRETATION :**

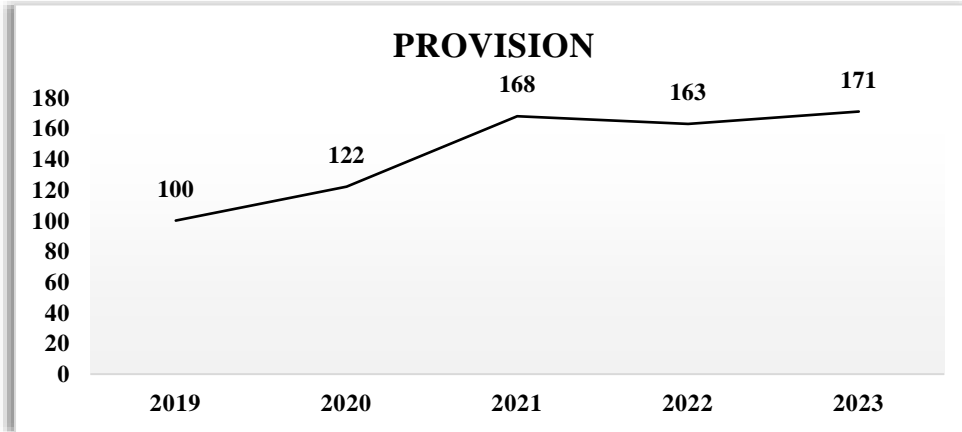
As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 100 % , 2021 is 100% , 2022 is 100% and 2023 is 100%. Therefore in the year 2019 ,2020, 2021,2022 and 2023 was standard.

Considered Base year 2019.

7. ANALYSIS OF PROVISION TREND ANALYSIS:

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	3.47	100
2020	4.22	122

2021	5.82	168
2022	5.64	163
2023	5.93	171



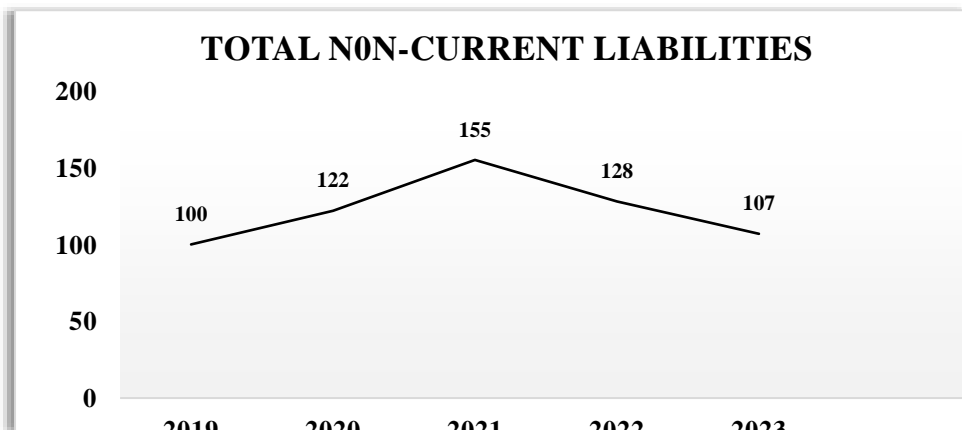
INTREPRETATION :

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 122% , 2021 is 168% , 2022 is 163% and 2023 is 171%. Therefore in the year 2023 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019

8.ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES TREND ANALYSIS :

YEAR	AMOUNT	% TREND ANALYSIS
2019	242.63	100
2020	295.86	122
2021	375.50	155
2022	310.71	128
2023	258.52	107



INTREPRETATION :

As per above table total non-current liabilities trend analysis in the year 2019 is 100% , 2020 is 122% , 2021 is 155% , 2022 is 128% and 2023 is 107%. Therefore in the year 2021 is goes high compare to others.

Considered Base year 2019.

3.COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET**WHEELS INDIA LIMITED.,****1. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2023 AND 2022**

	2022 Rs.	2023 Rs.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 2023 over 2022	
			Rs.	(%)
ASSETS :				
1.CURRENT ASSETS:				
A) Inventories	7695800	8104800	+409000	+5.314
B) Financial Assets:				
I) Trade receivables	8682300	8156600	-525700	-6.054
ii)Cash and cash equivalents	23500	35400	+11900	+50.638
iii)Bank Balance other than	4700	3900	-800	-17.021
Iv)Others	68000	52300	-15700	-23.088
C) Other current assets	1712500	1445400	-267100	-15.597
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS(A)	18186800	17798400	-388400	-2.135
2.FIXED ASSETS (OR) NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
A) Property, plant and equipment	7443200	8511200	+1068000	+14.348
B) Capital work-in-progress	852500	701500	-151000	-17.712
C) Other intangible assets	27300	24600	-2700	-9.890
D) Right of use assets	253700	187500	-66200	-26.093
E) Financial assets:				
I) Investment	142400	142400		
II) loans	-	-		
III) Others	199700	213000	+13300	+6.659
F) Other non-current assets	186200	94600	-91600	-49.194
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	9105000	9874800	+769800	+8.454
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	27291800	27673200	+381400	+1.397
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY:				
A) Equity share capital	240600	240600	-	-
B) Other equity	6510500	6894800	+384300	+5.902
TOTAL EQUITY (A)	6751100	7135400	+384300	+5.692
LIABILITIES				
1.NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
A) Financial liabilities				
I) Borrowings	2376700	1835100	-541600	-22.787

II) Lease liabilities	170100	107800	-62300	-36.625
B) provisions	56400	59300	+2900	+5.141
C) Deferred tax liabilities	503900	583000	+79100	+15.697
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)	3107100	2585200	-521900	-16.797
2. CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
A) Financial liabilities				
I) Borrowings	5733900	5380400	-353500	-6.165
II) Trade payable:				
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	740300	803000	+62700	+8.469
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8857800	9485300	+627500	+7.084
III) Lease Liabilities	96800	99200	+2400	+2.479
IV) Others	338300	323600	-14700	-4.345
B) Other current liabilities	1315000	1440500	+125500	+9.543
C) Short-term provisions	280800	325000	+44200	+15.740
D) Current tax liabilities (net)	70700	95600	+24900	+35.219
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)	17433600	17952600	+519000	+2.977
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)	27291800	27673200	+381400	+1.397

INTREPRETATION:

From the above data it was noted that the comparative balance for the year 2022-2023 show as positive progress in current assets and negative progress in fixed assets but overall total assets is considered as positive progress. Total equity which highlight the company progress where 2023 was considered as a moderate year.

WHEELS INDIA LIMITED.,**2. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2022 AND 2021**

	2021 Rs.	2022 Rs.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 2022 over 2021	
			Rs.	(%)
ASSETS :				
1.CURRENT ASSETS :				
A) Inventories	5120900	7695800	+2574900	+50.282
B)Financial Assets :				
i)Trade receivables	7060000	8682300	+1622300	+22.978
ii)Cash and cash equivalents	21100	23500	+2400	+11.374
iii)Bank Balance other than	5100	4700	-400	-7.843
iv)Others	38200	68000	+29800	+78.010
C)Other current assets	1260600	1712500	+451900	+35.848
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS(A)	13505900	18186800	+4680900	+34.658

2.FIXED ASSETS (OR) NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
A)Property, plant and equipment	7603500	7443200	-160300	-2.108
B)Capital work-in-progress	425600	852500	+426900	+100.305
C)Other intangible assets	32700	27300	-5400	-16.513
D)Right of use assets	190600	253700	+63100	+33.105
E)Financial assets :				
i)Investment	166800	142400	-24400	-14.628
ii)loans	184700	-	-184700	
iii)Others	5700	199700	+194000	+3403.5
F)Other Non-current assets	62500	186200	+123700	+197.92
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	8672100	9105000	+432900	+4.991
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	22178000	27291800	+5113800	+23.057
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY :				
A)Equity share capital	240600	240600	-	-
B)Other equity	5752600	6510500	+757900	+13.174
TOTAL EQUITY (A)	5993200	6751100	+757900	+12.645
LIABILITIES				
1.NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A)Financial liabilities :				
i)Borrowings	3039400	2376700	-662700	-21.803
ii)Lease liabilities	150000	170100	+20100	+13.4
B)provisions	58200	56400	-1800	-30.927
C)Deferred tax liabilities	507400	503900	-3500	-0.689
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)	3755000	3107100	-647900	-17.254
2.CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A)Financial liabilities :				
i)Borrowings	2141800	5733900	+3592100	+167.714
i)Trade payable :				
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	463400	740300	+276900	+59.753
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	7476500	8857800	+1381000	+18.471
iii)Lease Liabilities	55800	96800	+41000	+73.476
iv)Others	1141600	338300	-803300	-70.366
B)Other current liabilities	841600	1315000	+473400	+56.25
C)Short-term provisions	241300	280800	+39500	16.369

D)Current tax liabilities (Net)	67800	70700	+2900	+4.277
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)	12429800	17433600	+5003800	+40.256
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)	22178000	27291800	+5113800	+23.057

INTREPRETATION:

From the above data it was noted that the comparative balance for the year 2021-2022 show as positive progress in current assets and fixed assets . Total equity which highlight the company progress where 2022 was considered as a high favourable year.

WHEELS INDIA LIMITED.,**3. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021 AND 2020**

	2020 Rs.	2021 Rs.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 2021 over 2020	
			Rs.	(%)
ASSETS :				
1.CURRENT ASSETS :				
A)Inventories	3881200	5120900	+1239700	+31.941
B)Financial Assets				
i)Trade receivables	4583800	7060000	+2476200	+54.020
ii)Cash and cash equivalents	31000	21100	-9900	-31.935
iii)Bank Balance other than	13900	5100	-8800	-63.309
iv)Others	123600	38200	-85400	-69.093
C)Current tax assets (Net)	34600	-	-34600	-
D) Other current assets	647400	1260600	+613200	+94.717
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS(A)	9315500	13505900	+4190400	+44.983
2.FIXED ASSETS (OR) NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
A)Property, plant and equipment	6343100	7603500	+1260400	+19.870
B)Capital work-in-progress	1337100	425600	-911500	-68.169
C)Other intangible assets	45700	32700	-13000	-28.446
D)Right of use assets	89800	190600	+100800	+112.249
E)Financial assets				
i)Investment	167000	166800	-200	-0.119
ii)loans	206700	184700	-22000	-10.643
iii)Others	6200	5700	-500	-8.064
F)Other Non-current assets	104500	62500	-42000	-40.191
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	8300100	8672100	+372000	+4.481
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	17615600	22178000	+4562400	+25.899
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY :				
A)Equity share capital	240600	240600	-	-

B)Other equity	5734100	5752600	+18500	+0.322
TOTAL EQUITY (A)	5974700	5993200	+18500	+0.309
LIABILITIES				
1.NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A)Financial liabilities				
i)Borrowings	2363100	3039400	+676300	+28.619
ii)Lease liabilities	70200	150000	+79800	+113.67
B)provisions	42200	58200	+16000	+37.914
C)Deferred tax liabilities	483100	507400	+24300	+5.030
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)	2958600	3755000	+796400	+26.918
2.CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A)Financial liabilities				
i)Borrowings	2226900	2141800	-85100	-3.821
ii)Trade payable				
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	262600	463400	+200800	+76.466
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4147700	7476500	+3328800	+80.256
iii)Lease Liabilities	22500	55800	+33300	+148
iv)Others	1481700	1141600	-340100	-22.953
B)Other current liabilities	289500	841600	+552100	+190.708
C)Short-term provisions	251400	241300	-10100	-4.017
D)Current tax liabilities (Net)	-	67800	+67800	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)	8682300	12429800	+3747500	+43.162
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)	17615600	22178000	+4562400	+25.899

INTREPRETATION:From the above data it was noted that the comparative balance for the year 2021-2020 show as positive progress in current assets as well as fixed assets . Total equity which highlight the company progress where 2021 was considered as a minimal favourable year compare to other year.

WHEELS INDIA LIMITED.,

4. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2020 AND 2019

	2019 Rs.	2020 Rs.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 2020 over 2019	
			Rs.	(%)
ASSETS :				
1.CURRENT ASSETS :				
A) Inventories	4034200	3881200	-153,000	-3.792
B) Financial Assets :				
i)Trade receivables	5583600	4583800	-999,800	-17.906

ii)Cash and cash equivalents	15600	31000	+15400	+98.717
iii)Bank Balance other than	59100	13900	-45200	-76.480
iv)Others	95200	123600	+28400	+29.831
C) Current tax assets (Net)	30100	34600	+4500	+14.950
D) Other current assets	1211200	647400	-563800	-46.548
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS(A)	11029000	9315500	-1713500	-15.536
2.FIXED ASSETS (OR) NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
A) Property, plant and equipment	5948400	6343100	+384700	+6.635
B) Capital work-in-progress	416800	1337100	+920300	+220.801
C) Other intangible assets	56000	45700	-10300	-18.392
D) Right of use assets	-	89800	+89800	-
E) Financial assets :				
i) Investment	167000	167000	+10000	+5.988
ii) loans	186100	206700	+20600	+11.069
iii) Others	24300	6200	-18100	-74.485
F) Other Non-current assets	202100	104500	-97600	-48.292
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	7000700	8300100	+1299400	+18.561
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	18029700	17615600	-414100	-2.296
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY :				
A) Equity share capital	240600	240600	-	-
B) Other equity	5445500	5734100	+288600	+5.299
TOTAL EQUITY (A)	5686100	5974700	+288600	+5.075
LIABILITIES				
1.NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A) Financial liabilities :				
I) Borrowings	1683800	2363100	+679300	+40.343
li) Lease liabilities	-	70200	+70200	-
B) provisions	34700	42200	+7500	+21.613
C) Deferred tax liabilities	707800	483100	-224700	-31.746
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)	2426300	2958600	+532300	+21.938
2. CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A) Financial liabilities :				
i) Borrowings	2167500	2226900	+59400	+2.740
ii) Trade payable :				
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	292500	262600	-29900	-10.222

b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5559700	4147700	-1412000	-25.397
iii) Lease Liabilities	-	22500	+22500	-
iv) Others	949000	1481700	+532700	+56.132
B) Other current liabilities	659500	289500	-370000	-56.103
C) Short-term provisions	289100	251400	-37700	-13.040
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)	9917300	8682300	-1235000	-12.452
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)	18029700	17615600	-414100	-2.296

INTREPRETATION:

From the above data it was noted that the comparative balance for the year 2020-2019 show as negative progress in current assets as well as fixed assets . Total equity which highlight the company progress where 2020 was considered as a limited favourable year.

WHEELS INDIA LIMITED.,**5. COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2019 AND 2018**

	2018 Rs.	2019 Rs.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 2019 over 2018	
			Rs.	(%)
ASSETS :				
1.CURRENT ASSETS :				
A)Inventories	3490200	4034200	+544000	+15.586
B)Financial Assets				
i)Trade receivables	4783400	5583600	+800200	+16.728
ii)Cash and cash equivalents	20500	15600	-4900	-23.902
iii)Bank Balance other than	51400	59100	+7700	+14.980
iv)Others	81800	95200	+13400	+16.381
C)Current tax assets (Net)	-	30100	+30100	-
D)Other current assets	1133600	1211200	+77600	+6.845
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS(A)	9560900	11029000	+1468100	+15.355
2.FIXED ASSETS (OR) NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
A)Property, plant and equipment	4882800	5948400	+1065600	+21.823
B)Capital work-in-progress	362700	416800	+54100	+14.915
C)Other intangible assets	25600	56000	+30400	+118.75
D)Financial assets				
i)Investment	164600	167000	+2400	+1.458
ii)loans	146000	186100	+40100	+27.465
iii)Others	17000	24300	+7300	+42.941
E)Other Non-current assets	79900	202100	+122200	+152.941

TOTAL FIXED ASSETS (B)	5678600	7000700	+1322100	+23.282
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	15239500	18029700	+2790200	+18.308
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY :				
A)Equity share capital	120300	240600	+120300	+100
B)Other equity	5033200	5445500	+412300	+8.191
TOTAL EQUITY (A)	5153500	5686100	+532600	+10.334
LIABILITIES				
1.NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A)Financial liabilities				
I)Borrowings	1337200	1683800	+346600	+25.919
II)Others	10000	-	-10000	
B)provisions	29100	34700	+5600	+19.243
C)Deferred tax liabilities	560700	707800	+147100	+26.235
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES (B)	1937000	2426300	+489300	+25.260
2.CURRENT LIABILITIES :				
A)Financial liabilities				
I)Borrowings	1584900	2167500	+582600	+36.759
II)Trade payable				
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	148600	292500	+143900	+96.837
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4569000	5559700	+990700	+21.683
III)Others	926200	949000	+22800	+2.461
B)Other current liabilities	677700	659500	-18200	-2.685
C)Short-term provisions	224600	289100	+64500	+28.717
D)Current tax liabilities	18000	-	-18000	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (C)	8149000	9917300	+1768300	+21.699
TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C)	15239500	18029700	+2790200	+18.308

INTREPRETATION:

From the above data it was noted that the comparative balance for the year 2019-2020 show as positive progress in current assets as well as fixed assets . Total equity which highlight the company progress where 2019 was considered as a significant favourable year.

SUMMARY OF FINDING :

- It was noted that the ROI was progressive so the company can maintain a good result in the year-to-year.
- It was noted at Return on equity was not progressive so the company can try to increase the ROE through the standardization.
- It was noted that PBDIT Margin was progressive so the company is try to increase the PBDIT Margin range.

- It was noted that the PBT Margin was moderate because the ideal range of 5.20% in two out of the 5 years. Sop company should focus on increase the profit Margin.
- It was noted that the PBIT Margin was progressive one.
- It was noted that the profit margin was progressive so the company continuously increase the profit margin through high.
- It was noted that the return on assets was not progressive so the company can focus on increase the Return on Assets.
- It was noted the total debt-equity ratio was considered as more uses of debt and equity so company is try to minimize the financial risk.
- It was notes that the assets turnover ratio was considered as a lower than an ideal ratio so the company is try to increase the assets turnover ratio
- It was noted that there inventories was an increase in 2023, but gradually decrease in 2021 and 2022. so it was considered as progressive one.
- It was noted that there trade receivable was an increase in 2022, but gradually decrease in 2023. so it was considered as regressive one.
- It was noted that there cash and cash equivalent was an increase in 2023, but gradually decrease in 2021 and 2022. so it was considered as progressive one.
- It was noted that there financial assets investment was an increase in 2019, 2020 and 2021, but gradually decrease in 2022 and 2023. so it was considered as regressive one.
- It was noted that there financial assets loan was an increase in 2020, but gradually decrease in 2021 and 2022. so it was considered as progressive one.
- It was noted that there total fixed assets was an increase in 2023, but gradually decrease in 2021 and 2022. so it was considered as progressive one.
- It was noted that there total assets was an increase in 2023, but gradually decrease in 2021 and 2022. so it was considered as progressive one.
- It was noted that there equity share capital as an standard in every year.
- It was noted that there provision was an increase in 2023, but gradually decrease in 2021 and 2022. so it was considered as regressive one.
- It was noted that there total non-current liabilities was an increase in 2021, but gradually decrease in 2022 and 2023. so it was considered as progressive one.
- In the year 2023 to 2022 company should concentrate less on collecting debts so they should focus on increasing the profitability in the company. In the year 2022 to 2021 company should concentrate more on collecting debts so they should focus on reducing the liabilities in the company. In the year 2021 to 2020 company should concentrate more on collecting debts so they should focus on reducing the liabilities in the company. In the year 2020 to 2019 company should concentrate less on collecting debts so they should focus on try to increase the profitability in the company. In the year 2019 to 2018 company should concentrate less on collecting debts so they should focus on try to increase the profitability in the company.

CONCLUSION:

By analyzing the financial performance of the Company it is inferred that the company financial position is found to be good. The ratios of the company are satisfactory. The profitability of the company is satisfactory but does not show a higher change in the profit when compared with the previous years. The company has increasing liabilities over years. The company has also raised its investments and reserves for future purpose. This clearly shows that the company is in the developing nature after the covid-19 pandemic and their position in the society is satisfactory.

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