

4.c. Working Capital Ratio

a). Quick Ratio :

This ratio can be calculated by following formula.

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

Quick Assets = Current Assets -(Stock + Prepaid Insurance)

Quick Liabilities = Quick Liabilities -(Overdraft + Accrued expenses)

Table No. 4.7 :

Table Showing Quick Ration.

Year	Quick Assets Rs.	Quick Liabilities Rs.	Quick Ratio
2002	4,13,56,368	5,21,79,822	0.79 : 1
2003	4,33,57,745	14,99,45,312	0.29 : 1
2004	3,80,82,836	9,81,61,520	0.39 : 1
2005	4,27,37,702	8,80,87,437	0.49 : 1
2006	3,93,65,653	11,11,94,056	0.35 : 1

Source : Annual Report of the factory

Table number 4.7 shows the quick ratio of the factory for the period 2002 to 2006. Generally 1:1 ratio is considered ideal. The quick ratio increase from 0.29:1 in 2003 to 0.49:1 in 2005. It again reduced upto 0.35:1 in 2006. The quick ratio of five years is less than 1 i.e. 0.79:1, 0.29:1, 0.39:1, 0.49:1 and 0.35:1 rspt. And therefore, quick assets are not sufficient to pay off the quick liabilities and thus, the short-term solvency of the factory is questionable.

b) Current Ratio :

This ratio can be calculated by following formula

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

Table No.4.8

Table Showing Current Ratio (Working Capital Ratio).

Year	Current Assets Rs.	Current Liabilities Rs.	Current Ratio
2002	18,62,34,390	16,24,31,182	1.15 : 1
2003	53,79,57,755	48,37,28,227	1.11 : 1
2004	36,05,55,687	36,99,68,681	0.97 : 1
2005	25,86,52,434	11,71,57,437	2.21 : 1
2006	48,45,23,092	46,67,59,300	1.04 : 1

Source : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.8 reveals the current ratio decrease from 1.15:1 in 2002 to 0.97:1 in 2004. It highly increased from 0.97 :1 in 2004 to 2.21:1 in 2005 due to increase in stock of sugar and sub-product. It again reduced up to 1.04:1 in 2006. Total of current assets increases from Rs.18,62,34,390 in 2002 to Rs.53,79,57,755 in 2003. It highly decreased from Rs.53,79,57,755 in 2003 to Rs.25,86,52,434 in 2005. In current liabilities, total of current liabilities decreases from Rs.48,37,28,227 in 2003 to Rs.11,71,57,437 in 2005.

c) Inventory Turnover Ratio (Inventory of Sugar) :

This ratio can be calculated by following formula.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

$$\text{Average Inventory} = \frac{\text{Opening Inventory} + \text{Closing Inventory}}{2}$$

Table No. 4.9

Table Showing Inventory Turnover Ratio

Year	Net Sales Rs.	Average Inventory Rs.	Inventory Turnover Ratio
2002	13,54,30,620	18,33,87,395	1.02 : 1
2003	42,08,04,393	30,39,54,114	1.38 : 1
2004	12,91,58,161	38,95,88,011	0.33 : 1
2005	14,06,05,843	24,81,85,549	0.57 : 1
2006	45,62,55,285	30,03,71,025	1.52 : 1

Source : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.9 shows the inventory turnover ratio for the period 2002 to 2006. This ratio indicates the 'turnover' of stock during the period. The inventory turnover ratio increase from 1.02:1 in 2002 to 1.38:1 in 2003. It highly decreased from 1.38:1 in 2003 to 0.33:1 in 2004. Total of net sales increases from Rs.12,91,58,161 in 2004 to Rs.45,62,55,285 in 2006. The total of net sales decreases from Rs.42,08,04,393 in 2003 to Rs.12,91,58,161 in 2004. The total of average inventory increases from

Rs.18,33,87,395 in 2002 to Rs.38,95,58,011 in 2004. It highly decreased from Rs.38,95,88,011 in 2004 to Rs.24,81,85,549 in 2005. The low turnover ratio in the year 2004 and 2005 is mainly being of overproduction of sugar in the country and non-availability of export facility.

Calculation :

The average stock can be calculated with the help of following formula.

$$\text{Average Stock} = \frac{\text{Opening stock} + \text{Closing stock}}{2}$$

$$\text{In 2002} = \text{Rs.13,33,87,395}$$

$$\text{In 2003} = \frac{\text{Rs.13,33,87,395} + \text{Rs.47,45,20,833}}{2} = \text{Rs.30,39,54,114}$$

$$\text{In 2004} = \frac{\text{Rs.47,45,20,833} + \text{Rs.30,46,55,190}}{2} = \text{Rs.38,95,88,011}$$

$$\text{In 2005} = \frac{\text{Rs.30,46,55,190} + \text{Rs.19,17,15,908}}{2} = \text{Rs.24,81,85,549}$$

$$\text{In 2006} = \frac{\text{Rs.19,17,15,908} + \text{Rs.40,90,26,142}}{2} = \text{Rs.30,03,71,025}$$

Note : In the year 2002 the amount of opening stock is not available.

d) Debtors Turnover Ratio :

This ratio can be calculated by following formula.

$$\text{Debtors Turnovers Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Debtors}}{\text{Average Daily Credit Sales}}$$

$$\text{a) Average Debtors} = \frac{\text{Opening Debtors} + \text{Closing Debtors}}{2}$$

$$\text{b) Average Daily Credit Sales} = \frac{\text{Total Credit sales for the year}}{365 \text{ days}}$$

Table No.4.10

Table Showing Debtors Turnover Ratio

Year	Average Debtors	Average Daily Credit Sales Rs.	Ratio In Days
2002	2,00,00,000	3,71,043	54 days
2003	2,00,18,568	11,52,889	17 days
2004	1,40,37,773	3,53,858	40 days
2005	65,33,852	3,85,221	17 days
2006	55,67,190	12,50,014	5 days

Source – Annual reports of the factory

Table number 4.10 indicates debtors turnover ratio for the period 2002 to 2006. The ideal of average turnover ratio is 40 days. This ratio shows the credit period enjoyed by the debtors. The debtors turnover ratio increase from 17 days in 2003 to 40 days in 2004. It highly decreased from 17 days in 2005 to 5 days in 2006. The amount of collection is collected before 40 days in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006. Debtors turnover ratio is properly maintained by the factory.

Calculation :

$$\text{a) Average Debtors} = \frac{\text{Opening Debtors} + \text{Closing Debtors}}{2}$$

$$2002 = \text{Rs.}2,00,00,000$$

$$2003 = \frac{\text{Rs.}2,00,00,000 + \text{Rs.}2,00,37,136}{2} = \text{Rs.}2,00,18,568$$

$$2004 = \frac{\text{Rs.}2,00,37,136 + \text{Rs.}80,38,410}{2} = \text{Rs.}1,40,37,773$$

$$2005 = \frac{\text{Rs.}80,38,410 + \text{Rs.}50,29,293}{2} = \text{Rs.}65,33,852$$

$$2006 = \frac{\text{Rs.}50,29,293 + \text{Rs.}61,05,086}{2} = \text{Rs.}55,67,190$$

$$\text{b) Average Daily Credit Sales} = \frac{\text{Total credit sales for the year}}{365 \text{ days}}$$

$$2002 = \frac{\text{Rs.}13,54,30,620}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}3,71,043$$

$$2003 = \frac{\text{Rs.}42,08,04,393}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}11,52,889$$

$$2004 = \frac{\text{Rs.}12,91,58,161}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}3,53,858$$

$$2005 = \frac{\text{Rs.}14,06,05,843}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}3,85,221$$

$$2006 = \frac{\text{Rs.}45,62,55,295}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}12,50,014$$

Note : In the year 2002 opening credit debtors amount is not available.

e) Creditors Turnover Ratio :

This ratio can be calculated by following formula.

$$\text{Creditors Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Average Creditors}}{\text{Average daily credit purchases}}$$

$$\text{a) Average creditors} = \frac{\text{Opening Creditors} + \text{Closing Creditors}}{2}$$

$$\text{b) Average Daily credit purchases} = \frac{\text{Total credit purchases for the year}}{365 \text{ days}}$$

Table No. 4.11

Table Showing Creditors Turnover Ratio.

Year	Average Creditors Rs.	Average Daily Credit Purchases Rs.	Ratio In Days
2002	4,11,94,468	2,04,634	201 days
2003	9,02,49,247	6,08,225	148 days
2004	10,42,62,030	1,83,511	568 days
2005	6,53,71,993	2,03,752	386 days
2006	7,95,95,842	7,69,694	103 days

Source : Annual Report of the factory

Table number 4.11 shows creditors turnover ratio for the period 2002 to 2006. This ratio shows as to how many days credit is enjoyed by the factory. The creditors turnover ratio decrease from 201 days in 2001 to 148 days in 2003. It highly increased from 148 days in 2003 to 568 days in 2004. It highly decreased from 568 days in 2004 to 103 days in 2006. The average creditors increase from Rs.4,11,94,468 in 2002 to Rs.10,42,62,030 in 2004. The average daily purchases increase from Rs.1,83,511 in 2004 to

Rs.7,69,694 in 2006. The creditors turnover ratio of the factory is unsatisfactory.

Calculation :

$$\text{a) Average Creditors} = \frac{\text{Opening Creditors} + \text{Closing Creditors}}{2}$$

$$2002 = \text{Rs.4,11,94,468}$$

$$2003 = \frac{\text{Rs.4,11,94,468} + \text{Rs.13,93,04,026}}{2} = \text{Rs.9,02,49,247}$$

$$2004 = \frac{\text{Rs.13,93,04,026} + \text{Rs.7,27,20,034}}{2} = \text{Rs.10,82,62,030}$$

$$2005 = \frac{\text{Rs.7,27,20,034} + \text{Rs.5,35,23,951}}{2} = \text{Rs.6,53,71,993}$$

$$2006 = \frac{\text{Rs.5,35,23,951} + \text{Rs.10,56,67,732}}{2} = \text{Rs.7,95,95,842}$$

$$\text{b) Average daily credit purchases} = \frac{\text{Total credit purchases for the year}}{365 \text{ days}}$$

$$2002 = \frac{\text{Rs.7,46,91,571}}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.2,04,634}$$

$$2003 = \frac{\text{Rs.}22,20,02,218}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}6,08,225$$

$$2004 = \frac{\text{Rs.}6,69,81,471}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}1,83,511$$

$$2005 = \frac{\text{Rs.}7,43,69,502}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}2,03,752$$

$$2006 = \frac{\text{Rs.}28,09,38,363}{365 \text{ days}} = \text{Rs.}7,69,694$$

Note :In the year 2002 opening credit purchases amount is not available.

f) Cash to Current Assets Ratio

Table No. 4.12

Table Showing Cash to Current Assets Ratio.

Year	Cash Balances Rs.	Current Assets Rs.	Ratio
2002	86,63,802	18,62,34,390	0.05 :1
2003	44,39,853	53,79,57,755	0.01 :1
2004	94,77,537	36,05,55,687	0.03 :1
2005	1,10,20,786	25,86,52,434	0.04 :1
2006	48,68,507	48,45,23,092	0.01 :1

Source : Annual reports of the factory

Table number 4.12 shows cash to current assets ratio for the period 2002 to 2006. The cash to current assets ratio decrease from 0.05:1 in 2002 to 0.01:1 in 2003. It highly increased from 0.01:1 in 2003 to 0.04:1 in 2005. It again reduced up to 0.01:1 in 2006. The total amount of cash balances Rs.1,10,20,786 in 2005 is higher than other years cash balances. In current assets, total amount of current assets Rs.53,79,57,755 is higher than other years current assets. Current assets decrease from Rs.53,79,57,755 in 2003 to Rs.25,86,52,434 in 2005. The factory is running with minimum cash balances.

g) Pertone use of working capital :

According to year the per tones use of working capital can be calculated by following formula.

$$\frac{\text{Per Tones Working Capital Used}}{\text{Total Production (in tones)}} = \frac{\text{Net Working Capital}}{\text{Total Production (in tones)}}$$

Table 4.13

Table showing per tones use of working capital

Year	Net Working Capital Rs.	Total Production (In tones)	Per tones use of working capital Rs.
2002	2,38,03,208	10,590	2,247.70
2003	5,42,29,528	33,523	1,617.68
2004	- 94,12,994	9,009	- 1,044.84
2005	14,14,94,997	6,911	20,473.88
2006	1,77,63,792	25,687	691.55

Sources : Annual reports of the factory

Table number 4.13 indicates the per tone use of working capital for the period 2002 to 2006. Table shows the per tone use of working capital decrease from Rs.2,247.70 in 2002 to Rs.1,617.68 in 2003. It highly increase from -Rs.1,044.84 in 2004 to Rs.20,473.88 in 2005. It again reduced upto Rs.691.55 in 2006. Table shows the net working capital highly decrease from Rs.14,14,94,997 in 2005 to Rs.1,77,63,792 in 2006. The amount of net working capital Rs.14,14,94,997 in 2005 is higher than other years net working capital. The total production 6911 tones in 2005 is less than other years total production.

Calculation :

Calculation of per tones use of working capital with the help of following formula.

Formula :

$$\text{Per Tones working Capital Used} = \frac{\text{Net Working Capital}}{\text{Total Production (In tones)}}$$

$$\text{In 2002} = \frac{\text{Rs.2,38,03,208}}{10,590} = \text{Rs.2,247.70}$$

$$\text{In 2003} = \frac{\text{Rs.5,42,29,528}}{33,523} = \text{Rs.1617.68}$$

$$\text{In 2004} = \frac{-\text{Rs.94,12,994}}{9009} = -\text{Rs.1044.84}$$

$$\text{In 2005} = \frac{\text{Rs.14,14,94,997}}{6911} = \text{Rs.20,473.88}$$

$$\text{In 2006} = \frac{\text{Rs.1,77,63,792}}{25,687} = \text{Rs.691.55}$$

4.d) Sources of Working Capital

Table No.4.14

Table showing sources of working capital for the period 2002 to 2006

Sources	Year				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Mortgage Loan (Goods)-I	10,75,41,360	28,33,86,825	21,75,61,931	13,60,13,114	28,43,52,486
Mortgage Loan (Store)		69,10,508	67,10,580	69,64,860	63,55,860
Ganibels Mortgage Loan			7,84,000		
Seasonal Loan			6,01,200		
Bank Loan	27,10,000	3,06,00,000	3,06,00,000	2,90,70,000	6,48,58,898
Buffer Stock Loan		1,28,83,500	1,55,49,450		
Deposits	17,55,584	2,56,19,730	3,93,69,496	4,86,22,000	5,18,10,707
Total	11,20,06,944	35,94,00,566	31,11,76,657	22,06,69,974	40,73,75,951

Sources : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.14 reveals sources of working capital for the period 2002-2006. In the year 2002, sources of working capital are collected from mortgage a loan Rs.10,75, 41,360. Which is 90% of total sources of working capital in2002. In the same year, the factory collected Rs.17,55,584 from deposits. In the year 2006, sources of working capital collected from Bank loan Rs.6,48,58,898. Which is 15% of total sources of working capital. In the same year, the factory collected Rs.28,43,52,486 from mortgage loan. Which is higher than other sources of working capital. The table shows the sources of working capital increase from Rs.11,20,06,944 in 2002 to Rs.35,94,00,566 in 2003. It highly decreased from Rs.35,94,00,566 in 2003 to Rs.22,06,69,974 in 2005. It again increased from Rs.22,06,69,974 in 2005 to Rs.40,73, 75,951 in 2006. The above table indicates no proper relation between various sources of working capital.

4.e) Statement of changes in working capital

Table No.4.15

Table Showing Statement of Changes in Working Capital

Particulars	Previous Year Rs. (2002)	Current Year Rs. (2003)	Effect on working capital	
			Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
A) Current Assets:				
Cash in Hand	1,723	59,247	57,524	
Cash at Bank	86,62,079	43,80,606		42,81,473
Advances	1,12,68,946	1,75,37,342	62,68,396	
Deposits	14,23,620	13,43,414		80,206
Debtors	2,00,00,000	2,00,37,136	37,136	
Stock :				
Store & Spares	60,29,223	99,20,652	38,91,429	
Sugar & Sub- products	13,83,79,660	48,40,62,260	34,56,82,600	
Prepaid Insurance	4,69,139	6,17,098	1,47,959	
Total (A)	18,62,34,390	53,79,57,755		
B) Current Liabilities :				
Loans	10,75,41,360	30,31,82,915		19,56,41,555
Loans	27,10,000	3,06,00,000		2,78,90,000
Creditors	4,11,94,468	13,93,04,026		9,81,09,558
Current Provisions	1,09,85,354	1,06,41,286	3,44,068	
Total (B)	16,24,31,182	48,37,28,227		
Net working capital (A-B)	2,38,03,208	5,42,29,528		
Increase in working capital				3,04,26,320
			35,64,29,112	35,64,29,113

Sources : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.15 indicates increase in working capital by Rs.3,04,26,320 because the amount of cash in hand, advances, debtors, stock of store & spares, sugar & sub- products and prepaid insurance increased by Rs.57,524, Rs.62,68,396, Rs.37,136, Rs.38,91,429, Rs.34,56,82,600 and Rs.1,47,959 rspt. In the same year, current provisions decrease by Rs.3,44,068. Total of current assets increased from Rs.18,62,38,390 in 2002 to Rs.53,79,57,755 in 2003. The total of increase is higher than total of decrease i.e. Rs.35,64,29,112 and Rs.32,60,02,793 rspt.

Table No. 4.16**Table Showing Statement of Changes in Working Capital.**

Particulars	Previous Year Rs. (2003)	Current Year Rs. (2004)	Effect on working capital	
			Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
A) Current Assets:				
Cash in Hand	59,247	80,107	20,860	
Cash at Bank	43,80,606	93,97,430	50,16,824	
Advances	1,75,37,342	1,91,73,439	16,36,097	
Deposits	13,43,414	13,93,450	50,036	
Debtors	2,00,37,136	80,38,410		1,19,98,726
Stock :				
Store & Spares	99,20,652	1,04,91,602	5,70,950	
Sugar & Sub- products	48,40,62,280	31,14,43,588		17,26,18,692
Prepaid Insurance	6,17,098	5,37,661		79,437
Total (A)	53,79,57,755	36,05,55,687		
B) Current Liabilities :				
Loans-I	30,31,62,915	24,12,07,161	6,19,75,754	
Loans	8,06,00,000	3,06,00,000		
Creditors	13,93,04,026	7,72,20,034	6,20,83,992	
Current Provisions	1,06,41,286	2,09,41,486		1,03,00,200
Total (B)	48,37,28,227	36,99,68,681		
Net working capital (A-B)	5,42,29,528	-94,12,994		
Decrease in working capital			6,36,42,542	
			19,49,97,055	19,49,97,055

Sources : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.16 shows decrease in working capital by Rs.6,36,42,542 because the amount of debtors, stock of sugar & sub-products and prepaid insurance decrease by Rs.1,19,98,726, Rs.17,26,18,692 and Rs.79,437 rspt. In the same year, current provisions increase by Rs.1,03,00,200. In 2004, total of current liabilities increases than total of current assets i.e. Rs.36,99,68,681 and Rs.36,05,55,687 rspt. and hence, net working capital indicates negative by Rs.94,12,994. The total of decrease is higher than total of increase i.e. Rs.19,49,97,055 and Rs.13,13,54,513.

Table 4.17**Table Showing Statement of Changes in Working Capital.**

Particulars	Previous Year Rs. (2004)	Current Year Rs. (2005)	Effect on working capital	
			Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
A) Current Assets:				
Cash in Hand	80,107	61,177		18930
Cash at Bank	93,97,430	1,09,59,609	15,62,179	
Advances	1,91,73,439	2,50,98,112	59,24,673	
Deposits	13,93,450	15,89,511	1,96,061	
Debtors	80,38,410	50,29,293		30,09,117
Stock :				
Store & Spares	1,04,91,602	1,03,16,733		1,74,869
Sugar & Sub-products	31,14,43,588	20,49,19,613		10,65,23,975
Prepaid Insurance	5,37,661	6,78,386	1,40,725	
Total (A)	36,05,55,687	25,86,52,434		
B) Current Liabilities :				
Loans -I	24,12,07,161	2,90,70,000	21,21,37,161	
Loans	3,06,00,000	-	3,06,00,000	
Creditors	7,72,20,034	5,35,23,951	2,36,96,083	
Current Provisions	2,09,41,486	3,45,63,486		1,36,22,000
Total (B)	36,99,68,681	11,71,57,437		
Net working capital (A-B)	-94,12,994	14,14,94,997		
Increase in working capital				15,09,07,991
			27,42,56,882	27,42,56,882

Sources : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.17 shows increase in working capital by Rs.15,09,07,991 because the amount of cash at bank, advances, deposits and prepaid insurance increase by Rs.15,62,179, Rs.59,24,673, Rs.1,06,061 and Rs.1,40,725 rspt. In the same period, current provisions decrease by Rs.1,36,22,000. Total of current liabilities decreases from Rs.36,99,68,681 in 2004 to Rs.11,71,57,437 in 2005. Total of current assets decreases from Rs.36,05,55,687 in 2004 to Rs.25,86,52,434. The total of increase is higher than total of decrease i.e. Rs.27,42,56,882 and Rs.12,33,48,891 rspt.

Table 4.18**Table Showing Statement of Changes in Working Capital**

Particulars	Previous Year Rs. (2005)	Current Year Rs. (2006)	Effect on working capital	
			Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
A) Current Assets:				
Cash in Hand	61,177	68,380	7,203	
Cash at Bank	1,09,59,609	48,00,127		61,59,482
Advances	2,50,98,112	2,57,24,514	6,26,402	
Deposits	15,89,511	26,67,546	10,78,035	
Debtors	50,29,293	61,05,086	10,75,793	
Stock :				
Store & Spares	1,03,16,733	1,20,67,683	17,50,950	
Sugar & Sub- products	20,49,19,613	43,20,84,555	22,71,64,942	
Prepaid Insurance	6,78,386	10,05,201	3,26,815	
Total (A)	25,86,52,434	48,45,23,092		
B) Current Liabilities :				
Loans -I	2,90,70,000	29,07,08,346		26,16,38,436
Loans	-	6,48,56,898		6,48,56,898
Creditors	5,35,23,951	10,56,67,732		5,21,43,781
Current Provisions	3,45,63,486	55,26,324	2,90,37,162	
Total (B)	11,71,57,437	46,67,59,300		
Net working capital (A-B)	14,14,94,997	1,77,63,792		
Decrease in working capital			12,37,31,205	
			38,47,98,507	38,47,98,507

Sources : Annual Reports of the factory

Table number 4.18 shows decrease in working capital by Rs.12,37,31,205. In 2006, the amount of cash in hand, advances, deposits, debtors, stock of store & spares, sugar & sub-products and prepaid insurance increase by Rs.7,203, Rs.6,26,402, Rs.10,78,035, Rs.10,75,793, Rs.17,50,950, Rs.22,71,64,942 and Rs.3,26,815. In the same period the amount of loans-I, loans, and creditors increase by Rs.26,16,38,436, Rs.6,48,56,898 and Rs.5,21,43,781 rspt. Total of current assets increases from Rs.25,86,52,434 in 2005 to Rs.48,45,23,092 in 2006. The total of decrease is higher than total of increase i.e. Rs.38,47,98,507 and Rs.26,10,67,302 rspt.

4.f. Schedule of Balance Sheet
Table 4.19 : Showing Schedule of Balance Sheet for the period of 2002 to 2006 (Reference Table)

Particulars	Schedule No.	As on 31/03/2002	As on 31/03/2003	As on 31/03/2004	As on 31/03/2005	As on 31/03/2006
Capital & Liabilities :						
Capital	1	16,94,88,286	17,12,03,737	17,43,81,579	19,58,29,227	19,69,83,981
Reserve & Surplus	2	(14,82,675)	(48,68,817)	(9,83,83,583)	(15,65,57,461)	(15,65,19,922)
Deposits	3	17,55,584	2,56,19,730	3,93,69,496	4,86,22,000	5,18,10,707
Borrowings	4	35,30,59,055	60,24,98,546	55,93,77,122	50,72,38,248	71,09,99,745
Other Liabilities & Provisions	5	5,21,79,822	14,99,45,312	9,81,61,520	8,80,87,437	11,11,94,056
Total		57,50,00,072	94,43,98,508	77,29,06,134	68,32,19,451	91,44,68,567
Assets :						
Cash and Balance with Reserve Bank of India	6	1,723	59,247	80,107	61,177	68,380
Balances with other Banks and Money at Call & Short Notices	7	86,62,079	43,80,606	93,97,430	1,09,59,609	48,00,127
Investment	8	21,06,500	41,06,500	42,29,500	54,60,300	79,08,300
Advances	9	3,27,59,103	3,89,17,892	2,86,05,299	3,17,16,916	3,44,97,146
Fixed Assets	10	38,65,92,644	40,23,34,253	40,81,20,947	41,91,06,717	42,20,37,175
Other Assets	11	14,48,78,023	49,46,00,010	32,24,72,851	21,59,14,732	44,51,57,439
Total		57,50,00,072	94,43,98,508	77,29,06,134	68,32,19,451	91,44,68,567
Contingent Liabilities	12	-	-	-	-	-

Chapter No. 5. Conclusion and Suggestions

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