

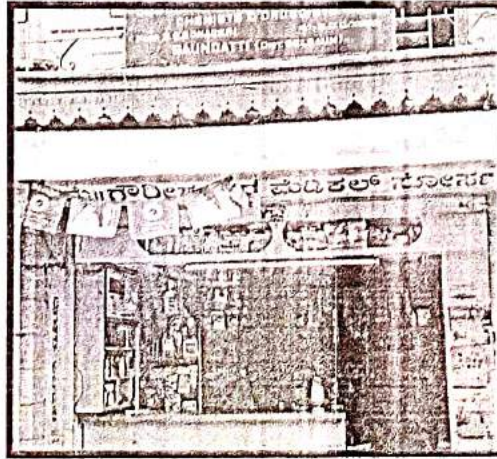


K.L.E's S.V.S BELLUBBI ARTS & COMMERCE COLLEGE SAVADATTI

## Department of Commerce

### A Project Report On

# "A STUDY ON RATIO ANALYSIS OF GOURISHANKAR MEDICAL STORE SAVADATTI"



SUBMITTED BY :

Miss.Rakshita Wadekar

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Miss.kaveri Savakkanavar

Miss.Radha Halagatti

SUBMITTED TO :

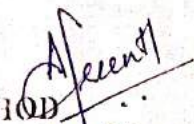
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K.L.E.Sy's S.V.S. Bellubbi Arts & Com College 2020-2021

SAUNDATTI. (Bellubbi)

  
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K.L.E.Society's S.V.S.Bellubbi  
Arts & Com College, Saundatti.





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SAUNDATTI - 591126  
(Re-Accredited at the 'B++' Level by NAAC)

## Certificate

Date: 22-02-2021

*This is to certify that*

Miss/Mr. 1. Rokshita Wodekar

2. Sushma Pannigal

3. Loxmi Chikumbi

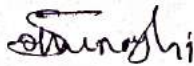
4. Kaveri Sivakannavar

5. Rodha Halagatti Of B.A/B.Com has satisfactorily

completed the course of Project work / Field work / Internship

in "A Study on Ratio Analysis of Govrishankar medical Store Saundatti"

Under my supervision during the academic year 2020 - 2021



Class Teacher

Head Department of Commerce

K.L.E.Sy's S.V.S. Bellubbi Arts & Com College

SAUNDATTI. (Karnatak)

  
HoD



PRINCIPAL

K.L.E.Society's S.V.S.Bellubbi  
Arts & Com College, Saundatti.



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# INTRODUCTION

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# FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS

## INTRODUCTION :-

**MEANING :-** Ratio analysis is the process of determining and interpreting numerical relationships based on financial statements. A ratio is a statistical yardstick that provides a measure of the relationship between two variables or figures.

**DEFINATION :-** Ratio analysis is the process of examining and comparing financial information by calculating meaningful financial statement figure percentages instead of comparing line items from each financial statement.

## TYPES OF FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS

1. Current ratio
2. Quick ratio
3. Absolute liquidity ratio
4. Cash ratio
5. Inventory Turnover Ratio
6. Receivables Turnover Ratio
7. Capital Turnover Ratio
8. Asset Turnover Ratio
9. Net Working Capital Ratio
10. Cash Conversion Cycle
11. Earnings Margin
12. Return on Investment
13. Return on Equity
14. Earnings Per Share
15. Operating Leverage
16. Financial leverage
17. Total Leverage
18. Debt-Equity Ratio
19. Interest Coverage Ratio
20. Debt Service Coverage Ratio
21. Fixed Asset Ratio

- 22. Current Asset to Fixed Asset
- 23. Proprietary Ratio
- 24. Fixed Interest Cover
- 25. Fixed Dividend Cover
- 26. Capacity Ratio
- 27. Activity Ratio
- 28. Efficiency Ratio

## FORMULA'S

### Current Ratio

The Current Ratio is used to compare the current assets to current liabilities of the business. This ratio indicates whether the company can settle its short term liabilities.

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

### Quick Ratio

Quick Ratio is the same as the current ratio except it considers only quick assets that are easy to liquidate. It is also called an acid test ratio

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \text{Quick Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

### Cash Ratio

Cash Ratio considers only those current assets which are immediately available for liquidity. The cash ratio is considered ideal if it is 1 or more.

$$\text{Cash Ratio} = (\text{Cash} + \text{Marketable securities}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

### *Profitability Ratios*

This type of accounting ratio formulas indicates the company's efficiency in generating profits. It indicates the earning capacity of the business in correspondence to capital employed.

## Gross profit Ratio

Gross Profit Ratio compares the gross profit to the net sales of the company. It indicates the margin earned by the business before its operational expenses. It is represented as % of sales. The higher the gross profit ratio more profitable the business is.

$$\text{Gross profit Ratio} = (\text{Gross profits} / \text{Net revenue from operations}) \times 100$$

Net Revenue from operations = Net Sales (i.e.) Sales (-) Sales Returns

Gross profit = Net Sales – Cost of goods sold

## Operating Ratio

The operating ratio expresses the relationship between operating costs and net sales. It is used to check on the efficiency of the business and its profitability.

$$\text{Operating Ratio} = ((\text{Cost of goods sold} + \text{Operating expenses}) / \text{Net revenue from operations}) \times 100$$

## Net profit Ratio

Net Profit Ratio shows the overall profitability available for the owners as it considers both the operational and non-operational income and expenses. Higher the ratio, the more returns for the owners. It is an important ratio for investors and financiers.

$$\text{Net profit Ratio} = (\text{Net profits after tax} / \text{Net revenue}) \times 100$$

## Return on capital employed (ROCE)

ROCE shows the company's efficiency with respect to generating profits in comparison to the funds invested in the business. It indicates whether the funds are utilized efficiently.

$$\text{Return on capital employed} = (\text{Profits before interest and taxes} / \text{Capital employed}) \times 100$$

## Earnings per Share

Earnings Per share shows the earnings of a company with respect to one share. It is helpful to investors for decision making in relation to the purchasing/ sale of shares as it determines the return on investment. It also acts as an indicator of dividend declaration or bonus issues shares. If EPS is high, the stock price of the company will be high.

**Earnings per share = Profit available to equity shareholders / Weighted average outstanding shares**

## *3 – Leverage Ratios*

These types of accounting ratios are known as solvency ratios. It determines the company's ability to pay for its debts. Investors are interested in this ratio as it helps to know how solvent the company is to meet its dues.

### Debt to Equity ratio

It shows the relationship between total debts and the total equity of the company. It is useful to measure the leverage of the company. A low ratio indicates that the company is financially secure; a high ratio indicates that the business is at risk as it is more dependent on debts for its operations. It is also known as the gearing ratio. The ratio should be a maximum of 2:1.

**Debt to Equity Ratio = Total debts / Total Equity**

### Debt ratio

The Debt Ratio measures the liabilities in comparison to the assets of the company. A high ratio indicates that the company may face solvency issues.

**Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities/ Total Assets**

### Proprietary ratio

It shows the relationship between total assets and shareholders' funds. It indicates how much of shareholders' funds are invested in the assets.



**Proprietary Ratio = Shareholders funds / Total Assets**

### Interest Coverage ratio

Interest Coverage Ratio measures the company's ability to meet its interest payment obligation. A higher ratio indicates that the company earns enough to cover its interest expense.

**Interest Coverage Ratio = Earnings before interest and taxes / Interest Expense**

### *4 – Activity/Efficiency Ratios*

#### Working Capital Turnover ratio

It establishes the relationship of sales to Net Working capital. A higher ratio indicates that the company's funds are efficiently used.

**Working Capital Turnover Ratio = Net Sales/ Net working capital**

#### Inventory Turnover ratio

The Inventory Turnover Ratio indicates the pace at which the stock is converted into sales. It is useful for inventory reordering and to understand the conversion cycle.

**Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of goods sold / Average inventory**

#### Asset Turnover ratio

Asset Turnover Ratio indicates the revenue as a % of the investment. A high ratio indicates that the company's assets are managed better, and it yields good revenue.

**Asset Turnover Ratio = Net Revenue / Assets**

#### Debtors turnover ratio

Debtors Turnover Ratio indicates how efficiently the credit sales value is collected from debtors. It shows the relationship between credit sales and the corresponding receivables.

**Debtors Turnover Ratio = Credit sales / Average debtors**

## **OBJECTIVES OF FINACIAL RATIO ANANLYSIS**

1. Simplify accounting information.
2. Determine liquidity or Short-term solvency and Long-term solvency. Short-term solvency is the ability of the enterprise to meet its short-term financial obligations. Whereas, Long-term solvency is the ability of the enterprise to pay its long-term liabilities of the business.
3. Assess the operating efficiency of the business.
4. Analyze the profitability of the business.
5. Help in comparative analysis, i.e. inter-firm and intra-firm comparisons.

## **ADVANTAGES OF FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS**

- Useful tools for analysis for Financial Statements
- Simplifies accounting data
- Helpful in assessing the operating efficiency of business
- Useful for forecasting
- Useful in locating the weak areas
- Useful in inter-firm and intra-firm comparison

## **DISADVANTAGES OF FINANCIAL RATIO ANALYSIS**

- False result
- Ignores Qualitative factors
- Lack of standard ratio

## RESEARCH AND MEHODOLOGY

### RESEARCH : -

Research is nothing but systematic investigation and study of sources and materials. It establish facts and it reach condusions.

### METHODOLOGY :-

Methodology is nothing but a body of methods used in a particular activity.

- The methodology includes the personal interaction with the finance manager.
- Selection of data from the financial statements of the firm for last two years ; i.e from
  - Financial statement for the year 2017-18
  - Financial statement for the year 2018-19

## SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION

The data is collected in two types

### 1. **Primary Data** : -

It will be collected with the help of interaction with the employee of Gouri Shankar medical store and internal guide.

### 2. **Secondary Data** : -

Source like firm annual report 2017-18 and 2018-19

**Period** : The study covers a period of two years data from 2017-18 and 2018-19 mean an accounting year of the firm consisting of 365 working days.

# REVIEW OF LITRATURE

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**RIED EDWARDJ AND SRINIVASAN SURAJ(2010)** : Made an investigation to check wheather the special items presented by the managers' in the financial statements reflected in the economic performance or opportunism.

**GAUR JIGHYASU(2010)** : Focuses on the measurement of financial performance of business group companies of non metallic mineral products industries of india. This study uses the 57 business group companies financial data of non metallic mineral products industries of india such as glass,cement,jewellery and gems,ceramic tiles ,refractories etc.

**AMALENDU BHUNIA(2010)** : Took the ananalysis of pharmaceutical company's financial performance to understand how the management of finance playing a crucial role in the growth. For a period of twelve years the study has undertaken from 1997-98 to 2008-09.

**GHOSH SANTANU KUMAR AND MONDAL AMITAVA (2009)** : Study on the relationship of intellectual capital and finance performances for a period of 10 years from 1999 to 2008 of 70 indian banks. The measurement of financial performance used in this analysis were return on equity, return on assets and assets turnover ratio of Indian banks.

**BURANGE AND SHRUTI YAMINI(2008)** : Analyzed the performance of Indian cement industry – the competitive landscape. The experience of the boom on the account of overall growth of Indian economy by the cement industry is because of the expanding of investment and industrial activity in the cement sector.

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**EDWARD I. ALTMAN (1968)** : Financial ratios, discriminant analysis and the prediction of corporate bankruptcy. This study used to analyze the performance of the business enterprise by using ratio analysis as the analytical technique.

**R. J. TAFFLER (1982)** : Forecasting company failure in the UK using discriminant analysis and financial ratio data. This paper reported on the discriminant model of operational for the purpose of identification of the british companies which was under the risk of failure and discussed the results from their application since from their development.

**M KUMBIRAI, R WEBB (2010)** : A Financial ratio analysis of commercial bank performance in south Africa .this paper investigated the south Africa's performance of commercial banking sector period for 2005-2009. This financial ratio is used to measure the liquidity, profitability and credit quality performance of large five commercial banks of south Africa.

**QUERY-JEN YEH (1996)** : The application of data envelopment analysis in conjunction with financial ratios for bank performance evaluation. This paper demonstrated the application of DEA in respect to the conjunction with financial ratios to help the bank regulators in Taiwan to gain the insight of various financial dimensions which is link to the financial operational decisions of banks.

**THOMAS L ZELLER ET AL (1997)** : A new perspective on hospital financial ratio analysis. The financial factor analysis is used to define the concise set of measurement of critical financial describing the characteristics of hospitals major financial instruments.

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**ZHU WUXIANG AND SONG YONG (2001)** : Equity structure and firm value: an empirical analysis of listed companies of household electric appliances industry. Based on the sample of 20 number of listed companies in the household electric appliances the relationship between firm value and equity structure is examined.

**G.E HALKOS (2004)** : Efficiency measurement of the greek commercial banks with the use of financial ratios: a data envelopment analysis approach. This paper studied about the application of the non-parametric analytic technique in respect of the DEA (data envelopment analysis )to measure the performance of greek banking sector.

# COMPANY PROFILE



## PROFILE OF GOURI SHANKAR MEDICAL STORE

**NAME OF THE MEDICAL – GOURI SHANKAR MEDICAL**

**ESTABLISHMENT YEAR – 1974**

**ESTABLISHMENT PLACE – SAVADATTI**

**INVESTMENT – 25,000/-**

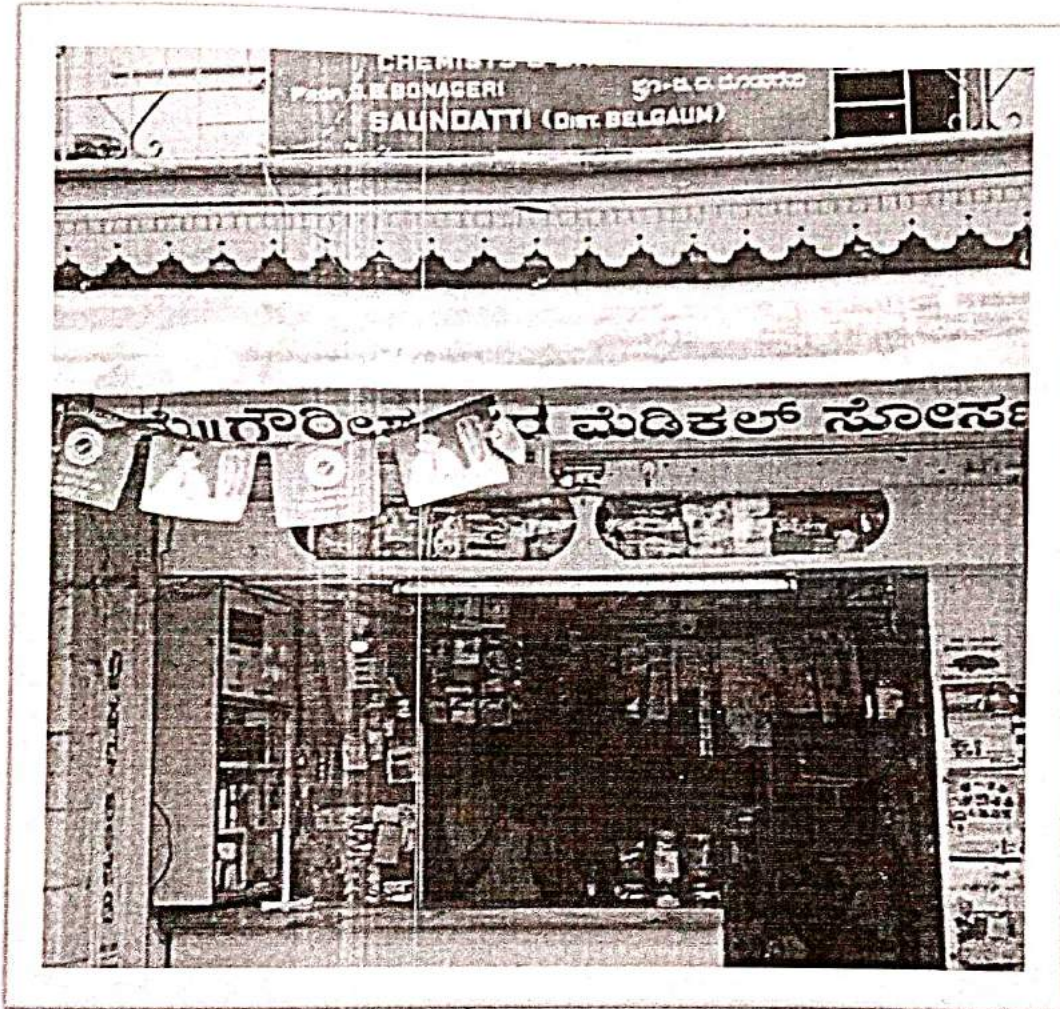
**SHARE HOLDERS – 1.NAGARAJ G BONAGERI**

**2. NIKIL N BONAGERI**

**HISTORY –** Gouri Shankar medical store was established in the year of 1974, with very less amount of investment Rs 25,000/- in that amount they used Rs 5000/- for purchase of furniture and remaining amount of Rs 20,000 was used for purchase of medicines and other materials.

Year by year they got hike in their profit and they are also getting financially stronger. Compare to other medical shops they are providing good quality products with better service to the customers. So they developed their medical store within short period of time. And they given service to customers of 47 years till now is good. Now they maintained their standard level with the upgradation.

IMAGE OF GOURI SHANKAR MEDICAL



DATA ANALYSIS AND  
INTERPRITATION

# RATIO ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITATION :-

2017 – 2018

(1-4-2017 TO 31-3-2018)

1. CURRENT RATIO = CURRENT ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES

CURRENT ASSETS = CASH IN HAND + BANK A/C + STOCK

= 51,724 + 2,61700 + 29,62,986

= 32,76,410

CURRENT LIABILITIES = SUNDRY CREDITOR'S

= 10,01,492

CURRENT RATIO = 32,76,410

10,01,492

= 3.27:1

2. FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO = NET SALES

NET FIXED ASSETS

$$= \underline{80,85,588}$$

$$26,13,901$$

$$= \underline{3.09:1}$$

3. COST OF GOODS SOLD = OPENING STOCK+PURCHASE-CLOSING STOCK

$$= 14,39,325+86,37,778-29,62,986$$

$$= \underline{71,14,117}$$

4. GROSS PROFIT = NET SALES – COST OF GOODS SOLD

$$= 80,85,588 - 71,14,117$$

$$= \underline{9,71,471}$$

5. GROSS PROFIT RATIO =  $\frac{\text{GROSS PROFIT}}{\text{NET SALES}}$

NET SALES

$$= \frac{9,71,471 * 100}{80,85,588}$$

$$80,85,588$$

$$= \underline{12.01:1}$$

6. AVERAGE STOCK =  $\frac{\text{OPENING STOCK} + \text{CLOSING STOCK}}{2}$

2

$$= \frac{14,39,325 + 29,62,986}{2}$$

2

$$= \frac{44,02,311}{2}$$

2

$$= \frac{22,01,155}{1}$$

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

TOTAL ASSETS

$$= \frac{24,070}{68,76,176} \times 100$$

68,76,176

$$= \underline{0.35}$$

8. NET PROFIT RATIO =  $\frac{\text{NET PROFIT AFTER TAX}}{\text{NET SALES}} \times 100$

NET SALES

$$= \frac{24,070}{80,85,588} \times 100$$

80,85,588

$$= \underline{0.29:1}$$

9. WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO =  $\frac{\text{NET SALES}}{\text{NET WORKING CAPITAL}}$

NET WORKING CAPITAL

$$= \frac{80,85,588}{22,74,918}$$

22,74,918

$$= \underline{3.5 \text{ TIMES}}$$

10. CURRENT LIABILITIES TO SHARE

HOLDERS FUND RATIO = CURRENT LIABILITIES

SHARE HOLDERS FUND

= 10,01,492

48,02,662

= 0.28:1

11. LIQUID RATIO = LIQUID ASSETS

LIQUID LIABILITIES

= 3,13,424

10,01,492

= 0.31:1

12. RETURN ON NETWORTH RATIO = NET PROFIT

FIXED ASSETS

= 24,070

26,13,901

= 0.92:1

2018 – 2019

(1-4-2018 TO 31-3-2019)

1. CURRENT RATIO =  $\frac{\text{CURRENT ASSETS}}{\text{CURRENT LIABILITIES}}$

CURRENT ASSETS = CASH + BANK A/C + STOCK  
= 3,37,137 + 3,51,859 + 16,50,342  
= 23,39,338

CURRENT LIABILITIES = SUNDRY CREDITOR'S  
= 2,27,632

CURRENT RATIO =  $\frac{23,39,338}{2,27,632}$   
= 10.2:1

2. FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO =  $\frac{\text{NET SALES}}{\text{NET FIXED ASSETS}}$   
=  $\frac{1,24,01,918}{34,84,101}$   
= 3.5:1

3. COST OF GOODS SOLD = OPENING STOCK + PURCHASE + CLOSING STOCK  
= 29,62,986 + 97,24,878 - 16,50,342



$$= \underline{1,10,37,522}$$

4. GROSS PROFIT = NET SALES – COST OF GOODS SOLD

$$= 1,24,01,918 - 1,10,37,522$$

$$= \underline{13,64,396}$$

5. GROSS PROFIT RATIO =  $\frac{\text{GROSS PROFIT}}{\text{NET SALES}} * 100$

NET SALES

$$= \frac{13,64,396}{1,24,01,918} * 100$$

$$= 11.1$$

$$= \underline{11:1}$$

6. AVERAGE STOCK =  $\frac{\text{OPENING STOCK} + \text{CLOSING STOCK}}{2}$

2

$$= \frac{29,62,986 + 16,50,342}{2}$$

2

$$= \underline{23,06,664}$$

7. RETURN ON TOTAL RESOURCES =  $\frac{\text{NET PROFIT}}{\text{TOTAL ASSETS}} * 100$

TOTAL ASSETS

$$= \frac{1,21,617}{74,96,894} * 100$$

$$= 1.62$$

$$= \underline{1.6:1}$$

8. NET PROFIT RATIO =  $\frac{\text{NET PROFIT AFTER TAX}}{\text{NET SALES}} * 100$

NET SALES

$$= \frac{1,21,617}{1,24,01,918} * 100$$

1,24,01,918

$$= \underline{0.98:1}$$

9. WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO =  $\frac{\text{NET SALES}}{\text{NET WORKING CAPITAL}}$

NET WORKING CAPITAL

$$= \frac{1,24,01,918}{21,11,706}$$

21,11,706

$$= \underline{5.8 \text{ TIME'S}}$$

10. CURRENT LIABILITIES TO

SHARE HOLDERS FUND RATIO =  $\frac{\text{CURRENT LIABILITIES}}{\text{SHARE HOLDERS FUND}}$

SHARE HOLDERS FUND

$$= \frac{2,27,632}{53,11,631}$$

53,11,631

$$= \underline{0.42:1}$$

$$11. \text{LIQUID RATIO} = \frac{\text{LIQUID ASSETS}}{\text{LIQUID LIABILITIES}}$$

$$= \frac{6,88,996}{2,27,632}$$

$$= 3.02:1$$

$$12. \text{RETURN ON NETWORTH RATIO} = \frac{\text{NET PROFIT}}{\text{FIXED ASSETS}}$$

$$= \frac{1,21,617}{34,84,101}$$

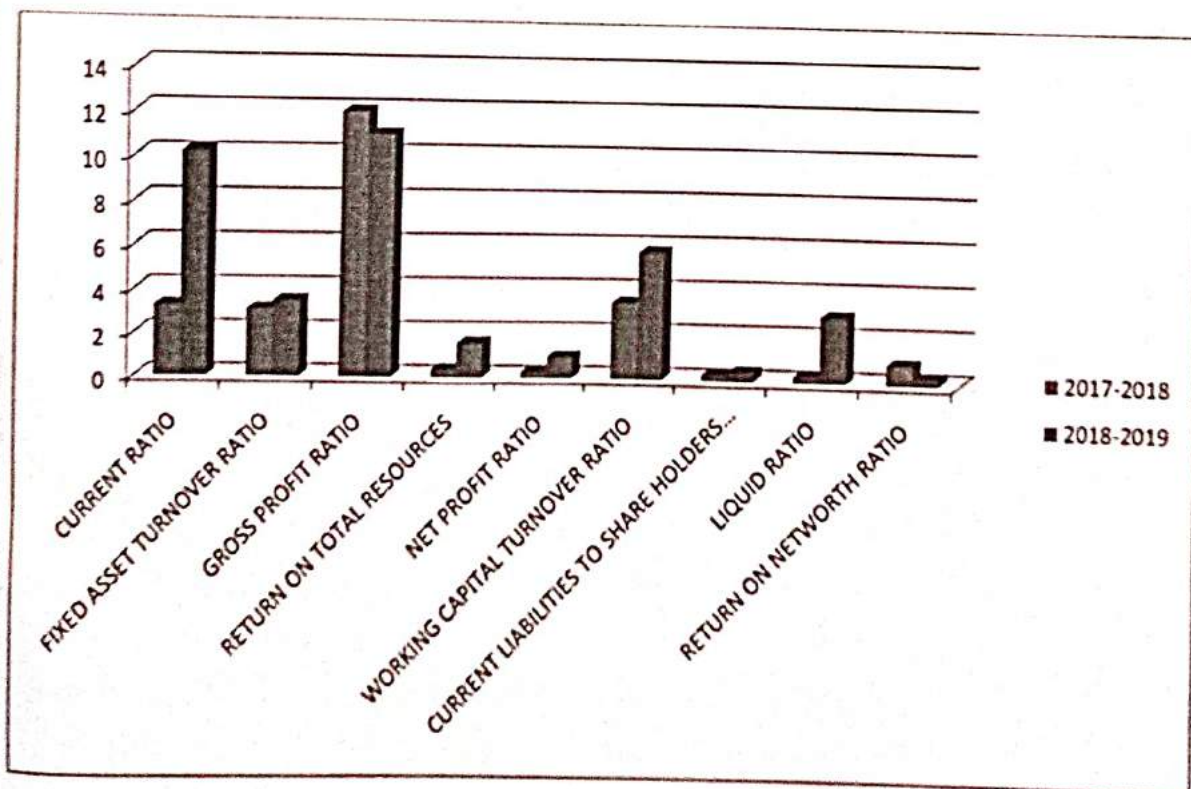
$$= 0.34:1$$

## RATIO ANALYSIS

SI NO	PARTICULARS	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019
1	CURRENT RATIO	3.27:1	10.2:1
2	FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO	3.09:1	3.5:1
3	COST OF GOODS SOLD	71,14,117	1,10,37,522
4	GROSS PROFIT	9,71,471	13,64,396
5	GROSS PROFIT RATIO	12.01:1	11:1
6	AVERAGE STOCK	22,01,155	23,66,664

7	RETURN ON TOTAL RESOURCES	0.35:1	1.6:1
8	NET PROFIT RATIO	0.29:1	0.98:1
9	WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO	3.5 TIMES	5.8 TIMES
10	CURRENT LIABILITIES TO SHARE HOLDERS FUND RATIO	0.28:1	0.42:1
11	LIQUID RATIO	0.39:1	3.02:1
12	RETURN ON NETWORTH RATIO	0.92:1	0.34:1

## CHART OF FINACIAL RATIO ANALYSIS



FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS &  
CONCLUSIONS

## CONCLUSION :-

Finally, we can say that the ratios help internal and external users of the financial statements to draw conclusions regarding the financial position of the medical store but at times it may not be easy to calculate them due to variations in their definition and calculation methodology.

Ratio Analysis is based on the Financial Statements prepared by the company, and they take into consideration only the quantitative side of the business and completely ignore the qualitative factors of the business, which are equally important as well. Furthermore, the quality of Financial Statements determine the accuracy of Ratio Analysis, and if the financial statements are manipulated by the business or presented to show a position which is better than the actual (also Known as 'Window Dressing'), any ratios computed on such Business Financials will also result in an incorrect analysis of the business.

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- <https://cleartax.in/g/terms/ratio-analysis>
- <https://www.toppr.com/guides/accountancy/accounting-ratios/meaning-objectives-advantages-and-limitations-of-ratio-analysis/>
- <https://xplains.com/421478/financial-ratios>
- <https://www.edupristine.com/blog/ratio-analysis-ratios-formulae>
- <https://www.accountingnotes.net/cost-accounting/ratio-analysis/list-of-ratio-analysis-formulas-and-explanations-accounting/17121>

Name & Address: M/s. Gourishankar Medical Stores  
Bazar Road, Saundatti.

A/c year : 01-04-2017 to 31-03-2018  
Asst year : 2018-19  
Status : R F  
PAN : AAAFG6117C

**TRADING A/C**

To Opening Stock	1439325-00	By Sales	8085588-64
To Purchases	8637778-96	0 % Sale	72125-48
0 % Purchases	61062-25	5 % Sale	233857-82
5 % Purchases	341555-78	5.5 % Sale	1438049-76
5.5 % Purchases	1732625-63	12 % Sale	5489126-86
12 % Purchases	5915183-36	14.5 % sale	163501-38
14.5 % Purchases	137498-23	18 % Sale	574615-38
18 % Purchases	714682-86	28 % Sale	114311-45
28 % Purchases	139075-66		8085588-64
	9041683-77		
Less: MRP Difference	403904-81	By Closing Stock	2962986-00
	8637778-96		
To Gross Profit	971470-68		
	11048574-64		11048574-64

**PROFIT AND LOSS A/C**

To Accountant Salary ✓	15000-00	By Gross profit	971470-68
To Bank Charges ✓	2569-19	By Discount	5856-58
To Depreciation A/c ✓	52845-00	By Debit Note	33046-26
To Electricity Charges ✓	14280-00	By Interest From Bank	5841-67
To Interest ✓	24342-00	By Interest From FD	3029-00
To Legal Charges ✓	2500-00		47773-51
To Municipal Tax ✓	6244-00		
To News Paper ✓	1695-00		
To Printing & Stationery ✓	22728-00		
To Professional Tax ✓	2000-00		
To Salary ✓	-120000-00		
To Sundry Expenses ✓	7545-00		
To Telephone Bill ✓	10801-00		
To Trade License ✓	6250-00		
To Vehical Insurance ✓	935-00		
To Interest to Partners ✓	488781-00		
To Salary to Partners ✓	216633-00		
To Net Profit	24070-00		
	1019244-19		1019244-19

**Distribution of Profit**

1. N G Bonageri 40% 9628-00
  2. G B Bonageri 30% 7221-00
  3. Nikhil N Bonageri 30% 7221-00
- 24070-00



**NG BONAGERI CAPITAL A/C**

To Withdrawals	108000-00	By Balance B/d ✓	1697304-85
To LIC Premium	51925-00	By BajajAllianz LIC ✓	31214-60
To Bajaj Allianz LIC	25789-00	By Drought Relief ✓	1630-50
To Exide LIC	7237-00	By 'Agri sale Produce ✓	129605-00
To Shri Ram LIC	19592-00	By Maturity of Max LIC Policy ✓	301813-28
To IT Paid	19522-00	By Interest ✓	302294-00
To Seeds Purchases	22720-00	By Salary ✓	86653-00
To Fertilizer Purchases	6200-00	By P & L A/c ✓	9628-00
To Pesticides	3500-00	By ICICI ✓	295460-94
		By Shri Ram LIC Maturity ✓	37500-00
		By Subsidy ✓	35000-00
		By Rent ✓	240000-00
To Balance C/fd	2917689-17	By Maturity Of LIC Policy ✓	14070-00
	<u>3182174-17</u>		<u>3182174-17</u>

**G B BONAGERI CAPITAL A/C**

To Withdrawals	60000-00	By Balance B/d	1506552-00
To Income Tax paid	15806-50	By Corp Insurance	51664-00
		By Interest	177889-00
		By Salary	64990-00
		By P & L A/c	7221-00
To Balance C/fd	1732509-50		
	<u>1808316-00</u>		<u>1808316-00</u>

**NIKHIL N BONAGERI CAPITAL A/C**

To Withdrawals	60000-00	By Balance B/d	220458-00
To L I C Premium	58627-00	By Maturity of LIC Policy	29999-00
To Income Tax Paid	12010-50	By Canara Bank	1835-00
To College Fee	50000-00	By Interest	8598-00
		By Salary	64990-00
To Balance C/fd	152463-50	By P & L A/c	7221-00
	<u>333101-00</u>		<u>333101-00</u>

**FURNITURE A/C**

To Balance C/fd	567-00	By Depreciation	56-70
		By Balance C/fd	510-30
	<u>567-00</u>		<u>567-00</u>

**PRINTER A/C**

To Balance C/fd	3347-00	By Depreciation	1339-00
		By Balance C/fd	2008-00
	<u>3347-00</u>		<u>3347-00</u>

**HERO HONDA A/C**

To Balance C/fd	7486-00	By Depreciation	1123-00
		By Balance C/fd	6363-00
	<u>7486-00</u>		<u>7486-00</u>

**GENERATOR A/C**

To Balance C/fd	1519-00	By Depreciation	228-00
		By Balance C/fd	1291-00
	<u>1519-00</u>		<u>1519-00</u>

**REFRIZRATOR A/C**

To Balance C/fd	199-00	By Depreciation	80-00
		By Balance C/fd	119-00
	<u>199-00</u>		<u>119-00</u>

**UPS BATTERY A/C**

To Purchases	2896-00	By Depreciation	1159-00
		By Balance C/fd	1737-00
	<u>2896-00</u>		<u>2896-00</u>

**DUKE BIKE A/C**

To Purchases	123316-00	By Depreciation	18497-00
		By Balance C/fd	104819-00
	<u>123316-00</u>		<u>123316-00</u>

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31/03/2018**

<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>			<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>		
<b>Capital A/c</b>		4802662-17	<b>Cash in Hand &amp; Bank</b>		313424-55
B Bonageri	1732509-50		Cash in Hand	51724-30	
G Bonageri	2917689-17		Banks accounts	<u>261700-25</u>	
Nikhil N Bonageri	<u>152463-50</u>			<u>313424-55</u>	10450-00
	<u>4802662-17</u>		<b>Investments</b>		
Agriculture		636638-88	Co-op credit Shares	1000-00	
			Raddi Bank Shares	<u>9450-00</u>	
				<u>10450-00</u>	
<b>Loans A/c</b>		435083-00	<b>Fixed Assets A/c</b>		2613901-00
Agriculture Loan A/c	200000-00		Agriculture Land	111410-00	
DCC Bank Lone/c(Agri)	35000-00		Building	2053241-00	
Union Bank GL A/c	<u>200083-00</u>		Plot A/c Dharwad	112500-00	
	<u>435083-00</u>		Plot A/c Hubli	<u>336750-00</u>	
				<u>2613901-00</u>	
<b>undry Creditors</b>		1001492-84	<b>Assets A/c</b>		150410-75
			Furniture	510-00	
			Generator	1291-00	
			H Honda	6363-00	
			Printer	1339-00	
			Refrezirator	169-00	
			UPS Battery	1158-00	
			Duke Bike	104819-00	
			C C Camera	5182-00	
			Computer	4437-00	
			Lap Top	<u>25150-75</u>	
				<u>150410-75</u>	
			<b>Loans &amp; Advances</b>		558528-73
			<b>Closing Stock</b>		2962986-00
			<b>Duties &amp; Taxes</b>		266432-18
		<u>6876176-89</u>			<u>6876176-89</u>

Date:  
Place: Saundatti

Signature.

Name & Address: M/s. Gourishankar Medical Stores  
Bazar Road, Saundatti.

A/c year : 01-04-2018 to 31-03-2019  
Asst year : 2019-20  
Status : R F  
PAN : AAAFG6117C

**TRADING A/C**

GSTIN: 29AAAFG6117C1ZS

To Opening Stock	2962986-00	By Sales	12401918-62
To Purchases	9724878-31	0 % Sale	97353-22
0 % Purchases	107509-68	5 % Sale	478939-96
5 % Purchases	478567-35	12 % Sale	9724854-14
12 % Purchases	7956582-84	18 % Sale	2045417-31
18 % Purchases	1181816-38	28 % Sale	55353-99
28 % Purchases	402-06		<u>12401918-62</u>
	<u>9724878-31</u>	By Closing Stock	1650342-00
Direct Expenses	185-00		
Freight A/c	185-00		
To Gross Profit	1364211-31		
	<u>14052260-62</u>		<u>14052260-62</u>

**PROFIT AND LOSS A/C**

To Accountant Salary	14000-00	By Gross profit	1364211-31
To Audit Fee Charges	7000-00	By Discount	13617-96
To Bank Charges	14344-50	By Debit Note	55596-80
To Depreciation A/c	53552-00	By Interest from Bank	<u>10194-43</u>
To Electricity Charges	14729-00		<u>79408-76</u>
To Interest	87039-00		
To Legal Charges	2000-00		
To Municipal Tax	8521-00		
To News Paper	1540-00		
To Printing & Stationery	13830-00		
To Professional Tax	2500-00		
To Salary	240000-00		
To Sundry Expenses	4300-00		
To Tea Expenses	61350-00		
To Telephone Bill	3027-00		
To Trade Licenses	3200-00		
To Interest to Partners	383645-00		
To Salary to Partners	407426-00		
	<u>1322003-50</u>		
To Net Profit	121617-00		
	<u>1443620-50</u>		<u>1443620-50</u>

**Distribution of Profit**

1. N G Bonageri 40% 48647-00  
2. G B Bonageri 30% 36485-00  
3. Nikhil N Bonageri 30% 36485-00  
121617-00

*Sateesh*  
**Sateesh Nadagouda**

M. No:210927

For Sateesh Nadagouda & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants, Gokak-591307.  
FRN:096335

23 OCT 2019



**N G BONAGERI CAPITAL A/C**

To Withdrawals	132041-90	By Balance B/d	2925130-94
To Gold Purchases	362500-00	By Interest	184882-00
To IT Paid	12976-00	By Salary	162970-00
To LIC Premium	104269-68	By P & L A/c	48647-00
To ICICI LIC	615000-00	By Maturity of Birla LIC Policy	123235-41
To Exide LIC	7279-28	By Govt Subsidy	35000-00
To National Insurance	3171-00	By ICICI LIC Amount Received	438706-27
To Bajaj Allianz LIC	13290-00	By HDFC LIC Amount Received	3358-65
To College Fee	84825-00	By Maturity of LIC Policy	601220-00
To Hostel Fee	25100-00	By Sale of Agriculture Produce	27900-00
To Seeds & Fertilizers	23995-00	By Interest from Union Bank	5802-94
	<u>1384447-86</u>		
To Balance C/fd	3172405-35		
	<u>4556853-21</u>		<u>4556853-21</u>

**G B BONAGERI CAPITAL A/C**

To Withdrawals	72000-00	By Balance B/d	1738090-00
To Income Tax paid	9731-00	By Interest	198763-00
	<u>81731-00</u>	By Salary	122228-00
		By P & L A/c	36485-00
To Balance C/fd	2013835-00		
	<u>2095566-00</u>		<u>2095566-00</u>

**NIKHIL N BONAGERI CAPITAL A/C**

To Withdrawals	82000-00	By Balance B/d	158043-50
To L I C Premium	69684-70	By Scholarship	25750-00
To Income Tax Paid	9731-00	By Salary	122228-00
To College Fee	55700-00	By P & L A/c	36485-00
	<u>217115-78</u>		
To Balance C/fd	125390-72		
	<u>342506-50</u>		<u>342506-50</u>

*Sateesh*  
**Sateesh Nadagouda**

M. No:210927

For Sateesh Nadagouda & Co.,

Chartered Accountants, Gokak-591307.

FRN:096335

23 OCT 2019



