



A STUDY ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF FOOD INDUSTRIES USING RATIO ANALYSIS

(A Case Study of Zomato)

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Abstract:

This study aims to assess the financial performance of the selected organization of Food Industry Ltd. from 2018–19 to 2022–23. Accounting ratios assist in analyzing a company's financial position. A company's financial health can be assessed with the use of financial analysis. Accounting ratios are designed to show changes over a number of years. For a variety of stakeholders, including management, financiers, shareholders, and creditors, among others, ratios are a useful tool. The accounting ratios are utilized to assess the financial performance of selected Organization. Relevant ratios, research tools like Mean and Standard deviation, and tests for a meaningful association between the independent and dependent variables of the topics were all used to determine the organization's financial performance status. The factors were examined using correlation. The "t" test is the test that confirms the hypothesis, and analysis is assessed using the "t" test. The study demonstrates that, according to analysis, statistics, and numerous performance assessment ratios for the provided period of 2018–19 to 2022–23, the chosen company is in a strong position.

Key words: ROE, Asset turnover, financial leverage, and Net profit.

INTRODUCTION

Due to the recent pandemic, people realize online food ordering is easier and more convenient than Dining in restaurants.

A review of one or more aspects of the business's finances is called a financial performance analysis. Different stakeholders, including management, investors, regulators, and lenders, will evaluate a company's financial performance from various angles and with different goals.

Financial performance can be measured in a variety of ways. A financial performance analysis often examines one or more of the following several financial aspects of the company:

Cash and other assets that the company can quickly turn into cash to pay for expenses like payroll, electricity, and other day-to-day responsibilities are referred to as liquid assets.

Solvency is a term used to describe a company's ability to pay its debts over time, much like liquidity. Operating efficiency measures how well a company can control its operating expenses in relation to the revenue and profits it

generates. The ability of the company to turn a profit off of its business activities is referred to as profitability, sometimes known as the bottom line.

The processes used to evaluate and assess a business's financial activity are referred to as financial performance analysis.

Financial performance can refer to how well a company earns profits, but it also encompasses a lot more. It is a reflection of each factor that affects profitability, both singly as line items and together as a dynamic whole.

Organization Profile

ZOMATO

Zomato is an Indian multinational restaurant aggregator and food delivery company. It was founded by Deepinder Goyal and Pankaj Chaddah in 2008. Zomato provides information, menus and user-reviews of restaurants as well as food delivery options from partner restaurants in more than 1,000 Indian cities and towns, as of 2022–23. Zomato rivals Swiggy in food delivery and hyperlocal space. Zomato was founded as Foodie Bay in 2008 by Deepinder Goyal and Pankaj Chaddah who worked for Bain & Company. The website started as a restaurant-listing-and-recommendation portal. They renamed the company Zomato in 2010 as they were unsure if they would "just stick to food" and also to avoid a potential naming conflict with eBay. With the introduction of .xxx domains in 2011, Zomato also launched *Zomato.xxx*, a site dedicated to food porn.

In 2011, it expanded across India to Delhi NCR, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Pune, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. In 2012, it expanded operations internationally in several countries, including the United Arab Emirates, Sri Lanka, Qatar, the United Kingdom, the Philippines, and South Africa. In 2013, it expanded to New Zealand, Turkey, Brazil, and Indonesia, with websites and apps available in Turkish, Portuguese, Indonesian, and English languages. In April 2014, it was launched in Portugal, which was followed by launches in Canada, Lebanon, and Ireland in 2015.

In January 2015, Zomato acquired Seattle-based restaurant discovery portal Urban spoon, which led to the firm's entry into the United States and Australia. This U.S. expansion brought Zomato into direct competition with similar models such as Yelp and Foursquare.

In an effort to expand its business beyond restaurant listing, Zomato started its food delivery service in India in 2015, initially partnering with companies such as Delivery and Grab to fulfill deliveries from restaurants that did not have their own delivery service.

In April 2015, Zomato acquired the American online table reservation platform Next able, which was subsequently renamed Zomato Book. In January 2016, it launched Zomato Book's table reservation feature on its application in India. In April 2015, it acquired cloud-based point of sale (PoS) company Maple Graph Solutions, and, in April 2016, launched its own version of PoS for restaurant owners called Zomato Base, comprising menu and inventory management, payment system, and analytics. Later that year, Zomato acquired Sparse Labs (renamed Zomato Trace) and integrated the latter's real-time delivery location tracking technology on its food delivery platform.

In February 2017, the firm announced plans to launch Zomato Infrastructure Services, a cloud kitchen infrastructure service to help partner restaurants expand their presence without incurring any fixed costs. Later that year, it introduced a paid membership program called *Zomato Gold* using which subscribers could get offers and discounts on dining and food delivery at Zomato's partner restaurants.

In 2018, Zomato shut down operations of Zomato Infrastructure Services. The company then acquired WOTU and rebranded it as Hyperpure to supply food ingredients such as grains, vegetables and meat to restaurants from its warehouses. In December 2018, Zomato launched its annual multi-city food and entertainment carnival called Zomaland.

In March 2019, Zomato sold its UAE food delivery business to Talabat. In September 2019, the firm laid off almost 10% of its workforce (540 people) tending to back-end activities like customer service, merchant and delivery partner support functions.

In April 2020, due to a fall in food delivery and rising demand for online grocery ordering amid the COVID-19 pandemic, Zomato began delivering groceries and essentials under a service named Zomato Market in 80+ cities across India. In April 2020, it introduced contactless dining at its partner restaurants. In May 2020, Zomato also began delivering alcohol in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha after obtaining the permission of the governments in these states. In May 2020, Zomato further laid off 520 employees due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Zomato closed operations of Zomato Market in June 2020 as demand for food delivery recovered and grocery delivery business "was not scalable". In April 2021, it pulled out of alcohol delivery service citing poor unit economics and scalability.

In July 2021, Zomato went public, opening its initial public offering at a valuation of over US\$8 billion.

In November 2021, Zomato ceased its services in all countries except India and the United Arab Emirates.

In April 2022, Zomato launched a pilot of 10-minute food delivery in Gurgaon called Zomato Instant. In June 2022, Zomato announced the acquisition of quick-commerce company Blinkit for US\$568 million.

In August 2022, Zomato launched a service called Intercity Legends in Delhi NCR that allowed users to have food delivered from famous restaurants in other cities within a few days. In November 2022, Zomato introduced Zomato Pay feature, which allowed users to make payments at partner restaurants and avail offers, and partner restaurants to promote themselves.

Circa February 2023, Zomato ceased operations in Australia, while announcing that their operations in India and the UAE were continuing.

In June 2023, Zomato launched a feature that enabled users to build carts from up to four restaurants and place the order together. In October 2023, the company started offering hyperlocal package delivery service on a separate app called Xtreme.

Objective of the Study

1. To understand the financial performance of selected Organization.
2. To research the long- and short-term solvency of selected Organization.
3. To learn the numerous financial ratios pertaining to of selected Organization.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Krishnaveni, M. & Vidya, R (2015) Author has selected 87 companies out of 242 companies in capital line database to discuss the standard current ratio of automobile industry is matched with tractor and four sectors like engine parts, lamps, gears and ancillaries with standard norms.

Takeh Ata & Navaprabha Jubiliy (2015) Author has made conceptual model to outline the impact of capital structure on the financial performance i.e. capital structure is independent variable that value is measured by using four ratios namely, financial debt, total debt equity, total asset debt and interest coverage ratio whereas financial

performance is dependent variable that value is measured by using four ratios as return on assets, return on equity, operating profit margin and return on capital employed. Researcher has selected 13 major steel industries and applied various statistical tools like standard deviation, correlation matrix, anova etc are employed for testing hypothesis with help of SPSS22.

Jothi, K. & Geethalakshmi, A. (2016) This study tries to evaluate the profitability & financial position of selected companies of Indian automobile industry using statistical tools like, ratio analysis, mean, standard deviation, correlation. Kumar Mohan M.S, Vasu. V. and Narayana T. (2016) The study has been made through using different ratios, mean, standard deviation and Altman's Z score approach to study the financial health of the company. The study reveals there is a positive correlation between liquidity and profitability ratios except return on total assets as well as Z score value indicate good health of the company.

Kaur Harpreet (2016) The author tries to examine the qualities & quantities performer of Maruti Suzuki co. & how had both impact on its market share in India, for this study secondary data has been collected from annual reports, journals, report automobile sites. Result shows that MSL has been successfully leading automobile sector in India for last few years.

Research Methodology

For this study, descriptive research is used. The requirement for research design stems from the fact that it helps the numerous research operations run smoothly and efficiently. The following variables are typically taken into account when creating a study design for a specific subject.

Tools used for Study: Ratio analysis as a tool used in analysis and interpretation.

Method of Data Collection: The research is fully based upon secondary data and the data was collected from the published annual report by internet.

Time period of the study: to cover only 5 years from 2018-2019--2022-23.

Selection of the sample: Sample was selected which are engaged in the food delivery services i.e. Zomato. The method of sampling is used for this study is Systematic random sampling

Limitations of the study:

- a) The data was only analyzed was of Zomato.
- b) other food delivery organization are not taken into account.
- c) Time and cost of the study are also limited.

Hypotheses: The following hypotheses were framed to conduct the analysis and evaluate the profitability results of selected Organization:

- a) H01: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Net sales.
- b) H02: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Total assets.
- c) H03: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Owner's equity.

d.) H04: There is no significance relationship between Net Sales and Total Assets.

Data Analysis and Interpretation ZOMATO

A. Current Ratio

Current ratio = Current assets / Current liabilities

Table-1

(Amt in Cr.)

Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio
2018-19	3104	546	5.684982
2019-20	1182	663	1.782805
2020-21	3976	473	8.40592
2021-22	7337	663	11.06637
2022-23	8744	937	9.33191

Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

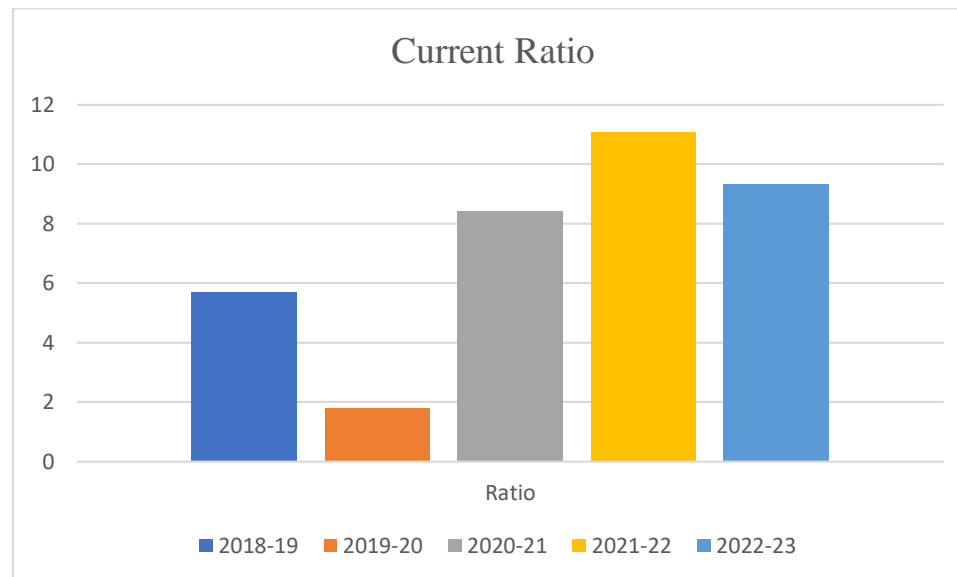
Statistical Analysis:

Table- 2

Arithmetic Average	4869	656	7.25
Growth Rate	181.70%	71.61%	64.15%

In the year 2019 the Current Assets of the firm was 3104 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.1182 crores . The Current Liabilities for that period was Rs.546 crores and Rs.663 crores respectively. Current Assets for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs3976, Rs.7337, Rs.8744 Cr respectively. Also the Current Liabilities for the same period was Rs.473, Rs.663, Rs.937 crores respectively. Table 2 depicts the average Current Assets as 4869 Cr. The growth rate of Current Assets for these years was (181.70)% and that of Current Liabilities was 71.61%. the Current Assets has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2020. In 2020 the company Current assets is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic. Ideal of Current ratio is 2:1 but company above ideal ratio maintained during these study period except 2020. It shows the poor progress of the Company.

Graphical Representation 1



B. Quick Ratio

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

Table-3

(Amt in Cr.)

Year	Quick Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratio
2018-19	3104	546	5.684982
2019-20	1182	663	1.782805
2020-21	3976	473	8.40592
2021-22	7337	663	11.06637
2022-23	8744	937	9.33191

Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

Statistical Analysis:

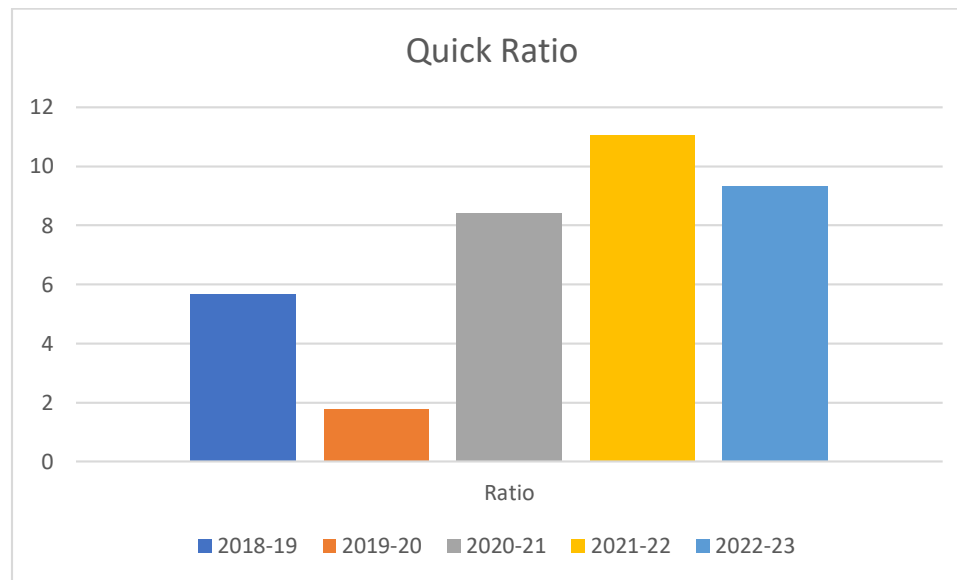
Table -4

Arithmetic Average	4869	656	7.25
Growth Rate	181.70%	71.61%	64.15%

In the year 2019 the Quick Assets of the firm was 3104 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.1182 crores . The Current Liabilities for that period was Rs.546 crores and Rs.663 crores respectively. Quick Assets for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs.3976, Rs.7337, Rs.8744 Cr respectively. Also the Current Liabilities for the same period was Rs.473, Rs.663, Rs.937 crores respectively. Table 4 depicts the average Quick Assets as 4869 Cr. The growth rate of Current Assets for these years was (181.70%)% and that of Current Liabilities was 71.61%. the Quick Assets has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2020. In 2020 the company Quick assets is decreasing due

to Covid Pandemic. Ideal of Quick ratio is 1:1 but company this ideal ratio not maintained during these study period . It shows the poor progress of the Company.

Graphical Representation 2



C. Debt- Equity Ratio

Debt equity ratio = long term debt /shareholder's fund.

Table-5

Year	Debt	Equity	Ratio
2018-19	60	2965	0.020236
2019-20	1469	602	2.440199
2020-21	66	7755	0.008511
2021-22	70	16767	0.004175
2022-23	183	20807	0.008795

Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

Statistical Analysis:

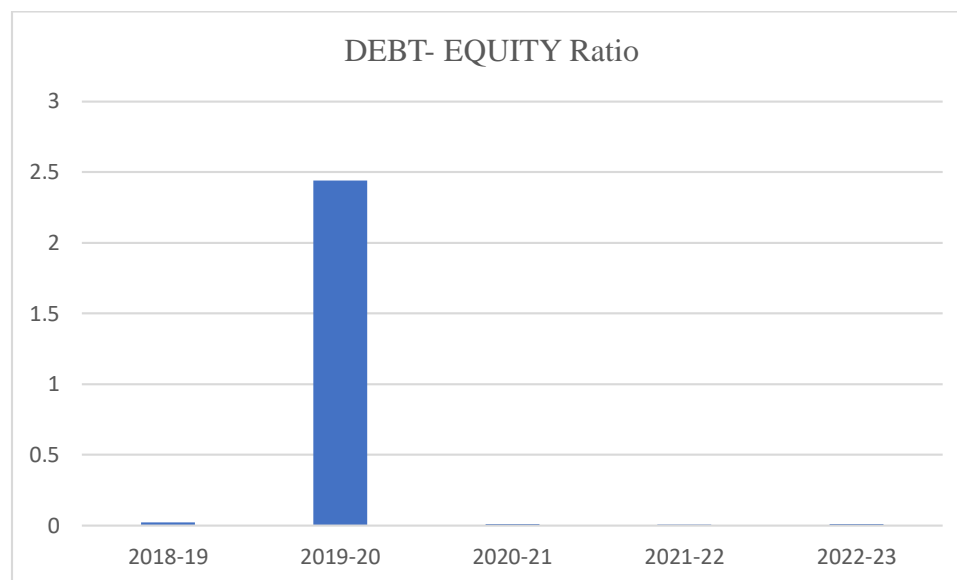
Table-6

Arithmetic Average	370	9779	0.496
Growth Rate	205%	601.75%	-56.54%

In the year 2019 the Debt of the firm was 60 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.1469 crores. The Equity for that period was Rs.2965 crores and Rs.602 crores respectively. Debts for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs.66, Rs.70, Rs.183 Cr respectively. Also, the Equity for the same period was Rs.7755, Rs.16767, Rs.20807 crores respectively. Table 6 depicts the average Debt as 370 Cr. The growth rate of Debt for these years was 205% and

that of Equity was 601.75%. the Debt has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2021. In 2021 the company Debt is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic. Ideal of Debt Equity ratio is 1:2. It shows the good progress of the Company because the maximum owned invested by the company.

Graphical Presentation 3



D. Return on Assets

Table-7

(Amt in Cr.)

Year	EAT	Total Assets	Ratio
2018-19	-571	3814	-0.14971
2019-20	-2451	2985	-0.82111
2020-21	-886	8748	-0.10128
2021-22	-1098	17501	-0.06274
2022-23	117	21927	0.005336

Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

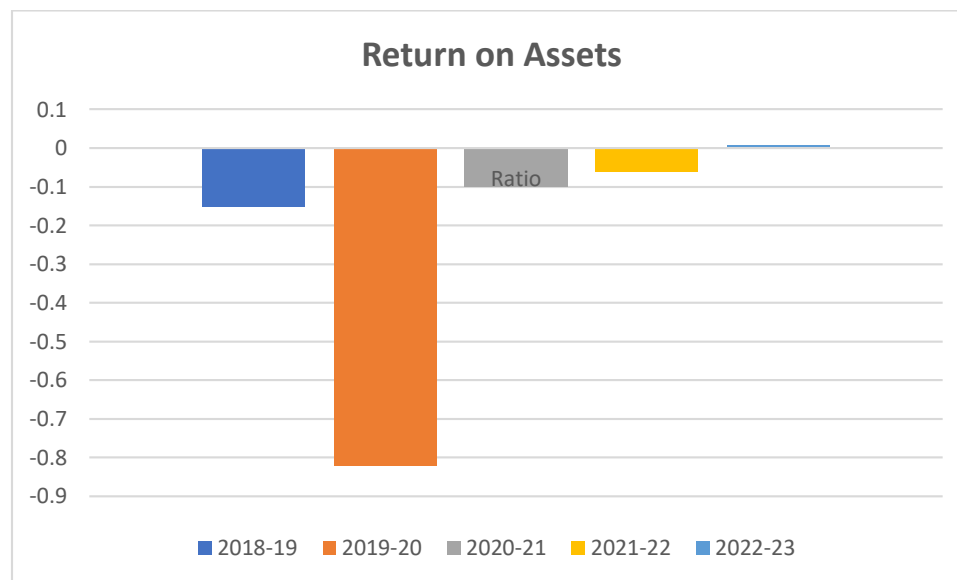
Statistical Analysis:

Table-8

Arithmetic Average	-978	10995	-0.2259
Growth Rate	120.49%	474.90%	103.56%

Return on assets is a metric that indicates a company's profitability in relation to its total assets. The Return on Assets ratio is a measure of the Earning of the business and total Assets in business. In the year 2019 the EAT of the firm was -571 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.-2451 crores . The Total Assets for that period was Rs.3814 crores and Rs.2985 crores respectively. EAT for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs -886, Rs.-1098, Rs.117 Cr respectively. Also the Total Assets for the same period was Rs.8748, Rs.17501, Rs.21927 crores respectively. Table 8 depicts the average EAT as -978 Cr. The growth rate of EAT for these years was 120.49% and that of Total Assets was 474.90%. The EAT has been showing a constant decrease every year Except 2023. In 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022 the company EAT is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous losses. It shows the good progress of the Company because company cover the losses last 4 years of these study periods.

Graphical Presentation 4



E. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Table-9
(Amt in Cr.)

Year	EAT	No. of Shares	Ratio
2018-19	-571	0.03	-19033.3
2019-20	-2451	0.03	-81700
2020-21	-886	0.03	-29533.3
2021-22	-1098	764.30	-1.43661
2022-23	117	836.40	0.139885

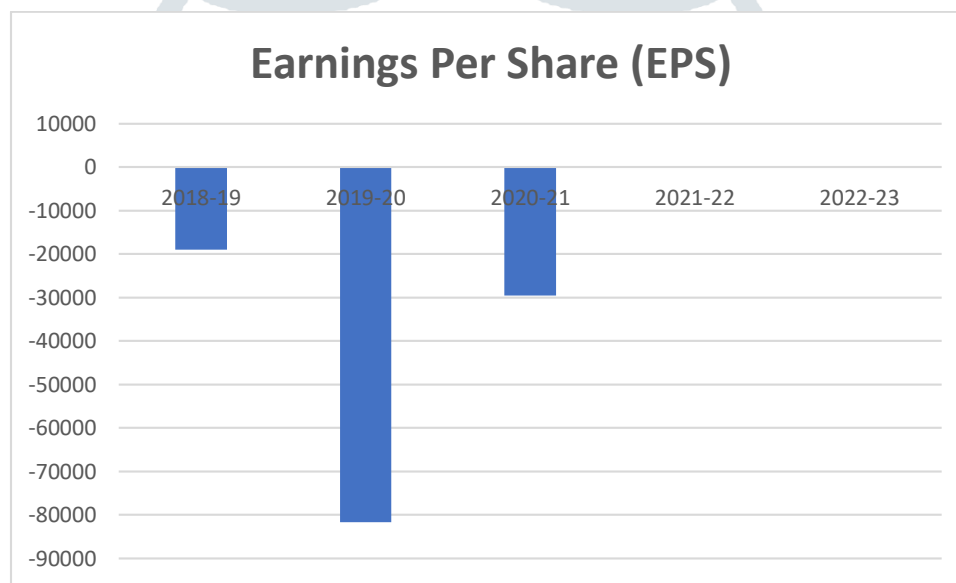
Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

Statistical Analysis:
Table-10

Arithmetic Average	-978	320.158	-26054
Growth Rate	120.49%	27879	100%

In the year 2019 the EAT of the firm was -571 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs. -2451 crores. The No. of Shares for that period was 0.03 crores and Rs.0.03 crores respectively. EAT for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs-886, Rs. -1098, Rs.117 Cr respectively. Also, the No. of share for the same period was 0.03, .764.30 & 836.40 crores respectively. Table 10 depicts the average EAT as -978 Cr. The growth rate of EAT for these years was 120.49% and that of No. of shares was 27879%. The EAT has been showing a constant decrease every year Except 2023. In 2019,2020,2021 & 2022 the company EAT is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous losses. It shows the good progress of the Company because company cover the losses last 4 years of these studies periods & convert the profit situation.

Graphical Representation 5



F. Assets Turnover Ratio:
Table-11
(Amt in Cr.)

Year	Net Sales	Total Assets	Ratio
2018-19	1143	3814	0.299685
2019-20	2130	2985	0.713568
2020-21	1636	8748	0.187014
2021-22	3611	17501	0.206331
2022-23	4708	21927	0.214712

Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

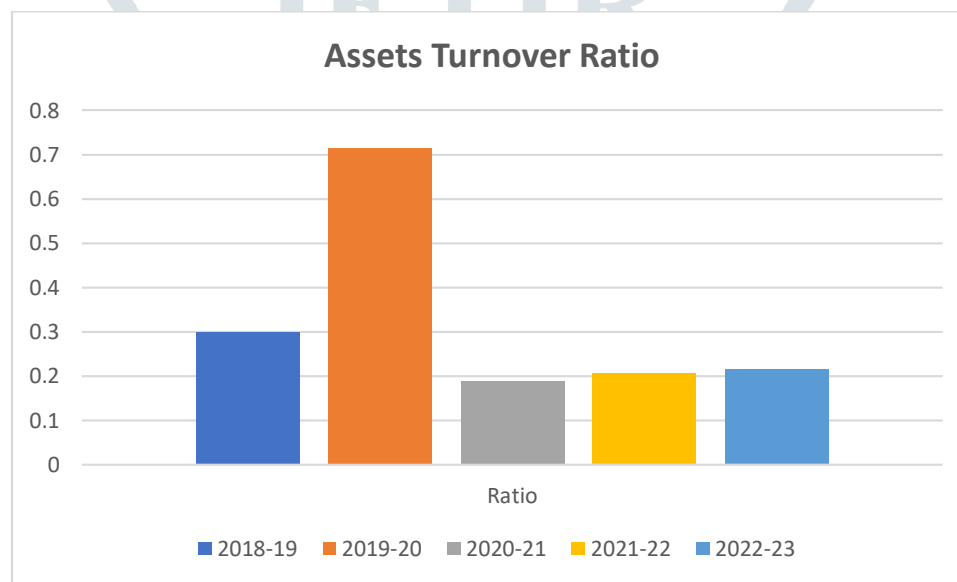
Statistical Analysis:

Table-12

Arithmetic Average	2646	10995	0.3243
Growth Rate	311.90%	474.91%	-28.35%

In the year 2019 the Revenue from operations (Net sales) of the firm was 1143 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.2130 crores . The Total Assets for that period was Rs.3814 crores and Rs.2985 crores respectively. Revenue from operations (Net sales) for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs1636, Rs.3611, Rs.4708 Cr respectively. Also the Total Assets for the same period was Rs.8748, Rs.17501, Rs.21927 crores respectively. Table 12 depicts the average Revenue from operations (Net sales) as 2646 Cr. The growth rate of Revenue from operations (Net sales) for these years was 311.90% and that of Total Assets was 474.91%. the Revenue from operations (Net sales) has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2021. In 2021 the company net sales is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous position. It shows the good progress of the Company because company sales increase last 2 years of these study periods.

Graphical Representation 6:



G. Working Capital Turnover Ratio**Table-13**
(Amt in Cr.)

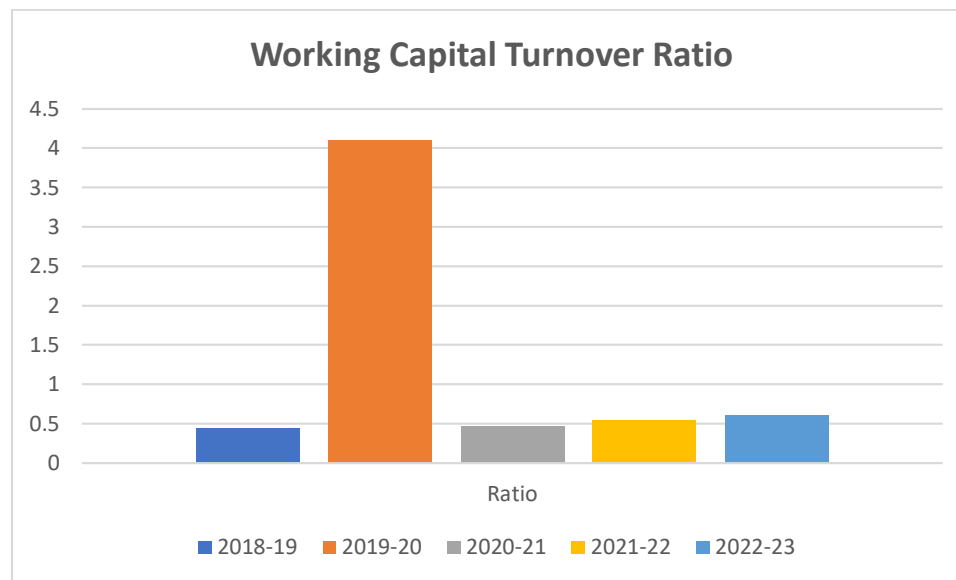
Year	Net Sales	Working Capital	Ratio
2018-19	1143	2558	0.446833
2019-20	2130	519	4.104046
2020-21	1636	3503	0.467028
2021-22	3611	6674	0.541055
2022-23	4708	7807	0.603049

Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

Statistical Analysis:**Table-14**

Arithmetic Average	2646	4212	1.232
Growth Rate	311.90%	205.20%	34.96%

In the year 2019 the Revenue from operations (Net sales) of the firm was 1143 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.2130 crores . The Working Capital for that period was Rs.2558 crores and Rs.519 crores respectively. Revenue from operations (Net sales) for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs1636,Rs.3611, Rs.4708 Cr respectively. Also the Working Capital for the same period was Rs.3503, Rs.6674, Rs.7807 crores respectively. Table 14 depicts the average Revenue from operations (Net sales) as 2646 Cr. The growth rate of Revenue from operations (Net sales) for these years was 311.90% and that of Working Capital was 205.20%. the Revenue from operations (Net sales) has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2021. In 2021 the company sales is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous position. It shows the good progress of the Company because company sales increase last 2 years of these study periods.

Graphical Representation 7:**H. Return on Equity:****Table-15**

(Amt in Cr.)

Year	EAT	Equity	Ratio
2018-19	-571	2965	-0.19258
2019-20	-2451	602	-4.07143
2020-21	-886	7755	-0.11425
2021-22	-1098	16767	-0.06549
2022-23	117	20807	0.005623

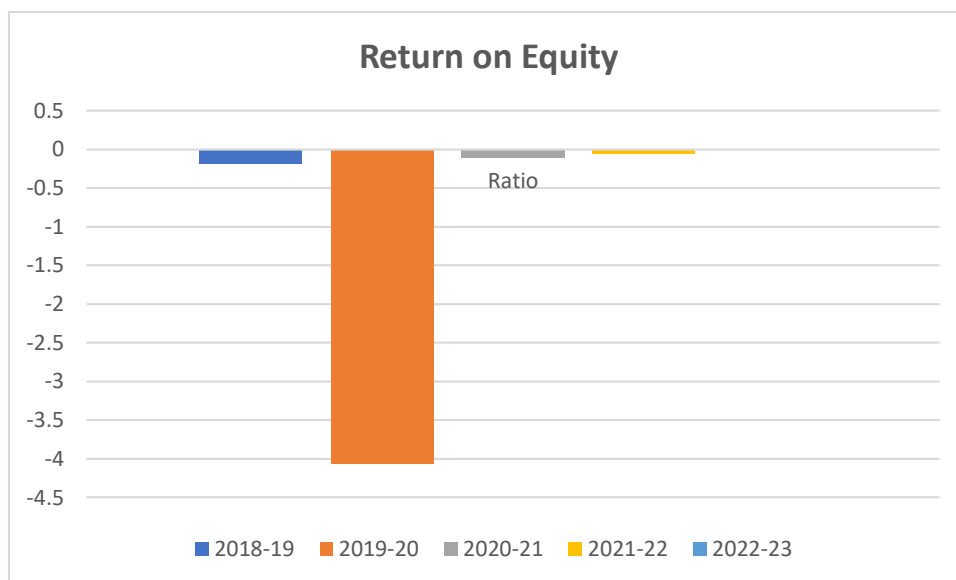
Sources: Published annual report from 2018-19 to 2022-23

Statistical Analysis:**Table-16**

Arithmetic Average	-978	9779	0.8876
Growth Rate	120.49%	601.75%	102.92%

In the year 2019 the EAT of the firm was -571 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.-2451 crores . The Equity for that period was Rs.2965 crores and Rs.602 crores respectively. EAT for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs-886, Rs.-1098, Rs.117 Cr respectively. Also the Equity for the same period was Rs.7755, Rs.16767, Rs.20807 crores respectively. Table 16 depicts the average EAT as -978 Cr. The growth rate of EAT for these years was 120.49% and that of Equity was 601.75%. the EAT has been showing a constant decrease every year Except 2023. In 2019,2020,2021,2022 the company EAT is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous losses. It shows the good progress of the Company because company cover the losses last 4 years of these study periods.

Graphical Representation 8:



Hypotheses testing

Hypotheses -1

H01: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Net sales.

H11: There is a significance relationship between Net profit margin and Net sales.

Table :17

Year	EAT	Net Sales
2018-19	-571	1143
2019-20	-2451	2130
2020-21	-886	1636
2021-22	-1098	3611
2022-23	117	4708

Table 18: Correlation Results

Correlation	Results
Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation	0.3944

Table 18 Relate to Correlation results of Net Profit and Net Sales. Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation was used to test the Hypotheses at 0.05 significant level between the Net Profit and Net Sales with $r = 0.3944$, which shows low degree of positive correlation.

D.O.f--- $(n-2) = 5-2=3$

N=5

Table value of “t” test = 3.182

Calculated Value of “t” test = 0.7434

The calculated value of t-test is 0.7434 is less than table value. So null hypotheses (H01) are accepted and Alternate Hypotheses (H11) are rejected. So, there is no significance relationship between Net Profit and Net Sales.

Hypotheses -2

H02: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Total assets.

H12: There is a significance relationship between Net profit margin and Total assets

Table :19

Year	EAT	Total Assets
2018-19	-571	3814
2019-20	-2451	2985
2020-21	-886	8748
2021-22	-1098	17501
2022-23	117	21927

Table20: Correlation Results

Correlation	Results
Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation	0.6263

Table 20 Relate to Correlation results of Net Profit and Total Assets. Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation was used to test the Hypotheses at 0.05 significant level between the Net Profit and Total Assets with $r = 0.6263$, which shows moderate degree of positive correlation.

D.O.f--- $(n-2) = 5-2=3$

N=5

Table value of “t” test = 3.182

Calculated Value of “t” test = 1.39

The calculated value of t-test is 1.39 is less than table value. So null hypotheses (H02) are accepted and Alternate Hypotheses(H12) are rejected. So, there is no significance relationship between Net Profit and Total Assets.

Hypotheses -3

H03: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Owner's equity.

H13: There is a significance relationship between Net profit margin and Owner's equity.

Table :21

Year	EAT	Equity
2018-19	-571	2965
2019-20	-2451	602
2020-21	-886	7755
2021-22	-1098	16767
2022-23	117	20807

Table22: Correlation Results

Correlation	Results
Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation	0.6615

Table 22 Relate to Correlation results of Net Profit and Equity. Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation was used to test the Hypotheses at 0.05 significant level between the Net Profit and Equity with $r = 0.6615$, which shows moderate degree of positive correlation.

D.O.f--- $(n-2) = 5-2=3$

$N=5$

Table value of "t" test = 3.182

Calculated Value of "t" test = 1.53

The calculated value of t-test is 1.53 is less than table value. So null hypotheses (H02) are accepted and Alternate Hypotheses (H12) are rejected. So, there is no significance relationship between Net Profit and Equity.

Hypotheses -4

H04: There is no significance relationship between Net Sales and Total Assets.

H14: There is a significance relationship between Net Sales and Total Assets.

Table :23

Year	Net Sales	Total Assets
2018-19	1143	3814
2019-20	2130	2985
2020-21	1636	8748
2021-22	3611	17501
2022-23	4708	21927

Table24: Correlation Results

Correlation	Results
Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation	0.9265

Table 24 Relate to Correlation results of Net sales and Total Assets. Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation were used to test the Hypotheses at 0.05 significant level between the Net sales and Total Assets with $r = 0.9265$, which shows very high degree of positive correlation.

D.O.f--- $(n-2) = 5-2=3$

$N=5$

Table value of "t" test = 3.182

Calculated Value of "t" test = 4.26

The calculated value of t-test is 4.26 is more than table value. So null hypotheses (H_0) are rejected and Alternate Hypotheses (H_1) is accepted. So, there is a significance relationship between Net sales and Total Assets.

Observations & Findings:

Table 1: In the year 2019 the Current Assets of the firm was 3104 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.1182 crores . The Current Liabilities for that period was Rs.546 crores and Rs.663 crores respectively. Current Assets for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs3976, Rs.7337, Rs.8744 Cr respectively. Also the Current Liabilities for the same period was Rs.473, Rs.663, Rs.937 crores respectively. Table 2 depicts the average Current Assets as 4869 Cr. The growth rate of Current Assets for these years was (181.70)% and that of Current Liabilities was 71.61%. the Current Assets has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2020. In 2020 the company Current assets is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic. Ideal of Current ratio is 2:1 but company above ideal ratio maintained during these study period except 2020. It shows the poor progress of the Company.

Table 2: In the year 2019 the Quick Assets of the firm was 3104 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.1182 crores . The Current Liabilities for that period was Rs.546 crores and Rs.663 crores respectively. Quick Assets for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs3976, Rs.7337, Rs.8744 Cr respectively. Also the Current Liabilities for the same period was Rs.473, Rs.663, Rs.937 crores respectively. Table 4 depicts the average Quick Assets as 4869 Cr. The growth rate of Current Assets for these years was (181.70)% and that of Current Liabilities was 71.61%. the Quick Assets has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2020. In 2020 the company Quick assets is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic. Ideal of Quick ratio is 1:1 but company this ideal ratio not maintained during these study period . It shows the poor progress of the Company.

Table 3: In the year 2019 the Debt of the firm was 60 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.1469 crores . The Equity for that period was Rs.2965 crores and Rs.602 crores respectively. Debts for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs.66, Rs.70, Rs.183 Cr respectively. Also the Equity for the same period was Rs.7755, Rs.16767, Rs.20807 crores respectively. Table 6 depicts the average Debt as 370 Cr. The growth rate of Debt for these years was 205% and that of Equity was 601.75%. the Debt has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2021. In 2021 the company Debt is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic. Ideal of Debt Equity ratio is 1:2. It shows the good progress of the Company because the maximum owned invested by the company.

Table 4: In the year 2019 the EAT of the firm was -571 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.-2451 crores . The Total Assets for that period was Rs.3814 crores and Rs.2985 crores respectively. EAT for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs -886, Rs.-1098, Rs.117 Cr respectively. Also the Total Assets for the same period was Rs.8748, Rs.17501, Rs.21927 crores respectively. Table 8 depicts the average EAT as -978 Cr. The growth rate of EAT for these years was 120.49% and that of Total Assets was 474.90%. The EAT has been showing a constant decrease

every year Except 2023. In 2019, 2020,2021 & 2022 the company EAT is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous losses. It shows the good progress of the Company because company cover the losses last 4 years of these study periods.

Table 5: In the year 2019 the EAT of the firm was -571 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs. -2451 crores. The No. of Shares for that period was 0.03 crores and Rs.0.03 crores respectively. EAT for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs-886, Rs. -1098, Rs.117 Cr respectively. Also, the No. of share for the same period was 0.03, .764.30 & 836.40 crores respectively. Table 10 depicts the average EAT as -978 Cr. The growth rate of EAT for these years was 120.49% and that of No. of shares was 27879%. The EAT has been showing a constant decrease every year Except 2023. In 2019,2020,2021 & 2022 the company EAT is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous losses. It shows the good progress of the Company because company cover the losses last 4 years of these studies periods & convert the profit situation.

Table 6: In the year 2019 the Revenue from operations (Net sales) of the firm was 1143 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.2130 crores. The Total Assets for that period was Rs.3814 crores and Rs.2985 crores respectively. Revenue from operations (Net sales) for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs1636, Rs.3611, Rs.4708 Cr respectively. Also, the Total Assets for the same period was Rs.8748, Rs.17501, Rs.21927 crores respectively. Table 12 depicts the average Revenue from operations (Net sales) as 2646 Cr. The growth rate of Revenue from operations (Net sales) for these years was 311.90% and that of Total Assets was 474.91%. the Revenue from operations (Net sales) has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2021. In 2021 the company net sales are decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous position. It shows the good progress of the Company because company sales increase last 2 years of these study periods.

Table 7: In the year 2019 the Revenue from operations (Net sales) of the firm was 1143 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs.2130 crores. The Working Capital for that period was Rs.2558 crores and Rs.519 crores respectively. Revenue from operations (Net sales) for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs1636, Rs.3611, Rs.4708 Cr respectively. Also, the Working Capital for the same period was Rs.3503, Rs.6674, Rs.7807 crores respectively. Table 14 depicts the average Revenue from operations (Net sales) as 2646 Cr. The growth rate of Revenue from operations (Net sales) for these years was 311.90% and that of Working Capital was 205.20%. the Revenue from operations (Net sales) has been showing a constant increase every year Except 2021. In 2021 the company sales are decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous position. It shows the good progress of the Company because company sales increase last 2 years of these study periods.

Table 8: In the year 2019 the EAT of the firm was -571 Cr. whereas in the year 2020 it became Rs. -2451 crores . The Equity for that period was Rs.2965 crores and Rs.602 crores respectively. EAT for the years 2021, 2022, 2023 were Rs-886, Rs. -1098, Rs.117 Cr respectively. Also, the Equity for the same period was Rs.7755, Rs.16767, Rs.20807 crores respectively. Table 16 depicts the average EAT as -978 Cr. The growth rate of EAT for these years was 120.49% and that of Equity was 601.75%. The EAT has been showing a constant decrease every year Except 2023. In 2019,2020,2021,2022 the company EAT is decreasing due to Covid Pandemic but now the situation under the company and recover the company previous losses. It shows the good progress of the Company because company cover the losses last 4 years of these study periods.

Ratio / Company	ZOMATO	
Assets Turnover Ratio	0.3243	
Return to Total Assets Ratio	-0.2259	
Return on Equity Ratio(ROE)	0.8876	
Hypotheses	Parameters	Results
<p>Hypotheses01 There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Net sale.</p> <p>Hypotheses11--There is a significance relationship between net profit and net sales.</p>	<p>Net Profit Margin</p>	<p>Null hypotheses(H01) are accepted and Alternate Hypotheses(H11) rejected</p> <p>There is no significance relationship between net profit and net sales</p>
<p>b)Hypotheses02 H02: There is no significance relationship between Net Profit and Total assets</p> <p>Hypotheses12 –H12 There is a significance relationship between</p>	<p>Return on Total Assets Ratio</p>	<p>Null hypotheses (H02) are accepted and Alternate Hypotheses (H12) is rejected. There is no significance relationship between total assets and net profit</p>

net profit and total assets		
<p>Hypotheses03-- H03: There is no significance relationship between Net profit margin and Equity.</p> <p>Hypotheses13-- There is a significance relationship between Net profit Margin and Equity.</p>	<p>Return on Equity Ratio</p>	<p>Null hypotheses (H03) are accepted and Alternate Hypotheses (H13) is rejected.</p> <p>There is no significance relationship between Equity and Net Profit</p>
<p>d.) H04: There is no significance relationship between Net Sales and Total Assets.</p> <p>Hypotheses14-- There is a significance relationship between Net Sales and total assets</p>	<p>Assets Turnover Ratio</p>	<p>Null hypotheses (H04) are rejected and Alternate Hypotheses (H14) is accepted.</p> <p>There is a significance relationship between Total Assets and Net Sales.</p>

Conclusions:

The overall performance of Zomato during the period of study was not good but it was observed that during covid 19 impact on company's turnover and profit has been drastically affected but company is trying to recover the previous losses.

Suggestion:

A company must make such strategies so that it may have compete the market. These can be helpful in uncertainties like Corona Pandemic and market irregularities.

Contribution to the Society:

The financial performance of Zomato. might inform investors about the company's general health. It provides an overview of the company's financial standing and a rating of the management's effectiveness that provides

perspective on the future, including whether operations and earnings are on track to rise as well as the outlook for its shares. The users will find this analysis helpful.

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