CHAPTER - VII

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

Plastic products applications are promoting the various sectors as well as development of an economy. The following are the summary of findings extracted from the analysis and interpretation of data:

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF STUDY – RATIO ANALYSIS FINDINGS

1. The mean Earnings per share ratio ranged from 5.25 to 14.33 among the Companies and it is higher in Jumbo bag whereas it is least in Cosmo during the period of study.

2. The mean price to book value ratio ranged from 0.46 to 2.22 among the Companies and it is higher in Hitech whereas it is least in Fenoplast during the period of study.

3. The mean price to cash EPS ratio ranged from 2.34 to 8.91 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Cosmo during the period of study.

4. The mean EV/EBIDTA ratio ranged from 3.89 to 8.21 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Cosmo during the period of study.
5. The mean market capital/sales ratio ranged from 0.07 to 1.27 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Fenoplast during the period of study.

6. The mean sales/net assets ratio ranged from 0.73 to 2.32 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Sintex industry during the period of study.

7. The mean PBIDT/sales ratio ranged from 1.61 to 6.08 among the Companies and it is higher in Cosmo whereas it is least in Fenoplast industries during the period of study.

8. The mean long term debt equity ratio ranged from 0.40 to 1.04 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Nilkamal Ltd industry during the period of study during the period of study.

9. The mean PBDIT/ net assets ratio ranged from 0.14 to 0.30 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Sintex industries during the period of study.

10. The mean ratio PAT/ PBIDT ranged between 14.10 and 46.34 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Fenoplast industry during the period of study.
11. The mean net assets/net worth ratio ranged from 1.97 to 3.79 among the Companies and it is higher in Fenoplast whereas it is least in Nilkamal Ltd industry during the period of study.

12. The mean ROE ranged from 8.18 to 24.53 among the Companies and it is higher in Acrysil Ltd whereas it is least in Jumbo bag industry during the period of study.

13. The mean debt equity ratio ranged from 0.89 to 2.01 among the Companies and it is higher in Fenoplast whereas it is least in Hitech industry during the period of study.

14. The mean sales/net assets ratio ranged from 0.73 to 2.32 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Sintex industries during the period of study.

15. The mean fixed assets ratio ranged from 1.28 to 3.26 among the Companies and it is higher in Fenoplast whereas it is least in Sintex during the period of study.

16. The mean inventory ratio ranged from 5.73 to 12.54 among the Companies and it is higher in HighTech whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd during the period of study.
17. The mean debtor’s ratio ranged from 3.04 to 11.52 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Acysil Ltd during the period of study.

18. The mean interest coverage ratio ranged from 1.34 to 4.63 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Fenoplast industry during the period of study.

19. The mean PBIDTM ratio ranged from 8.93 to 19.85 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex Industries whereas it is least in Fenoplast during the period of study.

20. The mean PBITM ratio ranged from 6.30 to 16.06 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex whereas it is least in Nilkamal Ltd. during the period of study.

21. The mean CPM ratio ranged from 2.53 to 13.19 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex whereas it is least in Fenoplast industry during the period of study.

22. The mean APATM ratio ranged from 1.29 to 9.40 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in fenoplast during the period of study.
23. The mean ROCE ratio ranged from 12.64 to 22.08 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Sintex industries during the period of study.

24. The mean RONW ratio ranged from 8.78 to 24.53 among the Companies and it is higher in Acrysil Ltd. whereas it is least in Fenoplast during the period of study.

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT VARIABLES-FINDINGS**

25. The net sales ranged between Rs.17.40 cr and Rs. 779.73 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom.

26. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the net sales in the future years among the Companies studied.

27. The mean total income ranged between Rs.17.74 cr and Rs. 807.17 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last during the period of study.

28. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the total income in the future years among the Companies studied.

29. The mean selling & administrative expenses ranged between Rs.2.02 cr and Rs. 53.56 cr and it is higher in Supreme industries Ltd. than in other
companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at last during the period of study.

30. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the selling and administrative expenses in the future years among the Companies studied.

31. The mean total expenditure ranged between Rs.12.98 cr and Rs. 603.00 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last during the period of study.

32. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the total expenditure in the future years among the Companies studied.

33. The mean operating profit ranged between Rs.9.37 cr and Rs. 795.39 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

34. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the operating profit in future years among the Companies studied.

35. The mean interest ranged between Rs.1.098 cr and Rs. 43.81 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top.
whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

36. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the interest rate in future years among the Companies studied.

37. The mean gross profit ranged between Rs.2.776 cr and Rs. 234.972 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

38. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the gross profit in future years among the Companies studied.

39. The mean total profit before interest and tax ranged between Rs.1.471 cr and Rs. 189.411 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

40. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the profit before tax in future years among the Companies studied.

41. The mean adjusted net profit ranged between Rs.0.945 cr and Rs. 140.889 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at the bottom during the period of study.
42. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the adjusted net profit in future years among the Companies studied.

**PROFITABILITY AND LIQUITIY OF THE COMPANIES-BALANCE SHEET VARIABLES FINDINGS**

43. The mean share capital ranged between Rs.2.69 cr and Rs. 24.25 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

44. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the share capital in future years among the Companies studied.

45. The mean reserve total ranged between Rs.5.39 cr and Rs. 957.44 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

46. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the reserve totals in future years among the Companies studied.

47. The mean total shareholders fund ranged between Rs.10.06 cr and Rs. 986.47 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom during the period of study.
48. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the shareholders fund in future years among the Companies studied.

49. The mean total debts ranged between Rs.9.63 cr and Rs. 1051.10 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at bottom during the period of study.

50. The above significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the total debts in future years among the Companies studied.

51. The mean net block ranged between Rs.9.37 cr and Rs. 795.39 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

52. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the net block in future years among the Companies studied.

53. The mean total current assets ranged between Rs.16.92 cr and Rs. 1186.30 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at bottom during the period of study.

54. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the total current assets in future years among the Companies studied.
55. The mean total current liabilities ranged between Rs.6.17 cr and Rs. 324.87 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at bottom during the period of study.

56. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the total current liabilities in future years among the Companies studied.

57. The mean net current assets ranged between Rs.10.71 cr and Rs. 861.43 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

58. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the net current assets in future years among the Companies studied.

59. The mean total assets ranged between Rs.19.69 cr and Rs. 2037.57 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at the bottom during the period of study.

60. The significant Cubic trend equations forecast positive trend in the total assets in future years among the Companies studied.
ANOVA FINDINGS

61. There is significant difference in the mean net sales among the Companies. And the mean net sales ranged between Rs.26.82 cr and Rs. 1244.24 cr and it is higher in Supreme industries Ltd. than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

62. There is significant difference in the mean total income among the Companies. And the mean total income ranged between Rs.27.59 cr and Rs. 1267.02 cr and it is higher in Supreme industries Ltd. than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

63. There is significant difference in the mean total expenditure among the Companies. And the mean total expenditure ranged between Rs.21.87 cr and Rs. 1095.69 cr and it is higher in Supreme industries Ltd. than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

64. There is significant difference in the mean operating profit among the Companies. And the mean operating profit ranged between Rs.5.73 cr and Rs. 278.78 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil and stood at last.
65. There is significant difference in the mean interest amount among the Companies. And the mean interest ranged between Rs.1.10 cr and Rs. 43.81 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

66. There is significant difference in the mean gross profit among the Companies. And the mean gross profit ranged between Rs.2.78 cr and Rs. 234.97 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at last.

67. There is significant difference in the mean PBIT among the Companies. And the mean PBIT ranged between Rs.1.47 cr and Rs. 189.41 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at last.

68. There is significant difference in the mean selling and administrative expenses among the Companies. And the mean selling and administrative expenses ranged between Rs.5.51 cr and Rs. 64.74 cr and it is higher in Supreme industries Ltd. than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

69. There is significant difference in the mean adjusted net profit among the Companies. And the mean adjusted net profit ranged between Rs.0.95 cr and Rs. 140.89 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than other
companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at last.

70. There is significant difference in the mean share capital among the Companies. And the mean share capital ranged between Rs.10.06 cr and Rs. 986.47 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

71. There is significant difference in the mean reserves total among the Companies. And the mean reserves total ranged between Rs.5.39 cr and Rs. 957.44 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at last.

72. There is significant difference in the mean total shareholders among the Companies. And the mean total shareholders fund ranged between Rs.10.06 cr and Rs. 986.47 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

73. There is significant difference in the mean total debts among the Companies. And the mean total debts ranged between Rs.9.63 cr and Rs. 1051.10 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.
74. There is significant difference in the mean net block amount among the Companies. And the mean net block ranged between Rs.9.37 cr and Rs. 795.39 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

75. There is significant difference in the mean total current assets among the Companies. And the mean total current asset ranged between Rs.16.92 cr and Rs. 1186.30 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

76. There is significant difference in the mean total current liabilities among the Companies. And the mean total current liabilities ranged between Rs.6.17 cr and Rs. 324.87 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

77. There is significant difference in the mean net current assets among the Companies. And the mean net current assets ranged between Rs.10.71 cr and Rs. 861.43 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Jumbo bag and stood at last.
78. There is significant difference in the mean total assets among the Companies. And the mean total assets ranged between Rs.19.69 cr and Rs2037.57 cr and it is higher in Sintex industries than in other companies and stood at top whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. and stood at last.

FACTORS ANALYSIS - FINDINGS

79. The Factor analysis condensed and simplified the 24 ratios and grouped into 5 factors explaining 64.159 % of the variability of all the 24 ratios.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS-FINDINGS

80. The multiple regression models indicated that out of the explanatory Ratios, 2 ratios namely, R13-Long term DER and R15-Inventory have significantly contributed to Y-ROE.

81. The multiple regression model indicated that out of the 24 explanatory ratios, one ratio namely, R9-PBDIT has significantly contributed to Y-ROCE.

82. The multiple regression model indicated that out of the 24 explanatory ratios, 4 ratios namely, R9-PBDIT/Net asset, R22-ROCE, R3-P/CEPS and R13-Long term DER have significantly contributed to Y-R12-DER.

DISCRIMINANT FUNCTION ANALYSIS-FINDINGS

83. Among the variables under study, three variables namely, Interest-X1, Gross profit-X2 and Profit before tax-X3 are substantially important
variables in discriminating between groups namely companies with lower OP and companies with higher OP.

**ECONOMIC VALUE ADDED (EVA), MARKET VALUE ADDED (MVA) AND SHARE VALUE ADDED (SVA) ANALYSIS - FINDINGS**

84. The mean EVA ranged from -30526.9 to 649.026 among the Companies and it is higher in C6 whereas it is least in C7 during the period of study.

85. The significant cubic trend equations forecast the company’s performance of EVA in the future years.

86. The mean MVA ranged from 8.682 to 105.55 among the Companies and it is higher in C8 whereas it is least in C6 during the period of study.

87. The significant cubic trend equations forecast the company’s performance of MVA in the future years.

88. The mean SVA ranged from -25.044 to 203.773 among the Companies and it is higher in C7 whereas it is least in C1 during the period of study.

89. The significant cubic trend equations forecast the company’s performance of SVA in the future years.

90. The mean ROI ratio ranged from 13.24 to 26.47 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Sintex industries during the period of study.
91. The mean WACC ratio ranged from 8.89 to 80.54 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Fenoplast during the period of study.

92. The mean CE ratio ranged from 19.69 to 2037.57 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Acrysil Ltd. during the period of study.

93. The mean NOPAT ratio ranged from 4.70 to 252.92 among the Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Jumbo bag during the period of study.

94. The mean COC ratio ranged from 17.51 to 125.23 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Jumbo bag during the period of study.

95. The mean V ratio ranged from 17.51 to 125.23 among the Companies and it is higher in Supreme industries whereas it is least in Jumbo bag during the period of study.

96. The mean K ratio ranged from 4.60 to 24.25 among the select Companies and it is higher in Sintex industries whereas it is least in Fenoplast during the period of study.
SUGGESTIONS

The following are the suggestions provided by the researcher;

1. The Debt -Equity Ratio is an important tool of financial analysis to appraise the financial structure. The D/E Ratio of Acrysil Ltd. showed highest co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance. It implies low safety margin for the creditors and it is suggested that the company should strain every nerve to improve its co-efficient variation of debt equity ratio.

2. Inventory Turnover Ratio indicates the number of times the inventory is replaced during the year. The study revealed that out of the eight companies selected, the Supreme Industries Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the Inventory Turnover Ratio. It implies that the anticipated or targeted turnover has not been achieved. The company should undertake to improve its sales not only through improved quality of existing products and with new products but also through effective marketing methods.

3. The Interest Coverage Ratio is an important ratio from the lenders’ point of view. It indicates whether the business would earn sufficient profits to pay periodically the interest charges. The Supreme Industries Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent
performance in covering the interest charges for its creditors. However, a high ratio may imply unused debt. Therefore, the company has two options; either the company should use the unused debt selectively and efficiently or settle it as early as possible.

4. ROCE ratio indicates percentage of return on the total capital employed in the business. Among the companies selected for study Acrysil Ltd., Supreme industries Ltd. and Cosmo are the three companies which have comparatively a higher Co-efficient of variation with respect to ROCE. It shows under utilisation of capital employed the company should evolve every year a suitable strategy to employ the capital more effectively and efficiently in order to increase their returns.

5. RONW ratio indicates effective utilisation of Fixed Assets and Liabilities. RONW showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in Acrysil Ltd. and Supreme Industries Ltd. during the study period. It reveals underutilization of available resources like Plant and Machinery, equipment and idle use of other fixed assets. The company should adopt a suitable strategy to increase the usage of fixed assets through effective utilisation of resources.

6. The internal external environments of business decide the capital structure of enterprise. Absence of a suitable capital structure may lead to
improper utilisation of capital. Supreme Industries Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the Share Capital. It shows that the company has no proper share capital and showed resort to modify it and start utilising it to its optimum level.

7. A reserve means a part of the retained earnings is set aside by the creation of a subordinate account for specific purpose. It is to indicate to stockholders and creditors that a portion of surplus is recognized as unavailable for dividends. Hitech showed highest co-efficient of variation in reserves indicating the inconsistent performance in the allocation of reserve. It reveals that the company has not increase the sale and reduced expenditure during the study period. The company should take steps to increase sales and optimum utilization of expenditure which will automatically increase profit and also increase reserve.

8. Share holders fund means profit adjusted after Depreciation, Taxes and Dividend. Share holders fund indicates net worth of a firm. Share holders fund showed least compound growth rate indicating the inconsistent performance in Fenoplast. It reveals that the company has not properly used the business strategy and also indicates inefficiency of management. The company should make sound plan to increase earning per share and market price in future.
9. Debts which is represented by the rate of interest and irrespective of the degree of leverage, that the firm is assumed to be able to borrow at a given rate of interest. Among the select companies, Supreme Industries Ltd. showed least compound growth rate indicating the inconsistent performance in the Debts. This implies that the increasing proportion of debt in the financial structure does not affect the financial risk of the lenders and they do not penalise the firm by charging higher interest. Unless otherwise the company should find other source of finance, the company should find the debt which costs less than the cost of equity.

10. Net Current assets which is known as working capital. Jumbo bag showed least compound growth rate among the select companies indicating the inconsistent performance in the Net Current assets. It is indicative of underutilization of available resources and presence of idle capacity. The company should adopt a suitable matching strategy for to effective utilisation of working capital.

11. The profit is usually a yardstick of the firm’s efficiency. Net sales among the select companies Fenoplast showed least compound growth rate indicating the poor performance. It indicates that the requirements of improvement in sales the company should use the innovative future plan and frame sound forecasting methods to increase its sales.
12. A firm is naturally eager to measure its operational efficiency. Among the select companies, Fenoplast showed least compound growth rate of total income indicating the inconsistent performance in the Net sales during the study period. The operating efficiency of a firm and its inability to ensure inadequate returns to its shareholders depends ultimately on the income earned by it. The income of a firm can be measured and invest their funds in the expectation of apt portfolio pattern to earn constant returns.

13. The expenses are detrimental factors of the profit margin. It should be compared over a period of time with the industry’s average as well as firms of similar type. Hitech showed higher compound growth rate indicating the inconsistent performance in the total Expenses, leading to unfavourable condition. The company should take care of marketing activities leading to controlled promotional and other expenses, In turn which may lead to effective uses of resources.

14. Operating profit means excess gross profit over the operating expenses. Hitech showed highest Co-efficient of variation in Operating profit indicating the inconsistent performance. It denotes that a lower profitability may arise due to the lack of control over the expenses. The company will use yardstick and effective cost control techniques.
15. The gross profit margin measures the relationship between profit and sales. A high ratio is a sign of good management as it implies that the cost of production of the firm is relatively low. Among the select companies, Acrysil Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the Gross Profit. The gross profit margin represents the limit beyond which fall in sales prices are outside the tolerance limit. The companies should avoid spoilage, damage, and so on as in the case of those firms which follow the policy of fixed gross profit margin in pricing their products.

16. Factor analysis indicates operational efficiency, productivity, liquidity and solvency with the help of a ratio analysis. Variability of factors is 64.159%. It denotes as similar industry did not match during the study period. Factor may differ in business plan, age, investment and other factors. It clearly select companies should use competitor strategy. The select companies will use more complicate strategy, it will help increase efficiency in all levels.

17. Economic Value Added (EVA) is based upon the concept of economic return which refers to the excess of the after tax operating profit over the cost of funds employed. It is true economic profit consisting of all cost including the cost of capital. If the company’s return on capital exceeds
its cost of capital it is creating true value for the shareholder. Among the companies, Cosmo, Nilkamal Ltd. Sintex industries and Supreme Industries showed negative Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the EVA. It denotes that a lower profitability may arise due to the lack of control over the expenses. The company should concentrate on achieving greater efficiency in productivity, Selecting new project with higher return than the cost of procuring new funds, liquidating unproductive capital and optimising utilisation of existing resources of the company.

18. Market Value Added (MVA) is a calculation that measures the difference between the current market value of a company and the capital contributed to the company by its investors. The market value added is the current market value of company debt and equity, less the total of all capital claims held against the company. MVA indicates that the higher the market value added the better as it demonstrates the creation of wealth for the company’s shareholders. Hitech showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the MVA. Negative market value added indicates an erosion of wealth. The company may concentrate productive use of invested capital, increased
MVA through diversification of investments take apt decision in right time for their investments pattern.

19. SVA is a metric which reflects a company's performance in a way that is meaningful to shareholders. At its most theoretical level, it implies that the primary goal of any company should be to increase the returns to shareholders, not necessarily to create value for the company as a whole. Among the companies, Acrysil Ltd, Fenoplast, Jumbo bag and Hitech showed negative Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the SVA. Those seeking ever-higher shareholder value added believe that management should make decisions for the company that caters to shareholder interests first and foremost. Companies can create shared value opportunities.

20. Companies can meet social needs while better serving in existing markets, accessing new ones, or minimum costs through innovation.

21. Companies can improve the quality, quantity, cost, and reliability of inputs and distribution while they simultaneously act as a steward for essential natural resources and drive economic and social development.

22. ROI is used to evaluate the efficiency of an investment or to compare the efficiency of a number of different investments. To calculate ROI, the benefit (return) of an investment is divided by the cost of the
investment; the result is expressed as a percentage or a ratio. Cosmo showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the ROI. That is, if an investment does not have a positive ROI, or if there are other opportunities with a higher ROI, then the investment should be not be undertaken. The company may focus and improve profitability of an investment.

23. Weighted average cost of capital is the average of cost of financing. Weighted average cost of capital is also known as the composite cost of capital, Overall cost of capital or average cost of capital. Once the specific cost of individual sources of finance is determined, we can compute the weighted average cost of capital by putting weights to the specific costs of capital in proportion to the various sources of funds to the total. Among the select companies, Supreme Industries Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the WACC. The market value weighted average cost would be overstated if the market value of the share is higher than the book value and vice-versa. The company may set the market value weights sometimes preferred to the book value weights because the market value represents the true value of the investors.
24. Return on capital employed is the ratio which indicates the relationship of returns to capital employed. It indicates the overall efficiency of the business. Sintex Industries Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the Capital employed. The company may improve ROCE through the utilization of total amount of capital and all the assets effectively employed.

25. A company's potential cash earnings if its capitalization were unleveraged (that is, if it had no debt). NOPAT is used frequently in economic value added (EVA) calculations. NOPAT constitutes a more accurate look at operating efficiency for leveraged companies. It does not include the tax savings which many companies get because they have existing debt. Among the select companies, Acrysil Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the NOPAT. It shows that the company was not better in net profit. The company will increase operating profits through greater efficiency and new project with higher return than the cost of procuring new funds.

26. The term cost of capital refers to the minimum rate of return a firm must earn on its investment so that the market value of the company’s equity shares does not fall. This is in consonance with the overall firm’s objective of wealth maximisation. Acrysil Ltd. showed highest Co-
efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the Cost of Capital. It fails to earn return at the expected rate; the market value of the shares would fall and thus result in reduction of overall wealth of the share holders. The firm should focus at the rate of return the firm requires from its operations.

27. The market value of the firm is ascertained by capitalizing the net operating income at the overall cost of capital (k), which is considered to be constant. Acrysil Ltd. showed highest Co-efficient of variation indicating the inconsistent performance in the Value of the firm during the study period. It indicates the market value of equity is ascertained by deducting the market value of the debt from the market value of the firm. The company will raise cost of debt financing in capital mix by effectively utilization of debt financing.

28. The main problem is in management of waste plastic products after their use. They are to be recycled in such a way that the recycled plastic products should look new and strong. The entrepreneurs with joint venture with foreign investment should be encouraged with concessions and subsidies at various levels.

29. Production of recycled products is alone not sufficient but the people are to be encouraged to utilize them and that alone decides the success of re-
cycling. The Small Scale units are to be encouraged and promoted by the government for vertical and horizontal expansion of plastic industry for this purpose.

30. Though India has high population, the level of per capita plastic consumption in India is low. If per capita consumption of plastics is increased, there is an unprecedented opportunities for the plastic industry in India. For which academic courses on plastic are to be framed in different colleges and universities to take it to higher level of recognition among the people in all walks of life.

31. The research is to be encouraged in the field of plastic and its products to identify proper techniques for bio-degradable plastics, tune waste management, new products, models etc.

32. The role of Plastic in agriculture, water management, automobiles, transportation, construction, telecommunication and electronics, defence aerospace, computers and power transmissions is inevitable. Therefore the government should take necessary steps to make use of the plastic in different sectors of the economy.

33. The Plastic is considered a substitute to metals and wood and has to compete with them to survive the competition, all plastic manufacturers and processors are compelled to adopt new methods and approaches to
reduce costs, improve market and customer service. For which the government should initiate research programmes either without or with the help of manufactures.

34. Absence of systematic, technical and quality management system impair the productivity enhancement in Indian plastic companies. Therefore, proper and systemized techniques with quality management need to be introduced.

35. Manpower is the most important input for any type of industry and the plastic industry is not an exception. In the words of Peter F. Drucker take away my factories but leave my people and soon we will have a new and better factory. The industry also faces the shortage of technically trained man power. Indeed, it is the urgent need of the hour to train the employees who are technically qualified.

36. Advanced manufacturing techniques available for plastic industry is not only insufficient but also adopted at low level. The higher level of adoption of advanced techniques is to be popularized and encouraged and made aware through conferences, workshops, etc.

37. The marketing techniques are to be suitably modified to the taste of consumers so as to suit their convenience.
38. Introduction of plastic products with attractive design and colour long life, scratch free, non-breakable to the tastes of various sections of people.

39. Exclusive exhibitions are to be held at periodically at different places for plastic products to make the people aware of latest products and their use.

CONCLUSION

Plastic industry is one of the fastest growing industries in India playing a vital role in our economy. Next two decades will witness unprecedented and explosive growth in all segments of this industry. The industry witnessed incredible growth over past few decades. This has led to the need to find alternative materials which were lighter, energy efficient, easy to process, more versatile and above all 'cost effective'. In addition to computing, no other industry has grown as rapidly as plastics. From now, it is clear that plastics will continue to be a growing industry, boosting prospects for fresh investments in plastic industry in India.
SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY

The researcher has suggested the following phases for further study in the plastic companies in India.

1. A comparative study may be conducted between public and private plastic companies in India.

2. A study may be conducted on waste management of plastic products in India to avoid environmental pollution.

3. A study may be conducted in Market-Oriented Plastic Companies Reforms in India.

4. A study may be conducted on use of plastics in packaging industries.