

BUSINESS PERFORMANCE & STRATEGIC ANALYSIS

Case Study: Madura Coats Private Limited – Ambasamudram Branch

Project Overview

This project presents a structured business and financial analysis of Madura Coats Private Limited with the objective of understanding long-term performance patterns through a data-driven and decision-support-oriented approach. The analysis integrates publicly available financial data with strategic interpretation and analytical frameworks that are commonly applied in corporate finance, consulting, and data analytics environments. The study is designed and executed from the perspective of a Data Analyst, with a strong emphasis on evidence-based reasoning, trend and ratio interpretation, scenario-based impact assessment, and a clear linkage between data, analytical insight, and business relevance. Throughout the project, care has been taken to avoid assumptions, allegations, or subjective judgments, ensuring that the analysis remains neutral, professional, and suitable for academic review, corporate evaluation, or inclusion in a professional portfolio.

Data Sources and Validation (Stage 1)

All data used in this project has been sourced from credible and publicly available financial and credit-rating publications to ensure transparency, reliability, and verifiability. Financial performance data for Madura Coats Private Limited has been obtained from Fortune India's published financial profiles. For the financial year 2023, the company reported operating revenue of ₹1,664 crore, total operating income of ₹1,675 crore, a net profit of ₹88 crore, and a net worth of ₹367 crore. These figures provide a quantitative foundation for assessing the company's operational scale, profitability, and capital structure.

To strengthen data credibility, independent credit assessments from CRISIL Ratings have been used as an external validation layer. CRISIL reaffirmed the company's long-term credit rating at AA-/Stable, indicating a healthy financial risk profile. Reports published during 2022 and 2023 consistently highlighted strong liquidity, stable operations, and a debt-free status. Revenue levels of approximately ₹1,839 crore in 2022 further support the view of operational continuity and financial resilience. These independent evaluations reinforce the reliability of the data used in this analysis.

Analytical Framework (Stage 2)

The analysis follows a five-step analytical framework widely applied in professional business and financial analysis. The framework begins with describing the data to establish a baseline assessment, followed by identifying changes through trend analysis. The third step focuses on explaining underlying causes by linking operational and financial factors. The fourth step filters external distortions through normalization logic, and the final step validates insights using ratio analysis and performance logic. Each step is logically connected and

structured to support seamless integration with Excel-based calculations and Power BI dashboards, which act as visual and analytical evidence for the findings.

Step 1: Data Description – Baseline Assessment

The objective of this step is to establish a clear understanding of the company's operational scale, capacity, and financial baseline. The analysis indicates that the company operates with substantial installed capacity relative to its reported revenue levels. Revenue figures demonstrate stability across multiple years rather than aggressive expansion. This combination of stable revenue and high installed capacity suggests the presence of underutilized assets. From an analytical perspective, this has strategic implications because fixed operational costs associated with infrastructure and workforce continue irrespective of output levels. At this stage, the analysis focuses purely on describing existing conditions without evaluating performance outcomes.

Step 2: Change Identification – Trend Analysis

The objective of trend analysis is to distinguish between short-term fluctuations and long-term performance patterns. Examination of multi-year revenue and profit trends reveals limited long-term growth momentum. Periods of recovery tend to stabilize at a plateau rather than progressing into sustained growth trajectories. This trend behaviour indicates potential structural stagnation rather than temporary volatility. As a result, analytical focus shifts from isolated annual performance to the company's long-term business trajectory. At this stage, trend analysis functions as an indicator of underlying patterns rather than as a final conclusion.

Step 3: Cause Explanation – Analytical Linkages

This step aims to understand how operational and financial factors interact to influence performance outcomes. The analysis examines the relationship between installed capacity and revenue generation, cost behaviour under stable revenue conditions, and the efficiency implications of asset utilization. When revenue remains stable while asset utilization remains suboptimal, fixed costs exert pressure on operating margins. This highlights the importance of utilization efficiency and operational effectiveness rather than revenue growth alone. The analysis remains strictly structural and data-driven, without attributing outcomes to individuals or non-verifiable external factors.

Step 4: Distortion Filtering – Normalization Logic

The objective of normalization is to ensure analytical fairness and accuracy by isolating extraordinary external events. Exceptional periods are treated as outliers, and performance before and after such periods is compared to assess recovery strength. If normalized performance does not return to pre-distortion levels, it suggests the presence of internal structural limitations rather than purely external impact. This step enhances analytical credibility by clearly separating controllable internal factors from uncontrollable external influences.

Step 5: Validation – Ratio and Performance Quality Check

The validation stage assesses whether commonly used financial ratios accurately reflect underlying business health. Key ratios considered include Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), Return on Equity (ROE), and net worth trends. From an analytical standpoint, high ratios are meaningful only when supported by reinvestment, capital expansion, and sustained operational improvement. Strong ratios without corresponding growth may indicate capital efficiency under constrained growth conditions rather than broad-based operational excellence. This step ensures that ratios are interpreted within context and not viewed in isolation.

Scenario Analysis – Decision Impact Layer

Scenario analysis is used to translate analytical insights into potential business outcomes without making prescriptive recommendations. Under the status quo scenario, existing utilization levels and limited operational change are assumed, leading to gradual performance stagnation with limited strategic upside. In the operational efficiency improvement scenario, better utilization of existing assets is assumed without major capital investment, resulting in potential margin improvement with controlled financial risk. In the selective reinvestment scenario, capital investment in modernization is considered, leading to short-term ratio adjustments but improved long-term competitiveness and productivity. These scenarios serve as an analytical lens rather than a decision mandate.

Integration with Excel and Power BI

The project is structured for multi-tool integration to reflect real-world analytics workflows. Microsoft Excel is used for data preparation, trend calculations, normalization logic, and ratio analysis. Power BI is used to provide executive-level visualization, key performance indicator summaries, and scenario representation through dashboards. This document functions as the strategic narrative that connects raw data, analytical processing, and visual outputs into a coherent and professional analytics project.

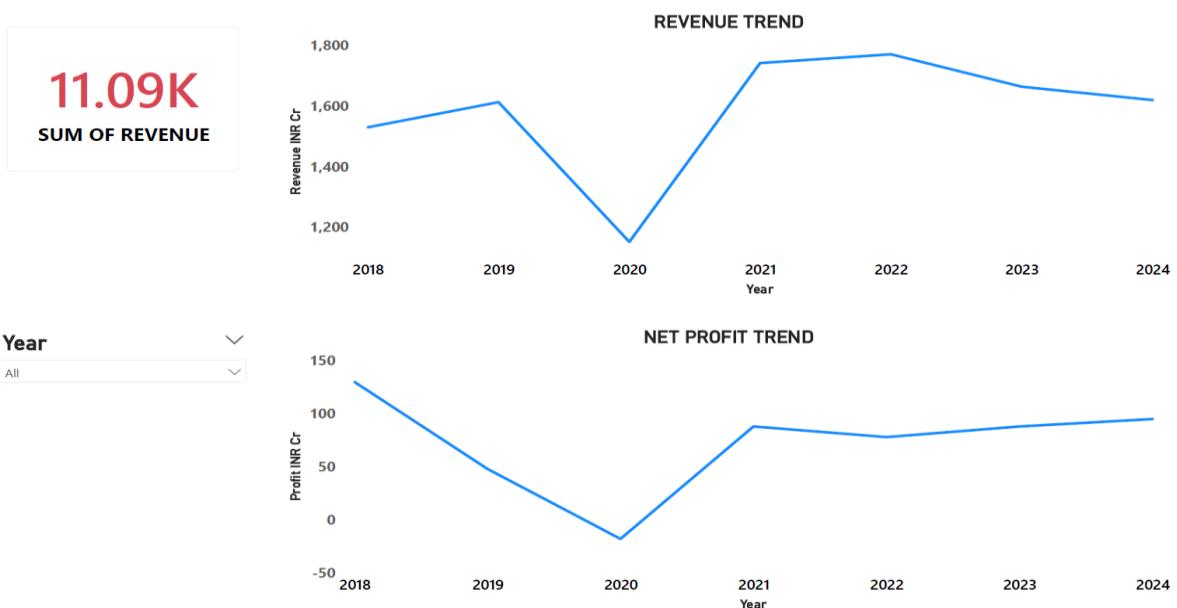


Figure 1: Multi-year trend analysis showing plateaued revenue and profit recovery patterns between 2018 and 2024.

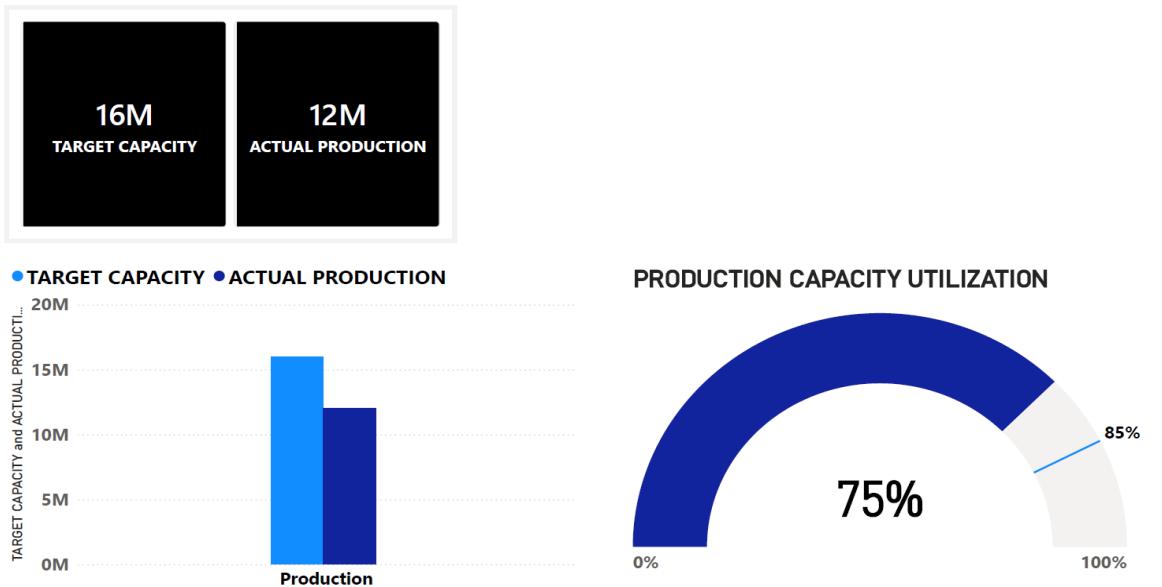


Figure 2: Visual comparison of 16M Kg installed capacity versus 12M Kg actual output, illustrating the 25% underutilization gap.

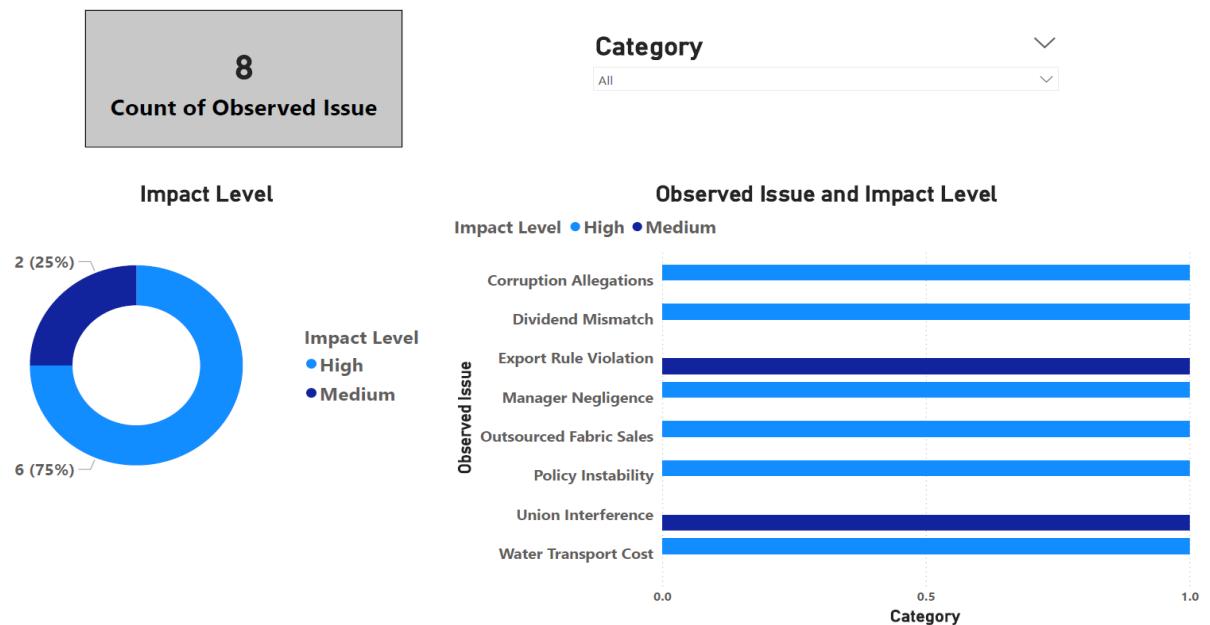


Figure 3: Impact assessment mapping specific operational issues, showing that 75% of identified drags are categorized as High Impact.

Operationally Weak despite Strong Financial Ratios

Overall Health Status

- The Ambasamudram unit operated at only ~60–65% capacity despite large installed infrastructure.
- High ROCE and ROE masked underlying operational weakness due to aging assets and low reinvestment.
- Operational issues (water logistics, EOU location, quality outsourcing) directly impacted cost and brand trust.
- Management and governance failures contributed more to decline than external market conditions.

Category	Observed Issue	Business Implication
Operations	Outsourced Fabric Sales	Brand trust erosion
Governance	Dividend Mismatch	Cash drained to parent
Logistics	Water Transport Cost	Data-backed cost pressure
Management	Policy Instability	Lack of long-term strategy
Compliance	Export Rule Violation	Operational failure
HR	Union Interference	Productivity issues
Ethics	Corruption Allegations	Resource leakage
Sales	Manager Negligence	Weak market presence

Figure 4: Strategic metric matrix validating high ROCE and ROE figures against the reality of a high fixed-cost operational base. (Note: These are static representations of interactive Power BI dashboards. The live environment supports dynamic filtering, drill-down analysis, and real-time data monitoring not available in this PDF format.)

Conclusion

This project delivers a structured, evidence-based analytical assessment by integrating financial data, operational indicators, and multi-layered analytical reasoning into a coherent decision-support framework. The analysis demonstrates how stable financial performance metrics can coexist with underlying efficiency constraints when viewed through long-term trends, normalized performance, and utilization dynamics. By aligning quantitative data with contextual interpretation and scenario-based implications, the project illustrates the importance of evaluating business performance beyond isolated ratios or single-period results. The outcome is a neutral, defensible, and professionally articulated analytical foundation that supports informed evaluation, comparison, and strategic discussion, making it suitable for presentation to corporate stakeholders or inclusion in a professional data analytics portfolio.

Project Authorship

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This project was independently executed as a data-driven business performance and strategic analysis using publicly available financial information and standard analytical frameworks.

Data Sources (Footnote)

- Fortune India – Financial data for Madura Coats Private Limited (FY 2023), including revenue, operating income, profit, and net worth.
- CRISIL Ratings – Credit rating rationales and financial risk assessments (2020–2023) used to validate liquidity, debt position, and financial stability.

All data has been used strictly for analytical and academic purposes.