## **Fundamental AnaLysis By Pushkar raj** # ValueInvesting

## Kisi bhi asset ko uski actual value (inyrensic value) se km value me kharidna hi value investing khlata hai • Hmesha intrensic value se km PRice pr kharide . Jitna km PRice pr kharidenge utna fayada hoga. #RatioAnalysis • PE ratio - Price to Earn ratio • Price / Earning • PE jitna km hoga utna hi acha hai • if PE=100 Iska mtlb aap ek rupya kmane ke liye company ko 100 rupye de rhe ho • if PE=10 Iska mtlb aap ek rupya kmane ke liye company ko 10 rupye de rhe ho • PE = 1 ya 2 ho to jyada acha rhega • PE ratio 20 se km ho to acha rhega • PE ratio negative ho to iska ktlb unka earning nigative me CHL rha hai • PB ratio - Price to Book Value Ratio • PB ratio jitna km hoga utna acha hoga • PB = 1 ya 2 ho to jyada acha rhega • Debt To Equity Ratio - • DE ratio jitna km hoga utna hi acha hoga • DE ratio 2 hai to company equity ke comparison me do Guna loan liya hua hai • current ratio - • is ratio se hm repaying capacity check kr sakte hai • current ratio = current asset / current liabilities • current ratio jitna jyada utna acha rhega • current ratio km se km 2 hona hi chahiye #BalanceSheet • Sales or revenue (top line ) • revenue badhna chahiye • company profit (bottom line) • yearly profit badhna chahiye • total asset and total liabalitie • asset hmesha badhna chahiye • liabilities hamesha ghatna chahiye • Cash flow • Cash flow badhna chahiye • cash flow lgataar negative Jaa rha ho to ye invest ke liye acha nhi hai • cash flow neutral ho to ok hai. #Advance • Company ka bussiness kya hai • uske product ka current need kya hai • unka future need hai yaa nhi • company ki monopoly hai yaa nhi • company ki competiter ka fundamental analysis kaisa hai apne company ke compare me • dividend yield • company ka dividen yield kitna hai. Dividend yield jitna jyada hai utna acha rhega. Ye generally government company me hota hai. • Promoter pledge • promoter pledging jyada hona acha nhi hota hai. • • Assets = iska mtlb company ke paas kitna hai • Liabilities = iska mtlbcompany le paas dena kitna hai # financialRatio • Current ratio• • • current ratio = (current asset) / (current liabilities) • ye jitna jyada hoga utna acha mana jayega • valuation ratio • PE ratio = price to earning ratio • EPS = earning per share = (total earning) / (total share) • PE ratio = (crrent market price) / EPS • PE ratio jitna km hoga utna acha hoga • PE ratio 20 se km ho to ok mani jaati hai • PE 0 se 5 ho to company bhut achi mani jaati hai • PE = 20 , iska mtlb 1 rupya kmane ke liye hme 20 rupya dena pr rha hai • ydi PE ratio negative ho to iska mtlb company loss me hai • PE -ve = loss = earning -ve = EPS -ve • PB ratio = price to book value ratio • Book value = Total assets - total liabilities • Book Value per share = (Total Book Value) / (total share) • PB ratio = (current market price) / (book value per share) • PB ratio jitna km hoga utna acha hoga • ydi PB ratio 0 to 1 ke beech me ho to ye bhut hi acha mana jayega • DE ratio = debt to equity ratio • DE ratio = total debt / total equity • DE =1 to ye idle mana jaata hai • ye jitna km hoga utna hoga • generally DE ratio 2 or 3 yaa 1 ke aas paas ho to company achi mani jayegi • IC ratio = interest coverage ratio • IC ratio = (earning before interest and tax) / Interest payment • iska mtlba hai ki company ke paas paisa chukane ki kitni chamta hai • ye jitna jyada hoga utna acha hoga • IC ratio = 1 , iska mtlb company ke debt se jitna inetrest bn rha hai company utni earning kr rhi hai • ydi company ka DE ratio jyada hai , lekin IC ratio bhi 5 se jyada hai to company achi mani jayegi • hmesha equity bechne ke mukable debt lena shi mana jaat hai ydi company achi ho to • profitability ratio • ROE - return on equity • ye jitna jyada hoga utna hi acha hoga • ROCE = Return on capital employed • ye jitna jyada hoga utna hi acha hoga • NPM - net profit margin ratio • NPM = (Net Profit) / (Net Revenue) • ye jitna jyada ho ga utna hi acha hoga• ' • ye bussiness operation ke product ke saath saath aur bhi aasset ke bechne se profit ke bare me btati hai • CFM = cash flow margin • CFM = (cash flow from operation ) / (Net Revenue) • ye jitna jyada hoga utna acha hoga • ye bussiness operation ke product ke bare me btati hai • NPM se jyada CFM mani jati hai Financial ratio year wise , quarter wise bhi dekhna chahiye