Analysis on Om Prakash and Sons Store

Mid-Term report for the BDM Capstone Project

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Title: Analysis on Om Prakash and Sons Store

1) Executive Summary

Organisational Details:

Om Prakash and Sons, a medium-sized kirana store located at Shop Number- 3B/12, Near Post Office, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi, 110015, was established in 2010. It is owned by Om Prakash Arora. The store has been serving the community from last 14 years. Known for their excellent credit system, they have built a loyal customer base by providing convenient and reliable service.

Business Problem:

After having constant interactions with the proprietor, I found that despite of having a very strong customer relation, they face problems like:

- Inability to manage stock. They find it difficult to manage supply and demand while optimising inventory turnover.
- Difficulty in choosing the right product assortment
- The store finds it difficult to meet its projections in terms of net profit.

Approach:

I will be using excel to process the data. Tools that will be used for the analysis are as follows:

- Pivot tables for identifying various trends within the data.
- ❖ For data visualisation, we will be using pie charts, histograms, scatter plots, pivot charts etc.
- Various Excel functions like VLOOKUP, COUNTIF, COUNTIFS, Boolean operators etc.

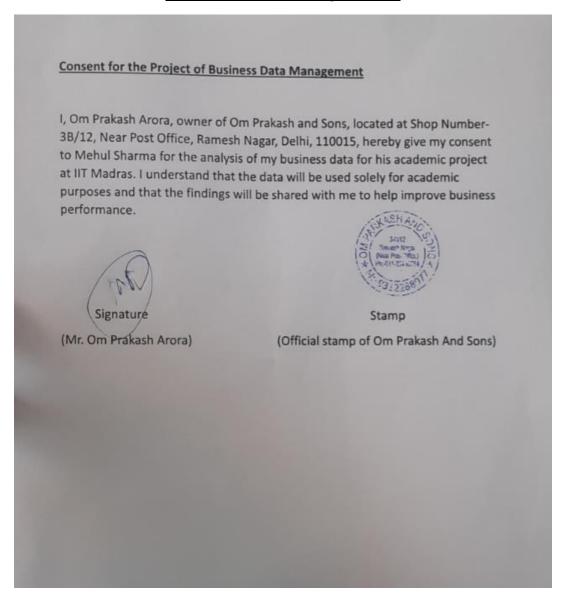
Expected Outcome:

- Finding ways to optimise the store's inventory.
- Better understanding on how to increase the net profit by analysing their sales.

• Finding which products have a high return percentage by analysing their cost price, selling price and many more things.

2) Proof of originality of the data

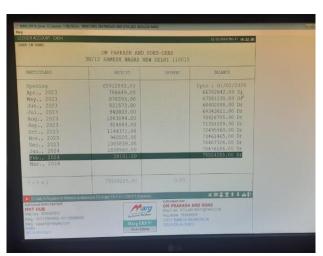
(2.1) Letter from the organisation



(2.2) Image with the owner (Mr. Om Prakash Arora)







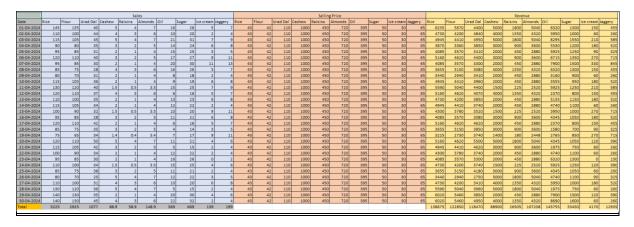
(Shop) (Their Financials)

2.3 Recorded video with the founder (Link)

https://drive.google.com/file/d/15WSta6j8xsb5UFSUVNpPzmXkkAcaylYe/view?usp=s haring

3) Metadata and Descriptive Statistics

I have meticulously gathered an extensive 30 days dataset, commencing from the 1st April 2024 and extending until the 30th April 2024. Throughout this period, my data collection approach involved a combination of daily visits to the shop and strategically timed alternate-day visits, allowing me to compile a comprehensive set of cumulative data encompassing the entire time span.

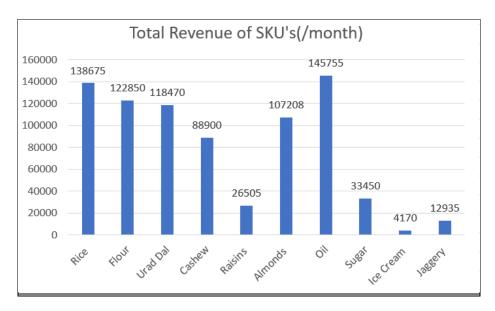


(3.1) Snapshot of Data

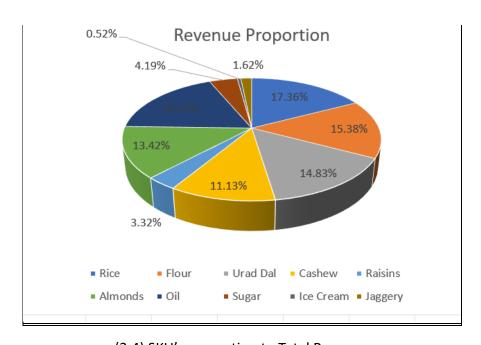
Here is the descriptive statistics analysis conducted based on the collected data



(3.2) Total Revenue trend observed over a month



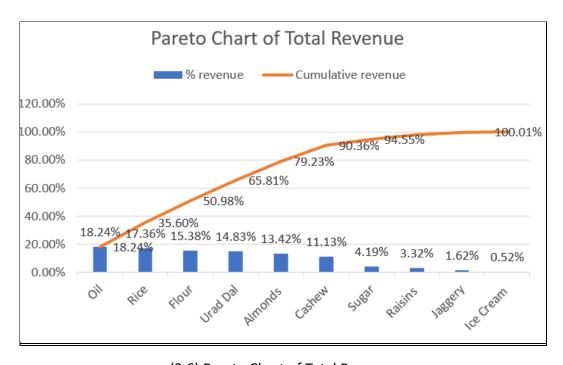
(3.3) Total Revenue of all the SKU's over a month



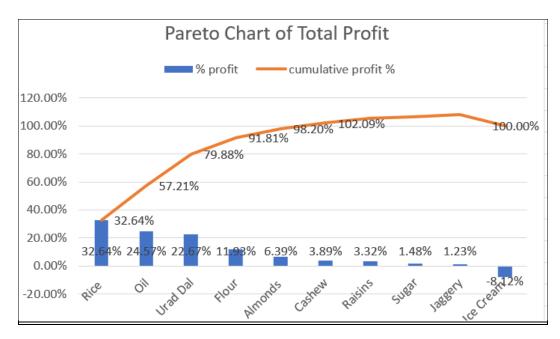
(3.4) SKU's proportion to Total Revenue



(3.5) Average Purchase Price vs Average Selling Price



(3.6) Pareto Chart of Total Revenue



(3.7) Pareto Chart of Total Profit

4) Detailed Explanation of Analysis Process/Method

I collected data for 30 days in Google Sheets, which was then cleaned, organised and analysed.

First, the data was meticulously reviewed to confirm its structure and formats were orderly and suitable for thorough analysis. This step involved scrutinizing the data for inconsistencies, filling in any missing values, and identifying outliers that could affect the results. Subsequently, a range of descriptive statistical techniques were applied to summarize and explore the data, including calculating key metrics like mean, profit and inventory levels to gain a deeper understanding of the shop's overall performance. Various types of charts, including column, bar, line, and pie charts, were employed to visually display revenue, profit by SKU's, purchase price, and their respective proportions. These visualizations provided a clear and straightforward way to grasp the performance and distribution of different metrics within the business. They helped identify trends, patterns, and key areas for decision-making focus. By leveraging these descriptive statistics and visual tools, we gained a comprehensive insight into the data and its implications for the business, enabling us to make well-informed decisions and enhance business strategies for better performance and stability.

To illustrate the Pareto chart of revenue or profit for all SKUs, a combined line and bar chart is used. This hybrid chart offers a clear and effective way to represent the cumulative contribution of each SKU to the overall revenue or profit. The bar chart component shows the individual revenue or profit values for each SKU, arranged in descending order from highest to lowest. Overlaying this, the line chart component presents the cumulative percentage of revenue or profit on the same graph. By integrating the line and bar charts, the Pareto chart provides a visual tool to highlight the significant contributors to the total revenue or profit.

To depict the proportions of revenue for different SKUs, a pie chart is employed. A pie chart effectively displays the relative contribution of each SKU to the total revenue by dividing a circular graph into sectors or slices. Each slice corresponds to a specific SKU, and its size is proportional to the revenue generated by that SKU. The larger the slice, the greater the revenue contribution.

Similarly, a line chart is used to illustrate trends in revenue, as it provides a visual representation of how each variable changes over time.

Additionally, a clustered column chart is used to compare the average selling price and average purchasing price throughout the month. This chart allows for easy comparison of these two metrics side by side for each SKU or category, highlighting any disparities or trends in pricing.

5) Results and Findings

Based on the analysis conducted using the graphs and charts, several key findings have emerged:

Focus on High-Performing Products:

- ➤ **Rice** and **Oil** are consistent top performers in both revenue and profit, making them crucial for business success.
- Products with high revenue and profit contributions should be the focus of marketing and sales efforts to maximize gains.

Strategic Price Adjustments:

- ➤ Evaluate pricing strategies for **Almonds** and **Oil** to increase their profit margins.
- Consider promotional efforts or price adjustments for low-margin items like Rice and Flour to boost their profitability.

Address Underperforming Items:

- Investigate the reasons for the loss in **Ice Cream** and take corrective actions such as revising pricing, reducing costs, or discontinuing the product if necessary.
- Reassess the value of maintaining low-contributing items like Jaggery and Ice Cream if they do not justify the resources invested in them.

Optimize Inventory and Sales Efforts:

- ➤ Use insights from the charts to optimize inventory management for topperforming items to avoid stockouts and minimize holding costs.
- Concentrate sales efforts on high-revenue and high-profit items to ensure steady growth and profitability.

These steps will help streamline operations, improve profitability, and ensure a

strategic focus on the products that drive the most value for the business.
ENDEND