**‘‘A STUDY ON CASH MANAGEMENT AT SYNAPSTICS EHR TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD, CHENNAI’’**

An Project Report submitted to

**THANTHAI HANS ROEVER COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), Perambalur.**

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award to the Degree of

**MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**

Submitted By

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Under the guidance of

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**PG & RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

**THANTHAI HANS ROEVER COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

(Accredited with ‘A’ Grade by NAAC (3rd cycle) with CGPA 3.23 out of 4)

(Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli)

**Elambalur, Perambalur -621212**

**April – 2025**

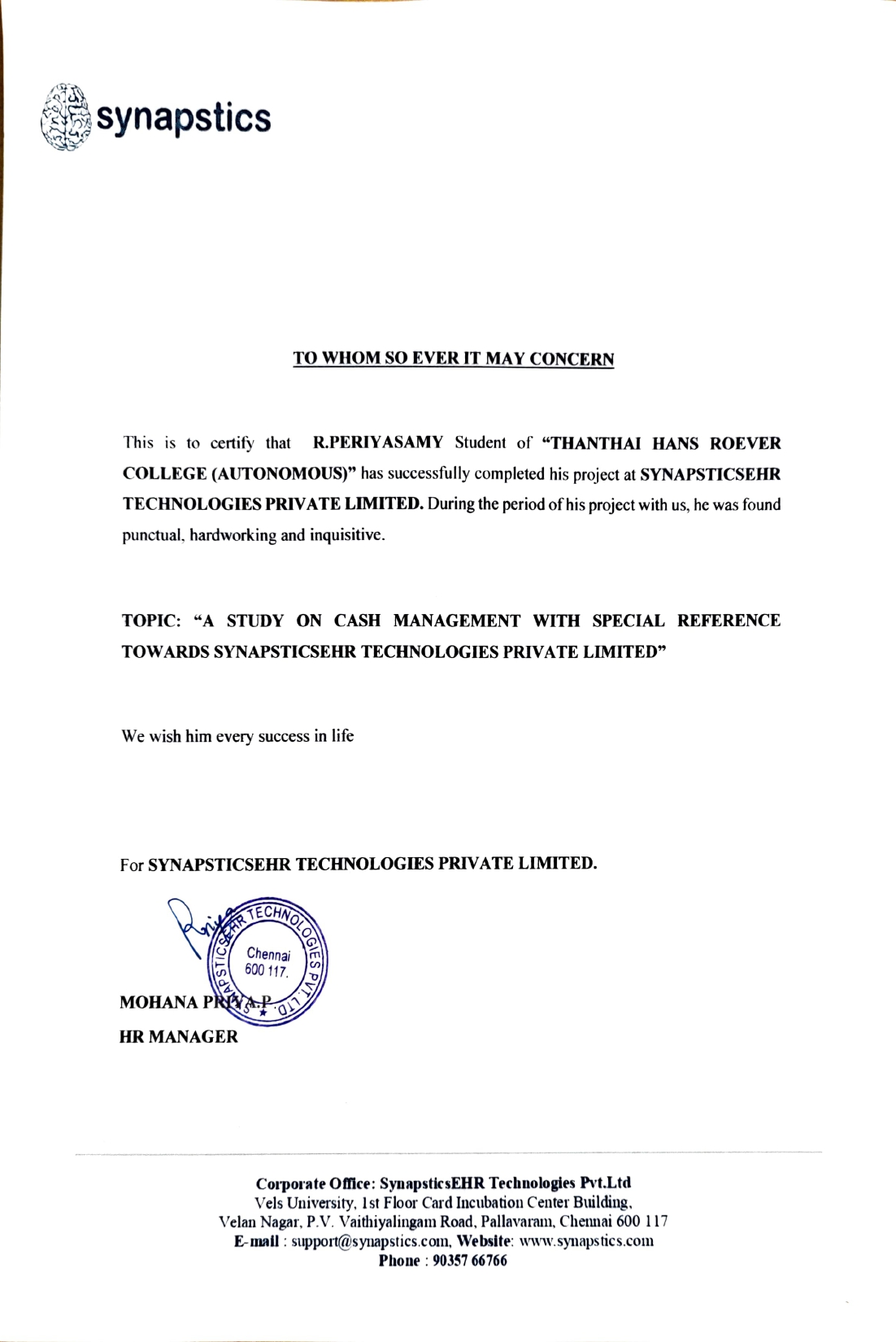
**DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the Project report entitled**“A STUDY ON CASH MANAGEMENT AT SYNAPSTICS EHR TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD,CHENNAI ”** is bonafide record done by PERIYASAMY.R (**Reg. No. 23PMS055)** submitted to Thanthai Hans Roever College (Autonomous), Perambalur, in partial requirements for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** is a record of original work done by me during the course of study in Thanthai Hans Roever college (Autonomous), Perambalur under the Guidance of **Ms.R.Maheswari,M.B.A.,M.Phil.,** Assistant professor in PG & Research Department of Management Studies, Thanthai Hans Roever college (Autonomous), Perambalur.

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| **BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE** |

This is to certify that the project entitled **“A STUDY ON CASH MANAGEMENT AT SYNAPSTICS EHR TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD,CHENNAI”** is bonafide record done by **PERIYASAMY.R (Reg. No. 23PMS055)** submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements for the award of the Degree of **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** during the year 2024 – 2025.

**Signature of the Guide Signature of Head of the Department**

**Date of Viva-Voce External Examiners**

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**ABSTRACT**

The study was made at **“Synapsticsehr Technologies Pvt. ltd”** on the topic “**A Study On Cash Management At Synapstics Ehr Technologies Pvt. Ltd,Chennai”** The need for Cash to run the day-to-day business activities cannot be overemphasized. One can hardly find a business firm, which does not require any amount of Cash. Indeed, firms differ in their requirements of the Cash.

A firm should aim at maximizing the wealth of its shareholders. In its endeavor to do so, a firm should earn sufficient return from its operation. Earning a steady amount of profit requires successful sales activity. The firm has to invest enough funds in current asset for generating sales. Current asset are needed because sales do not convert into cash instantaneously. There is always an operating cycle involved in the conversion of sales into cash.

The objectives are to analyze the Cash management and to determine efficiency in cash, inventories, debtors and creditors. Further, to understand the liquidity and profitability position of the firm.

These objectives are achieved by using ratio analysis and then arriving at conclusions, which are important to understand the efficiency / inefficiency of Cash.

It was noticed in the study that the company had utilized its Cash efficiently and can also try to get more effective values by working on it. The cash required to meet out the current liabilities is maintained at a normal level that shows the company follows an average policy.

**CHAPTER-I**

**1.1. INTROUCTION**

Cash is the important current asset for the operations of the business. Cash is the basic input needed to keep the business running on a continuous basis; it is also the ultimate output expected to be realized by selling the service or product manufactured by the firm. The firm should keep sufficient cash, neither more nor less. Cash shortage will disrupt the firm’s manufacturing operations while excessive cash will simply remain idle, without contributing anything towards the firm’s profitability. Thus, a major function of the financial manager is to maintain a sound cash position.

Cash is the money which a firm can disburse immediately without any restriction. The term cash includes coins, currency and cheques held by the firm, and balances in its bank accounts. Sometimes near-cash items, such as marketable securities or bank time’s deposits, are also included in cash. The basic characteristic of near-cash assets is that they can readily be converted into cash. Generally, when a firm has excess cash, it invests it in marketable securities.

The firm’s need to hold cash may be attributed to the following the motives:

* The transactions motive
* The precautionary motive
* The speculative motive
* Transaction Motive

The transaction motive requires a firm to hold cash to conducts its business in the ordinary course. The firm needs cash primarily to make payments for purchases, wages and salaries, other operating expenses, taxes, dividends etc. The need to hold cash would not arise if there were perfect synchronization between cash receipts and cash payments, i.e., enough cash is received when the payment has to be made. But cash receipts and payments are not perfectly synchronized. For those periods, when cash payments exceed cash receipts, the firm should maintain some cash balance to be able to make required payments.

For transactions purpose, a firm may invest its cash in marketable securities. Usually, the firm will purchase securities whose maturity corresponds with some anticipated payments, such as dividends, or taxes in the future. Notice that the transactions motive mainly refers to holding cash to meet anticipated payments whose timing is not perfectly matched with cash receipts.

The precautionary motive is the need to hold cash to meet contingencies in the future. It provides a cushion or buffer to withstand some unexpected emergency. The precautionary amount of cash depends upon the predictability of cash flows. If cash management can be predicted with accuracy, less cash will be maintained for an emergency. The amount of precautionary cash is also influenced by the firm’s ability to borrow at short notice when the need arises.

Stronger the ability of the firm to borrow at short notice, less the need for precautionary balance. The precautionary balance may be kept in cash and marketable securities. Marketable securities play an important role here. The amount of cash set aside for precautionary reasons is not expected to earn anything; therefore, the firm attempt to earn some profit on it. Such funds should be invested in high-liquid and low-risk marketable securities. Precautionary balance should, thus, held more in marketable securities and relatively less in cash.

The speculative motive relates to the holding of cash for investing in profit-making opportunities as and when they arise. The opportunity to make profit may arise when the security prices change. The firm will hold cash, when it is expected that the interest rates will rise and security prices will fall. Securities can be purchased when the interest rate is expected to fall; the firm will benefit by the subsequent fall in interest rates and increase in security prices.

The firm may also speculate on materials’ prices. If it is expected that materials’ prices will fall, the firm can postpone materials’ purchasing and make purchases in future when price actually falls. Some firms may hold cash for speculative purposes. By and large, business firms do not engage in speculations. Thus, the primary motives to hold cash and marketable securities are: the transactions and the precautionary motives.

**Meaning of Cash Management:**

Cash management refers to the process of managing a company's or individual's cashresources to ensure that they are used effectively and efficiently. Effective cash management involves managing cash inflows and outflows, optimizing cash balances,and investing excess cash in order to maximize returns.

For businesses, cash management involves maintaining sufficient cash on hand to meet the company's short-term obligations, while also investing excess cash to earn areturn. It also involves managing cash collections and disbursements, forecasting cash flows, and making decisions about borrowing or investing funds. For individuals, cash management may involve budgeting, monitoring and managing expenses, and savingmoney for future expenses or investments.

**Concept of Cash Management:**

Cash management is a financial management concept that involves managing cash inflows and outflows to optimize cash balances and ensure that there is enough cash available to meet short-term financial obligations. The main objective of cash management is to ensure that a business or individual has enough cash on hand to meet immediate financial obligations while also maximizing the return on excess cash.

• Cash Forecasting: This involves projecting future cash inflows and outflows to determine the amount of cash that will be available at any given time.

• Cash management Management: This involves managing cash inflows and outflows to ensure that there is always enough cash on hand to meet short-term obligations.This may involve strategies such as delaying payments, accelerating collections, or utilizing short-term borrowing to manage cash flow.

• Cash Balances Optimization: This involves maintaining an optimal level of cash balances to minimize the opportunity cost of holding excess cash, while also ensuring that there is enough cash on hand to meet financial obligations.

• Investment of Excess Cash: This involves investing excess cash in short-term investment vehicles such as money market funds, treasury bills, or certificates of deposit to earn a return on idle cash

**Structure of Cash management Statement:**

A significant financial report has always been the Statement of Cash Flows, but over the years it has been called various names. The "Statement of Changes in Financial Position," "Statement of Sources and Applications of Funds," and "Changes in WorkingCapital." The last prepared financial statement is the statement of cash flows. It appliesto both cash inflows and outflows over a period of time. This implies that the cash management statement reports the adjustments in cash from the beginning to the closing phases ofa session, usually a year. It's important to note that only cash transactions are recordedin the cash management statement.

Cash management from operating operations is the core portion of the cash management statement. Many cash transactions that settle on net profits are included. Such examples of cash inflows from operating actions are: sales cash, interest payment cash, dividend cash, and credit sales cash collections. Cash outflows from operating activities include payrollspending in cash, supply costs in cash, interest payments in cash, and tax payments incash.

The investing section is the second component of the statement of cash flows. Cash transactions that impact long-term assets, such as assets, plants, and equipment, areincluded in the investment portion. It also includes the purchase and selling, rather thantrading shares, of short-term assets and the lending and collection of receivables on notes. Cash obtained from the sale of long-term properties, cash earned on large loans,and cash received from short-term trading investments are some examples of cash inflows from investing. Cash outflows from investment activities include money used tobuy long-term properties, money loaned to others, and money used to buy short- termfunds.

**Significance of the Cash management Statement:**

In order to understand why the Cash management Statement is relevant, we need to define theword "working capital" as the diversity between current assets and current liabilities. Businesses run on loop aimed at creating more responsible working capital to grow. Forinstance, cash is used to buy inventory, inventory is sold at a profit, and thus createsadditional working capital that can be used for additional inventory.

**Advance Cash Management**

Advanced cash management refers to the use of sophisticated tools and techniques 8 tomanage cash resources more effectively and efficiently. This may include the use of technology, data analytics, and automation to optimize cash flows, manage cash balances, and make strategic investment decisions.

Cash Positioning: This involves identifying the optimal level of cash balances to maintain in different accounts, such as checking, savings, and investment accounts, tomaximize the return on available cash resources.

Cash Pooling: This involves consolidating cash balances from multiple accounts or business units to optimize cash balances and reduce transaction costs.

Cash Forecasting and Analysis: This involves using data analytics and forecasting tools to predict cash flows, identify trends and patterns, and make strategic cash management decisions.

Automated Cash Management: This involves using technology and automation to streamline cash management processes and reduce manual intervention. For example, companies may use automated invoicing and payment systems, electronic fund transfers, and real-time reporting and analytics to manage cash more effectively.

**Concept of Cash Conversion Cycle**

The Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) is a financial metric that measures the amount of time it takes for a business to convert its investments in inventory and other resources into cash inflows from sales. It provides insights into how efficiently a business is managing its working capital, and how quickly it can convert its investments into cash.

The CCC is typically calculated by adding the number of days it takes a business to sell its inventory (Days Sales of Inventory, or DSI) to the number of days it takes to collect cash from customers (Days Sales Outstanding, or DSO), and then 9 subtracting the number of days it takes to pay suppliers (Days Payable Outstanding, or DPO)

The formula for calculating the CCC is: CCC = DSI + DSO - DPO

A shorter CCC indicates that a business is able to generate cash more quickly and efficiently, while a longer CCC indicates that a business is tying up its cash in inventoryand other resources for a longer period of time.

By monitoring and optimizing the CCC, businesses can improve their working capital management, reduce financing costs, and improve overall financial performance. For example, a business can reduce its CCC by improving inventory turnover, acceleratingcash collections, and negotiating more favorable payment terms with suppliers.

**Cash Planning**

Cash planning is the process of forecasting a business's or an individual's cash inflowsand outflows over a specific period of time, typically on a monthly or quarterly basis. The goal of cash planning is to ensure that a business or individual has 10 enough cash on hand to meet their financial obligations, while also maximizing the use of available cash resources. The process of cash planning typically involves the following steps:

Forecasting cash inflows: This involves estimating the amount and timing of cash receipts from customers, investments, and other sources.

Determining cash needs: This involves comparing cash inflows to cash outflows to determine if there will be any cash shortfalls or surpluses.

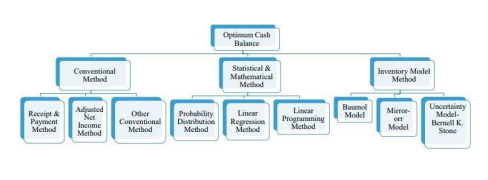
Developing a cash plan: This involves developing a plan to address any cash shortfalls or surpluses, which may include strategies such as borrowing, investing, or delaying payments.

Monitoring and adjusting the cash plan: This involves monitoring actual cash inflowsand outflows against the cash plan and making adjustments as needed to ensure thatcash needs are met.

**Methods of Determining the Optimum Cash**

There are several methods that can be used to determine the optimum cash level for abusiness or an individual, depending on their specific financial situation and goals. Some common methods include.

Operating Cash Balance: This involves calculating the minimum cash balance neededto cover day-to-day operating expenses and other regular cash outflows.

Target Cash Balance: This involves setting a target cash balance based on the specificfinancial goals of the business or individual, such as maintaining a certain level of liquidity, reducing debt, or investing in growth opportunities.

Opportunity Cost of Cash: This involves comparing the potential returns from investingavailable cash resources to the costs of holding excess cash, such as lost investment opportunities or financing costs.

**Control of Cash Flows**

Control of cash flows is an essential aspect of financial management for both individuals and businesses. Cash management control involves managing the inflow and outflowof cash to ensure that there is enough cash available to cover expenses, investments,and other financial obligations. There are several ways to control cash flows, including:

Creating and adhering to a budget is one of the most effective ways to control cash flows. A budget helps to track cash inflows and outflows, and identify are as where spending can be reduced or reallocated.

Cash management forecasting: Forecasting cash inflows and outflows can help individuals and businesses to anticipate and prepare for changes in cash flow, and identify potential shortfalls or surpluses

Invoice and payment management: Effective management of invoices and payments can help to improve cash flows by ensuring timely receipt of payments and reducing the risk of late payments and bad debts

Managing inventory: Managing inventory levels and turnover can help to reduce the amount of cash tied up in inventory, and improve the overall efficiency of cash flow. Negotiating payment terms: Negotiating favourable payment terms with suppliers and customers can help to improve cash management by allowing for extended payment periods orearly payment discounts.

Financing strategies Using financing strategies such as loans, lines of credit, and factoring can help to improve cash management by providing access to cash when needed.

**Benefits of Cash management Statement Information:**

When used in conjunction with the rest of the financial statements, the cash management statement offers information that helps consumers to determine improvements in the net assets of the unit, its financial organization (including its liquidity and solvency) andits ability to control the amounts and timing of cash flows to respond to changing situations and opportunities. Cash management information is constructive in assessing the power of the body to get cash and cash equivalents and enables users to expand modelsto assess and evaluate this value of the longer term cash flows of various entities. It also enhances the comparability of the coverage of operating performance by different entities because it eliminates the consequences of using different accounting treatments for an equivalent dealings and proceedings.

Operating operations are the entity's main revenue-producing activities and other non-investment or funding activities. First and foremost, cash flows from operating operations are an imitation of the entity's primary revenue-producing activities. They are also normally the product of transactions and other proceedings that come into of benefit or loss mind. The sum of cash flows resulting from operating activities is a key measure of the extent at which the entity’s operations have generated sufficient cash flows in order to repay debt, sustain the entity's operating capacity, pay dividends and make new investments without any alternative to external funding sources.

The sum of cash flows resulting from operating activities is a key measure of the amount in which the unit's operations have produced satisfactory cash flows for the repayment of loans, the maintenance of the entity's operating capacity, the payment of dividends and the making of new investments without the possibility of external financing sources.

In conjunction with other details, information about the detailed components of historical operating cash flows is useful in predicting future operating cash flows. An entity shall report cash flows from operating activities using either:

The direct form of declaration of the key classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments; or An indirect measure by which the consequences of non-cash sales, any deferrals or 13 accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or cost associated with the investment or funding of cash flows are considered to be gains or losses.

**Investing activities**

The separate confession of cash flows resulting from investment activities is relevant because the cash flows relate to the degree to which the tools proposed to produce potential revenue and cash flows have been spent. Only expenses resulting in a reported asset in the financial position statement qualify as investment activities for categorization. The accomplishment and disposition of long-term assets and other investments not integrated into cash equivalents is an investment practice. The separate disclosure of cash flows resulting from investment activities is relevant because the cash flows represent the amount of expenditure made on the capital proposed to produce potential revenue and cash flows. The combined cash flows resulting from the acquisition and loss of control of subsidiaries or other undertakings shall be separately presented and listed as investment activities.

**Financing activities**

The separate disclosure of cash flows resulting from funding operations is relevant because it helps to forecast claims on potential cash flows to the entity by providers of capital. Financing activities are activities which lead to changes in the size and composition of the entity’s contributed equity and borrowings. The separate confession of cash flows resulting from the activity of financing is relevant because it is useful in forecasting claims on potential cash flows of capital suppliers to the unit. An organization shall separately disclose main classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments resulting from the operations of expenditure and financing.

Investment and funding activities which do not include the use of cash or cash equivalents are removed from the cash management statement. Such transactions shall be reported in the financial statements in such a manner as to include all relevant information on the investment and financing activities in question. Investment and funding investments that do not need cash or cash equivalents to be used are 14 removed from the cash management statement. These transactions shall be reported elsewhere in the financial statements in such a manner that all relevant details relating to these investment and financing activities shall be provid.

Cash flows resulting from transactions in a foreign currency are registered in the realistic currency of an individual by applying the exchange rate between the usable currency and the foreign currency at the date of cash management to the sum of the foreign currency. At the date of the cash flows, the cash flows of a foreign subsidiary are converted at exchange rates between the usable currency and the foreign currency.

Cash flows are not unrealized gains and losses resulting from changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Cash flows resulting from transactions in a foreign currency are registered in the functional currency of an individual by applying the exchange ratebetween the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the cash transfer to the sum of the foreign currency.

An organization shall reveal the workings of cash and cash equivalents and shall present an arrangement of the sums of the equivalent items recorded in the statementof financial conditioning its statement of cash flows. An element shall report, together with a management explanation, the quantity of substantial cash and cash equivalent balances retained by the company which are not available for use by the community.

Equity investments shall be exempt from cash equivalents because they are, in effect, cash equivalents, e.g. in the case of preferred shares purchased within a brief maturity period and on a specified redemption date. Borrowings from banks are generally knownas funding operations. In certain nations, however, bank overdrafts that are repayableon demand form an integral part of the cash management of an individual. Bank overdrafts are used as a portion of cash and cash equivalents in these circumstances

In an organization, the key persons responsible for overall cash management plans, stability analysis, and other cash-related duties are typically chief financial officers, business managers, and corporate treasurers. Many organizations, however, can outsource to some service providers part or all of their cash management responsibilities. The cash management statement is the key component of the cash management management of a company.

The cash balance statement documents all of the cash inflows and outflows of the company comprehensively. It covers cash from operational operations, cash paid for investment activities and cash from funding activities. The bottom line of the cash management statement indicates how much revenue is readily available to a company.

The statement of cash management is divided into three sections: acquisition, funding, and operating activities. The working portion of cash operations is heavily dependent on networking capital, which is presented as the current assets of a company minus current liabilities on the cashflow statement. Businesses aim to ensure that the current balanceof assets exceeds the current balance of liabilities. With cash inflows and outflows related to expenditure and financing, such as acquisitions in real estate

**1.2. INDUSTRY PROFILE**

Synapstics, Inc. is a prominent American technology company headquartered in San Jose, California. Established in 1986 by Federico Faggin and Carver Mead, Synapstics specializes in developing neural network technologies and human-computer interface devices. The company has played a pivotal role in transforming how users interact with electronic devices through its innovations in touch technology and biometric solutions.

Synapstics is best known for inventing the touchpad, which has become a standard input device in laptops and other portable devices. The company continues to innovate in capacitive touch sensors and touch display driver integrated chips (TDDI).

The company has developed advanced fingerprint recognition technologies that enhance security across various devices, including smartphones and laptops. Their optical fingerprint sensors allow for seamless integration under glass displays.

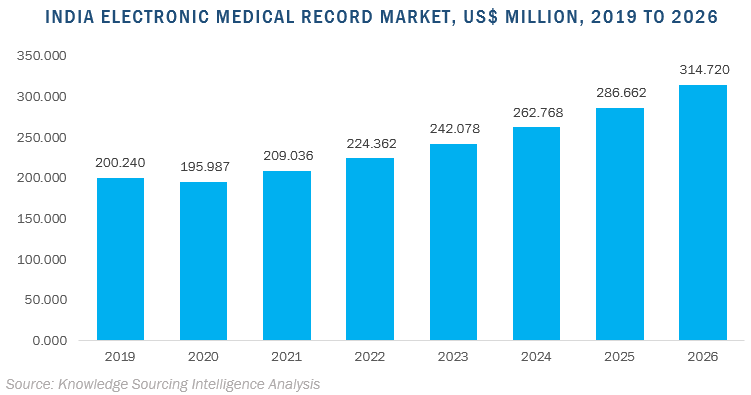
Artificial Intelligence (AI) In recent years, Synapstics has expanded its focus to include IoT applications, providing low-power AI processors designed for smart home devices, wearables, and automotive systems.

These products enable intuitive user interactions across laptops, smartphones, and tablets.Advanced biometric solutions that provide secure authentication methods for a wide range of devices.Integrated circuits that manage display functions in various electronic devices.Products leveraging AI technology for enhanced functionality in connected devices.

Synapstics serves a diverse clientele, including original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and display manufacturers across multiple industries such as consumer electronics, automotive, and industrial sectors. The company holds a robust market position with over 2,000 patents related to human interface technologies.

Synapstics has made strategic acquisitions to bolster its capabilities in recent years. This includes acquiring Validity Sensors for fingerprint technology, Renesas SP Drivers for display management chips, and DisplayLink for connectivity solutions.

The company has also partnered with Eta Compute to integrate AI capabilities into its product offerings.Under the leadership of CEO Michael Hurlston since 2019, Synapstics has focused on expanding its IoT business while enhancing its portfolio with ultra-low-power AI solutions.

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Different state governments in the country had been working to develop and enhance their own state’s electronic medical records system. For Instance, Kerala had successfully collected, placed, and stored electronic health records of 25.8 million people through its own ‘eHealth Project. Kerala’s state government initiative allows people and respective patients to access any government health center and hospital, without any document or papers. Gujarat has been developing and enhancing its electronic medical records system, in the past few years.

Gujarat Hospital Management Information system is an electronic service, which is also a state-of-the-art healthcare solution to give and provide better and wider care to patients, by addressing the entire gamut and functional area of hospitals. The major aim of the initiative has been to maintain the electronic medical and health records of patients. The state also has School Health Program, which covers all 26 Districts and its 18,568 villages. The major purpose of the initiative is to maintain the health records of adolescents and children.

**Indian Electronic Medical Record Market Scope:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Report Metric** | **Details** |
| Market size value in 2019 | US$200.240 million |
| Market size value in 2026 | US$314.720 million |
| Growth Rate | CAGR of 6.67% from 2019 to 2026 |
| Base year | 2019 |
| Forecast period | 2021–2026 |
| Forecast Unit (Value) | USD Million |
| Segments covered | Component, Mode Of Delivery, Type, State |
| Regions covered | North America, South America, Europe, Middle East and Africa, Asia Pacific |
| Companies covered | DocEngage Informatics Pvt. Ltd., Gem3s Technologies Pvt. Ltd, NovoCura Tech   Health Services Pvt. Ltd. (mfine), Practo Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Cerner Healthcare   Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Philips India Limited, Siemens Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Healthlink   Technologies |

The electronic medical record (EMR) is simply the electronic format of medical records. EMR stores various types of medical data. The data ranges from medical history, prescriptions, drug allergies to the patients hospital service bills and more. The currently used paper based system is insufficient, ineffective and involves high cost of maintenance. On the contrary, EMR has several advantages like easy data recovery, portability, collaboration etc. EMR assists doctors in making effective medical decisions with ease. In addition, EMR helps the service providers to effectively gather, maintain and recover patient’s medical information with the help of hospital information system (HIS).

Along with managing the medical data, EMR assists in hospital order management, hospital workflow management and security of the medical data. It assists the entire healthcare delivery process in reducing cost and maximizes the profit.

**Opportunities**

The vendors need to take a holistic view of healthcare delivery while developing the EMR products. The existing demand supply gap in the market should bridged by better products and educating the doctors. The vendors are evolving at a greater rate in product development. The demand supply gap will steadily close due to the initiatives by vendors. They are designing better user-friendly products for doctors and providing better maintenance support for existing EMR products. The awareness among the medical fraternity will increase due to the aggressive promotion by vendors. The medical community may actively accept the new web based EMR tools.

**Threats**

Although EMR has tangible positive outcomes, the adoption rate has been low. The market comprises handful of hospitals using EMR. The usage of EMR is limited to corporate hospitals in the various metro cities of India. The known hospital chain Fortis and Apollo have been using EMR in a few of their hospitals.

In comparison to developed nations, the adoption of EMR in India has drastically low. The low adoption rate is due to several gaps existing from the doctors to EMR vendors.

* The lack of awareness about the benefits of EMR is the largest perceived barrier. The prevailing low awareness about the advantages of EMR among the small and medium scale healthcare service providers is limiting the adoption rate.
* The resistance in acceptance of the product new and novel information technology platform impedes the adoption. Doctors who are the basis of healthcare service are defiant about EMR. This is primarily due to lack of compatible technology available in the market. Additionally, the EMR necessitates the use of computers by the doctors. Along with doctors, the stakeholders operating within a hospital are defiant in changing to the EMR.
* The high cost of implementation increases capital requirement. This is beyond in reach of the small medium scale hospitals. The capital intensive EMR will add to the healthcare service providers’ financial burdens. The fragmented Indian healthcare market that does not have a steady revenue and cash management might view that capital burden as a risk.
* The implementation process of time that negatively influences the ongoing workflow in any hospital. The vendors implement the various modules of EMR in phases. This implementation process affects the ongoing workflow in the hospital.
* Lack of user-friendly interface adoption. The complicated EMR interfaces discourage the technological defiant doctors in adoption. Additionally, the EMR are inadequate to capture the entire data gathered by the doctors.

**1.3. COMPANY PROFILE**

Cure grid by Care Me Health (formerly Synapsticsehr) is an cloud-based electronic health record systems that gives everything hospitals need to deliver exceptional care for their patients. This software suite is a set of intuitive cloud-based and on premise apps that feature clean UI, deep integration capabilities, robust workflows custom built for the caregiver who has to constantly deliver superior quality of care and healthy bottom-line.

They are passionate about Technology and w Healthcare. With a collective experience in Healthcare, Healthcare Technology, Marketing, Customer Service and Information Management, Team Synapstic has the experience and is uniquely positioned to understand and meet the challenges that are inherent in the Healthcare sector.

**Vision**

To be a modern healthcare platform for care givers and general public to manage their medical records and access it anywhere anytime on any devices.

**Commitment**

Service and support is at the heart of what they do. As a true subscription based solutions vendor, they know the importance of keeping their customers happy.

**Services**

Most healthcare software systems rely on outdated client server technologies accessible only from network connected desktop computers installed on premises.With Curegrid**,** hospitals get a fully integrated healthcare management suite delivered on a cloud-based platform providing hospitals a robust, secure and available solution for their needs. Modern Software to help every single stakeholder of the Healthcare Ecosystem.

* Electronic Health Record System
* Telemedicine
* Blood Bank Management System
* Pharmacy management System



* E-prescriptions: Create prescriptions securely, quickly, accurately, commonly used prescriptions, easy refills, and easily send prescriptions directly to patients and to the pharmacy
* Appointment Scheduling: organize appointments anytime and anywhere, Show the calendar to patients, patients easily cancel and reschedule themselves and automatically send reminders to keep patients prompt. Show doctors up-to date availability, schedule a recurring appointment.
* Patient portal: Patients access their medical records anytime, anywhere and better-connected care. Patients can control and choose to share their information with health care providers and pharmacies.
* Engagement and reminders: engage patients with timely reminders by personalized SMS, Emails to patients remind patients about upcoming appointments and reduce no-shows and cancellations.

**Advantages of curegrid:**

* Patients are looking at ways to connect with doctors, faster and easier Curegrid helps to build doctors online presence with personal webpage. Get new patients, strengthen their reputation, optimize patient access.
* Get a complete audit trail of all data tracks who edited what and when through a comprehensive audit log.
* Migrate data’s to Curegrid with ease using super-simple and secure importer tools.
* Powerful inventory management tool to help take complete control of hospital practice. Keep track of their products as they sell and restock in a timely manner.
* Curegrid understand the value of data. With their robust system of data safeguards, they allow hospital to focus on the data rather than on its security. Governance and security is in Curegrid DNA security is at the heart of how they build their product Curegrid back themselves up with robust data security and privacy practices.

**1.4. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

* The scope of a study on cash management on Synapstics Technology would involve examining the company's current cash management practices and identifying areas for improvement. Some potential areas of focus may include
* Cash management forecasting: Analyzing Synapstics Technology's historical cash flows and projecting future cash flows to identify potential shortfalls or surpluses.
* Working capital management: Examining Synapstics Technology's management of working capital, including inventory, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, to optimize cash flow. Cash conversion cycle: Analyzing the time it takes for Synapstics Technology to convert its inventory and accounts receivable into cash, and identifying strategies to shorten this cycle.
* Cash balance management: Examining Synapstics Technology's management of its cash balance, including strategies for investing excess cash and minimizing cash shortages.
* Cash management policies and procedures: Reviewing Synapstics Technology's cash management policies and procedures to identify areas for improvement or gaps in compliance with regulations and legal requirements.
* Overall, the scope of the study on cash management on Synapstics Technology would involve a comprehensive analysis of the company's cash management practices, with the goal of identifying opportunities to improve cash flow, optimize working capital, and enhance financial performance.

**NEED FOR THE STUDY:**

The importance of Cash management management in any industrial concern cannot be overstressed. Under the present inflationary condition, management of Cash is perhaps more important than even management of profit and this requires greatest attention and efforts of the finance manager. It needs vigilant attention as each of its components require different types of treatment and it throws constant attention on exercise of skill and judgment, awareness of economic trend etc, due to urgency and complicacy the vital importance of Cash. The anti-inflationary measure taken up by the Government, creating a tight money condition has placed working capital in the most challenging zone of management and it requires a unique skill for its management. Today, the problem of managing Cash has got the recognition of separate entity, so its study and management is of major importance to both internal and external analyst to judge the current position of the business concerns. Hence, the present study entitled “**A study on cash management at synapsticsehr technologies Pvt. Ltd,chennai**” has been taken up.

**Rationale for the Study**

The ongoing inflationary conditions have intensified the necessity for robust cash management practices. Companies face increasing costs that can erode profit margins, making it imperative to manage cash effectively to ensure operational continuity and financial health.

The need for awareness of economic trends is paramount. Finance managers must exercise skill and judgment to adapt to changing market conditions, ensuring that cash management remains stable despite external pressures.

Recent anti-inflationary measures implemented by governments have created tighter monetary conditions. This has placed working capital management in a challenging position, requiring specialized skills to navigate these complexities effectively.

Cash Management as a Separate Entity,The management of cash has gained recognition as a distinct area of study and practice. This shift underscores its importance for both internal stakeholders and external analysts who assess the financial health and operational viability of businesses.

Companies like Synapstics Technologies Pvt. Ltd. face unique challenges related to cash flow, including delayed receivables, high inventory costs, and fluctuations in demand. Understanding these challenges through dedicated research can lead to improved strategies for managing cash management effectively.

Effective cash management not only protects against financial distress but also creates opportunities for growth and investment. By ensuring liquidity and optimizing working capital, companies can position themselves favorably for future expansion.

A comprehensive study on cash management will provide valuable insights for both internal finance teams and external stakeholders, facilitating informed decision-making regarding resource allocation, budgeting, and strategic investments.

**1.5. OBJECTIVES OF THE STDY**

Objectives of the Study: Cash Management in Synapstics Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

The primary objectives of this study on cash management in Synapstics Technologies Pvt. Ltd. are outlined as follows:

* **Analyze Liquidity Position:**

To conduct a thorough ratio analysis to evaluate the liquidity position of Synapstics Technologies Pvt. Ltd. This analysis will help identify the company's ability to meet its short-term obligations and assess financial health.

* **Study Profitability and Liquidity Tradeoff:**

To examine the tradeoff between profitability and liquidity, understanding how cash management decisions impact overall profitability and operational efficiency.

* **Impact of Liquidity on Profitability:**

To investigate the level of impact that liquidity has on profitability, determining how variations in cash management influence the company’s earnings and financial performance.

* **Compare Historical Liquidity Position:**

To compare the liquidity position of Synapstics over the last five years (2018-2025), identifying trends, improvements, or declines in cash management practices during this period.\

* **Measure Impact of Liquidity on Profitability via Ratio Analysis:**

To quantify how the liquidity position has affected profitability by employing ratio analysis, providing insights into how effectively the company manages its cash resources to enhance earnings.

**CHAPTER-II**

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

**Annika Pitkanen (2016)** had undertaken study of “cash management forecasting” the purpose of this thesis research and development project was to develop a cash management forecast model for the case company that operates on building constructions field. The author evaluates that the project team managed to reach the objective except for few attributes. To achieve a successful cash flow management in the case company the author suggests that the rest of these necessary attributes will be defined in a technical sense to complete the forecasting model.

**Mohammad Ashrafuzzaman and Md. Tanium-Ul-Islam (2015)** had undertaken study on “statement of cash flows disclosure: a study on listed financial institution in Bangladesh”. There are 556 companies are listed in the Dhaka Stock Exchange. DSE classified these companies into 22 industry categories. The study is conducted for a period of recent five financial years, from 2010 to 2014. This is descriptive research and no statistical techniques were applied. The result of the above study is the significance of this study is that the stakeholders of these companies can know whether these companies prepare their cash management statement in accordance with the related accounting standard and other regulatory laws. Due to time constrain the study period was only period was only five years and no statistical techniques were used because of its descriptive nature.

**Erapu Peter De Pietropapa (2011)** did study on institute for international co-operation and development (C&D) with aim to establishing the effect of internal control systems on cash management research or used descriptive and analytical research designs. Primary and secondary data collected for which 30 respondents selected for primary data collection. Some negative elements like no internal auditors in C&D, irregularly revise training programs, no proper mean of communication with entities operating payment systems and supervisory authorities. The significant positive relationship between internal control systems and cash management policies.

**Patricia m. Dechow, s.p.kothari and ross L. Watts (2012)** had undertaken study on “the relationship between earnings and cash flows” they test the predictions on a sample of 1337 firms and they conclude that Current earnings are a better forecast of future cash flows than current cashflows as predicted by the model. And, as also predicted by the model, the difference in the ability of current earnings and current cash flows to predict future cash flows is a positive function of the firm’s expected operating cash cycle. Overall, the evidence suggests the model has some statistical explanatory power.

**Matthew Abioro (2013)** conducted a study on the impact of cash management the performance of manufacturing companies in Nigeria.

**Joseph Otieno Oluoch (2016)**, research conducted on 171 respondents from eldoret central business district, uasin gishu country Kenya. Questionnaires and document analysis were the source of data. Descriptive statistics and inferential statics were used. A positive and significant effect on SME performance of cash management practices were found in this paper.

**CHAPTER-III**

**3.1. RESEARCH METHDOLOGY**

Research is an intensive study in a particular field to achieve at a better conclusion of a problem. Research Methodology is a systematic way of solving the problem. The methodologies followed for this study are as follows.

Research methodology is a systematic approach to solving a research problem. It involves a science of studying how research is conducted systematically, including the various steps adopted by a researcher, along with the logic behind them. In a research paper, the methodology section enables the reader to critically evaluate the study's overall validity and reliability.

The research methodology for studying cash management within Synapstics Technologies Pvt. Ltd. will encompass the following steps:

**Data Collection:**

* Collection of first-hand information through direct interaction with the company's financial staff.
* This may include :Consultations and discussions with relevant personne.
* Surveys or questionnaires.
* Personal interviews to gather insights on cash management practices.

**Secondary Data**:

* Gathering existing data from various sources to support the research. Company's annual reports.
* Profit and Loss (P&L) statements.
* Balance sheets.
* Financial management and management accounting books.
* Relevant online databases and industry reports.

**Analytical Approach**:

* The study will adopt an analytical research design, utilizing a large volume of company data for comprehensive analysis.
* Variables: Identification of independent and dependent variables related to cash management. A conceptual framework will illustrate the relationships between these variables.

**Data Analysis:**

* **Ratio Analysis:** Employ various financial ratios to assess the liquidity, profitability, and efficiency of cash management.
* Cash management Statement Analysis: Analyze cash inflows and outflows from operating, investing, and financing activities.
* Statistical Tools: Use statistical tools to identify trends, correlations, and significant relationships within the data.

**Tools and Techniques:**

* Cash management Statement: Examining the inflows and outflows of cash.
* Ratio Analysis: Financial ratios for analysis.
* Tables and Graphs: Preparing tables and graphs to enhance understanding of the data.

**Sample Design:**

* Sample Size: Collect data from a defined sample, with the sample size determined based on data availability and the scope of the study.
* Sampling Method: Use appropriate sampling methods to select a representative sample from the company's data

**3.2. SOURCES OF DATA**

This study is based on secondary data, which is collected mainly from the annual reports of the selected samples for the ten years of study period which is 2008-09 to 2020-2024.

* **3.2.1. The primary data:**

The primary data has been collected by means of survey technique with the usage of a questionnaire as a survey tool. The questionnaires were distributed with the help of few stock brokers and the nature of the study was explained to the 100 sample

* **3.2.2. The secondary data:**

The secondary data used was taken from reliable sources from the World Wide Web and certain financial journal(s) and used as a support to the main theme of the study.

**3.3.** **SAMPLING DESIGN**

The data is collected from the company past five years Cash Management analysis has been used for the purpose of analysing data.

The primary purpose of sampling in this study is to draw conclusions about the overall cash management practices of Synapstics based on a representative subset of data. Given the extensive volume of financial records over five years, it is impractical to analyze every transaction or data point. Therefore, a systematic sampling approach is adopted to provide meaningful insights while conserving resources.

* **3.3.1. Type of universe**

The sample taken for this study comprises of retail investors ‟, which technically falls into an infinite universe – reason the total investor base of this city is quite large & keeps changing. Due to time constraints, it was impractical to cover the entire investor base.

* **3.3.2. Sample unit**

The sample size was 250 investors pertaining to certain parts of Amravati city

* **3.3.3. Sampling procedure**

The technique of convenience sampling was adopted as with the aid of few stock brokers only those clients who were available during trading sessions and seemed co-operative were given a copy of the questionnaire to be filled up.

**3.4. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

* This study is based on secondary data taken from published annual reports of selected synapsticsehr technologies Pvt. Ltd.
* There are deferent approaches to measure the working capital, liquidity, inventory, receivable management, cash management and financial management working capital In this regard expert views differ from one other.
* The different views have been applied in the calculation of different ratios.
* The present study is largely based on ratio analysis. It has its own limitations.

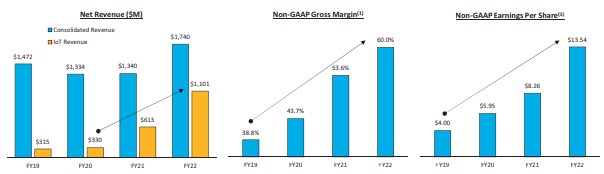
**Limitations:**

While sampling provides significant advantages, it also has limitations. The findings may not capture anomalies present in the entire dataset, and there is always a risk that the sample may not fully represent the population.

To mitigate this risk, careful attention is paid to ensure that the selected sample reflects the diversity of cash management practices within Synapstics.

**Shareholders**

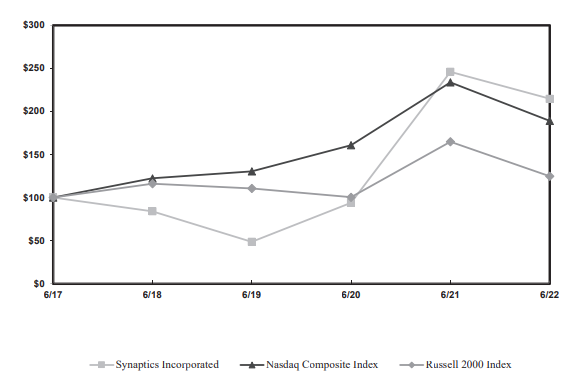
By any measure, Fiscal 2022 was a banner year for Synapstics. While celebrating our 20th anniversary as a publicly traded company, we had our best year yet in terms of revenue, gross margin and earnings. It also marked another year of progress in our transformation into a leading provider of high-performance semiconductors for the IoT market. In the three years since I joined the company, we have pivoted Synapstics to a more diversified company with best-in-class financial performance. In FY22, we had top line revenue of $1.74 billion, representing 30% growth over the prior year driven largely by our IoT product area which grew 80%. In addition, we posted record Non-GAAP Gross Margins of 60% and record Non-GAAP Operating Margins of 37%, both in the top echelon of semiconductor companies.

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**Performance Graph**

The following line graph compares cumulative total stockholder returns for the five years ended June 25, 2024 .

1. Our common stock
2. The Nasdaq Composite Index .
3. The Russell 2000 Index. The graph assumes an investment of $100 on June 30, 2017. The calculations of cumulative stockholder return on the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Russell 2000 Index include reinvestment of dividends. The calculation of cumulative stockholder return on our common stock does not include reinvestment of dividends because we did not pay any dividends during the measurement period. The historical performance shown is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

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**3.5. STATISTICAL TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY**

* **Ratio analysis.**

Ratio Analysis is a form of Financial Statement Analysis that is used to obtain a quick indication of a firm's cash management management.

**CHAPTER-VI**

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

**Ratio analysis**

**TABLE NO-4.1**

**CURRENT ASSETS TO FIXED ASSETS RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Current Assets / Fixed Assets

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | **Current asset**  **(Rs.Lakhs)** | **Fixed asset**  **(Rs.Lakhs)** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 269.33 | 229.85 | 1.1 |  |
| 2019 | 278.20 | 217.83 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| 2020 | 111.17 | 798.63 | 0.1 | -1.1 |
| 2021 | 111.29 | 1501.97 | 0.07 | -0.03 |
| 2022 | 626.46 | 1426.48 | 0.43 | 0.36 |

**CHART NO-4.1.**

**CURRENT ASSETS TO FIXED ASSETS RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

The level of Current Assets can be measured by using this Current Asset to Fixed Assets Ratio. The level has been fluctuating every year.

**TABLE NO 4.2**

**CURRENT ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is Current Assets / Total Assets

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **Current asset(Rs.Lakhs)** | **Total Asset(Rs.Lakhs)** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 269.33 | 2503.20 | 0.10 |  |
| 2019 | 278.20 | 2910.89 | 0.09 | -0.01 |
| 2020 | 111.17 | 2918.71 | 0.03 | -0.06 |
| 2021 | 111.29 | 2998.15 | 0.37 | 0.34 |
| 2022 | 626.46 | 2845.42 | 0.22 | -0.15 |

**CHART NO 4.2**

**CURRENT ASSETS TO TOTAL ASSETS RATIO**

**YEAR**

**Ratio**

**Inference:**

The Table shows the Current Assets to Total Assets ratio of the company, which registered a fluctuating trend throughout the study period. This ratio varied from 0.26 to 0.48 times during the study. There is no change for last year.

**TABLE NO 4. 3**

**NET WORKING CAPITAL RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Net Working Capital / Net Assets

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.06 |  |
| 2019 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| 2020 | 0.17 | 0.1 |
| 2021 | 0.29 | 0.12 |
| 2022 | 0.35 | 0.06 |

**CHART NO 4.3**

**NET WORKING CAPITAL RATIO**

**YEAR**

**Ratio**

**Inference:**

Net Working Capital is used as a measure of a firm’s liquidity and the firm’s potential reservoir of funds. It can also be relate to net assets.

The Net Working Capital Ratio from the table shows a fluctuating trend and the average Net Working Capital Ratio is 0.21 times of Net Working Capital to Net Assets. Hence it shows that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd has an average liquidity position.

**TABLE 4.4**

**SUNDRY DEBTORS TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Sundry Debtors / Current Assets

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.92:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.71:1 | -0.29 |
| 2020 | 0.73:1 | - 0.26 |
| 2021 | 0.87:1 | 0.23 |
| 2022 | 0.91:1 | -0.02 |

**CHART 4.4**

**SUNDRY DEBTORS TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

From the table the Sundry Debtors to Current Assets Ratio shows a fluctuating trend throughout the study period from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

The average ratio is 0.65 times. Hence it implies the credit policy followed by SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd is moderate.

**TABLE 4.5**

**LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Loans and Advances / Current Assets

Loans and Advances to Current Assets Ratio

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.02:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.19:1 | 0.17 |
| 2020 | 0.06:1 | -0.13 |
| 2021 | 0.15:1 | 0.09 |
| 2022 | 0.02:1 | - 0.13 |

**CHART 4.5**

**LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

From the table it is noted that the Loans and Advances to Current Assets Ratio have registered a fluctuating trend.

It implies that a quarter positions of the Current Assets are kept in for Loans and Advances; thereby it is found that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdvalue of Loans and Advances is considerable.

**TABLE 4.6**

**CASH TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Cash / Current Assets

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.006:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.015:1 | 0.09 |
| 2020 | 0.01:1 | -0.14 |
| 2021 | 0.003:1 | - 0.007 |
| 2022 | 0.013:1 | 0.01 |

**CHART 4.6**

**CASH TO CURRENT ASSETS RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

The table shows the details of Cash to Current Assets Ratio and registered a fluctuating trend throughout the study period from 2018 to 2022.

Hence we find that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd had maintained a moderate level of cash in proportion to Current Assets.

**TABLE 4.7**

**CASH TO WORKING CAPITAL RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is =Cash / Working Capital

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase/ Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.11:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.04:1 | - 0.07 |
| 2020 | 0.03:1 | - 0.01 |
| 2021 | 0.07:1 | 0.04 |
| 2022 | 0.06:1 | -0.01 |

**CHART 4.7**

**CASH TO WORKING CAPITAL RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

The Cash to Working Capital Ratio registered a fluctuating trend during the study period this is noted from the table. It was 0.11 times in 10, which sharply increased to 0.04 times in the next year and later for the following years it is fluctuating.

Hence it is found that 4% of the Working Capital ratio is managed by using the cash & bank balance available in the company.

**TABLE 4.8**

**CASH TO SALES RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Cash / Sales

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase / Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.0007:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.0026:1 | 0.0019 |
| 2020 | 0.0028:1 | 0.0002 |
| 2021 | 0.0069:1 | 0.0041 |
| 2022 | 0.0064:1 | - 0.0005 |

**CHART 4.8**

**CASH TO SALES RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

This is one of the important ratios of controlling cash. A study of cash to sales ratio will provide a deep insight into the cash balances held in the concerns.Evident from the table shows Cash to Sales registered a fluctuating trend throughout the study period.

**TABLE 4.9**

**CASH RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Cash / Current liabilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase / Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.0064:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.0112:1 | 0.0048 |
| 2020 | 0.0160:1 | 0.0048 |
| 2021 | 0.0044:1 | -0.0116 |
| 2022 | 0.0221:1 | 0.0177 |

**CHART 4.9**

**CASH RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

From the table it is noted that the cash position of the SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdis satisfactory.

It is found that the cash required to meet out the current liabilities is maintained at a normal level.

**TABLE-4.10**

**CURRENT RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Current Assets / Current liabilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase / Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.94: 1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.72: 1 | -0.22 |
| 2020 | 1.55: 1 | 0.83 |
| 2021 | 1.27: 1 | -0.28 |
| 2022 | 1.62: 1 | 0.35 |

**TABLE-4.10**

**CURRENT RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

This ratio is an indicator of the firm’s commitment to meet its short – term liabilities.

From the table it is clear that the Current Ratio of SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdhas been fluctuating from the starting of the study period, later for last year it has been increasing; hence the Current Ratio is quite satisfactory.

Thus the Current Ratio shows that the company has sufficient funds to meet its short-term obligations.

**TABLE 4.11**

**LIQUIDITY RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Liquid Assets / Current liabilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | RATIO | **Increase / Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.94: 1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.50: 1 | -0.44 |
| 2020 | 1.07: 1 | 0.57 |
| 2021 | 1.03: 1 | -0.04 |
| 2022 | 1.24: 1 | 0.21 |

**CHART 4.11**

**LIQUIDITY RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

This ratio helps the management to measure short-term solvency. The i4eal liquid ratio is 1:1 From the table it is clear that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd liquid ratio is more than the ideal ratio during the starting of the study period and later in 2018 it had reduced slightly, yet for the rest of the period current liabilities were fully secured by liquid assets because the liquid assets were more than the current liabilities and hence the company’s liquidity is satisfactory.

**TABLE 4.12**

**QUICK RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Quick Assets / Quick liabilities

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase / Decrease** |
| 2018 | 0.65:1 |  |
| 2019 | 0.32:1 | -0.33 |
| 2020 | 0.58:1 | 0.26 |
| 2021 | 0.62:1 | 0.04 |
| 2022 | 0.64:1 | 0.02 |

**CHART 4.12**

**QUICK RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

Super Quick Ratio is the healthy measure of the firm’s liquidity position.From the table 3.12 it is noted that the liquidity of SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdhad a steep slope in between during the year 2.09, yet it was able to have a slow increase in the rest of the study period and able to maintain its position.Hence it shows that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdis able to meet its current obligations (liabilities).

**TABLE 4.13**

**WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Sales / Working Capital

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YEAR** | **RATIO** | **Increase / Decrease** |
| 2018 | 12.36: 1 |  |
| 2019 | 17.70: 1 | 5.34 |
| 2020 | 11.55: 1 | -25.15 |
| 2021 | 31.55: 1 | 20.00 |
| 2022 | 5.45: 1 | -26.15 |

**TABLE 4.13**

**WORKING CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

This ratio indicates whether Working Capital has been effectively utilized in making sales or not.

From the table it is noted that Working Capital had some fluctuation in the middle of the study period, yet the company was able to increase it in the later years.

Hence the turnover indicates that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdhad utilized its Working Capital efficiently and the company can also try to work on this to get more effective values.

**TABLE 4.14**

**DEBTORS TURNOVER RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Sales / Sundry Debtors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | RATIO | Increase / Decrease |
| 2018 | 7.84: 1 |  |
| 2019 | 8.54: 1 | 0.70 |
| 2020 | 8.49: 1 | -0.05 |
| 2021 | 3.30: 1 | -5.19 |
| 2022 | 3.26: 1 | -0.04 |

**CHART 4.14**

**Debtors Turnover Ratio**

**Ratio**

**Inference:**

This is one of the techniques employed by the company with regard to the collection of the receivables through effective management of collection policy with the help of factoring services.

From the table it shows that the Debtors’ turnover Ratio had satisfactory increase in the starting of the study period. However, in middle of the study period it had slight fluctuations, the company was able to raise it in the next year.

**TABLE 4.15**

**DEBT COLLECTION PERIOD RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Days in a Month / Sundry Debtors turnover

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | RATIO | Increase / Decrease |
| 2018 | 46.5 |  |
| 2019 | 42.7 | -3.8 |
| 2020 | 81.29 | 39.79 |
| 2021 | 110.6 | 29.31 |
| 2022 | 111.9 | 1.3 |

**CHART 4.15**

**DEBT COLLECTION PERIOD RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

This ratio indicates the extent to which the debts have been collected in time. It gives 0the average debt collection period.

SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltduse this ratio to find out whether their borrowers are paying on time. From the table it is found that throughout the study period the collection period is fluctuating and is within the average.

**TABLE 4.16**

**CASH INTERVAL MEASURE RATIO**

The formula for the ratio is = Current Assets – Avg. Daily Operating Exp.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | RATIO | Increase / Decrease |
| 2018 | 135.14 |  |
| 2019 | 104.27 | -30.89 |
| 2020 | 136.44 | 32.17 |
| 2021 | 144.72 | 8.28 |
| 2022 | 146.13 | 1.41 |

**CHART 4.16**

**CASH INTERVAL MEASURE RATIO**

**Ratio**

**YEAR**

**Inference:**

This ratio examines the firm’s ability to meet its regular cash expenses. The defensive interval measures the time period for which a firm can operate on the basis of present liquid assets without resorting to the next year’s revenue.

This ratio of SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd from the table shows that the company can meet its operating cash requirements within a period of 105 to 146 days without resorting to next year’s income

**CORRELATION ANALYSIS**

**4.17. CASH BANK AND SUNDRY DEBTORS**

**(Rs.Lakhs)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| YEAR | Cash / Bank  (Rs)  X | Sundry Debtors  (Rs)  Y | (x-x) | (x-x)2 | (y-y) | (y-y)2 | XY |
| 2018 | 19.26 | 250.07 | -12.31 | 151 | 2.35 | 5.52 | 28.92 |
| 2019 | 79.10 | 199.10 | 47.53 | 2259 | -48.62 | 2363 | 2310 |
| 2020 | 29.12 | 82.05 | -2.45 | 6.0025 | -165.67 | 27446 | 405 |
| 2021 | 13.87 | 97.42 | -17.7 | 313.29 | -150.3 | 22590 | 2660 |
| 2022 | 16.50 | 609.96 | -15.07 | 227.1 | 362.24 | 131217 | 5458 |
| TOTAL | 157.85 | 1238.6 | 0 | 2956.3 | 0 | 183621.5 | 10861.92 |

**Standard Deviation (σx) =24.31 Standard Deviation (σy) =191**

**r=10861.92/5(24.31)(191) =0.467**

**Source: Secondary data**

**Inference:**

By using the correlation for finding the relation between the cash and Sundry Debtors the researcher, find that there is a Positive correlation between these factors i.e. the value is 0.467.

**SIMPLE REGRESSION**

**4.18. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE AND TOTAL DEBT EQUITY**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | X | Y | ΣXY | X2 |
| 2018 | 0.66 | 1.03 | 0.6798 | 0.4356 |
| 2019 | 0.51 | 1.04 | 0.5304 | 0.2601 |
| 2020 | 0.5 | 1.02 | 0.51 | 0.25 |
| 2021 | 0.57 | 1.01 | 0.5757 | 0.3249 |
| 2022 | 0.46 | 1.02 | 0.4692 | 0.2116 |
|  | 3.92 | 7.28 | 4.0707 | 2.2552 |

X = corporate growth

Y = Total debt equity

Regression = nΣXY - ΣXΣY

nΣX2 - nΣY2

= 7(4.0707) – (3.92) (7.28)

7(2.2552) – (3.92)2

= 28.4949 – 28.5376

15.7864 - 15 .3664

= - 0.0427

0.42

= -0.1017

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Y | \_ \_  Y –Y ; Y = 1.04 |
| 1.3144  1.4488  1.4096  1.3256  1.32  1.3592  1.2976 | 0.2744  0.4088  0.3696  0.2856  0.28  0.3192  0.257 |

\_

Standard Error = Σ (Y – Y)2  / (N – 2)

= 2.1952)2 / ( 7- 2)

= 0.964

= 0.99

**Inference:**

By using the Simple regression analysis for finding the relation between the corporate annual growth rateand total debt equity the researcher, find that there is a positive relation due to regression value 0.99

**CHAPTER -V**

**5.1 FINDINDS**

* The cash management of SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd has been working well in the organization.The Funds from operations of a company has been increased from year by year.The cash from operations has been find that it used as efficient.
* The cash inflow and outflow of cash management statement have a cash balance will be increased 4.2 times when compared to last year balance.
* Current Ratio shows that the company has sufficient funds to meet its short-term obligations. The company’s Liquidity Ratio shows a satisfactory trend.
* Quick Ratio shows that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd Salem is able to meet its current obligations (liabilities).The efficiency of inventory control in SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdshows a satisfactory position..
* The Cash Ratio shows that the cash required to meet out the current liabilities is maintained at a normal level hence, it shows that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdfollows an average policy.
* Interval Measure Ratio shows that the company can meet its operating cash requirements within a period of 105 to 146 days without resorting to next year’s income.The Current Assets to Total Assets Ratio implies that SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdis maintaining a considerable level of Current Assets in proportion to Total Assets.
* The average Cash to Current Assets is maintained at 0.009 times. Hence, it is found that the company had maintained a moderate level of cash in proportion to Current Assets.The average ratio of Inventories to Current Assets is 0.46 times and thus it is found that the investment in inventories.
* The average ratio of Sundry Debtors to Current Assets is 0.67 times. Hence it implies that the credit policy followed by SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltdis moderate.
* The loans and Advances to Current Assets ratio of the company imply that a quarter positions of the Current Assets are kept in for loans and advances, which is considerable.
* The average cash to sales ratio is 0.004 times and which indicates that only 0.4% of sales has been maintained as cash with the business.

**5.2 SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS**

* SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd should try to match their Cash with the sales. In case of surplus Cash, it should be invested either in securities or should be used to repay borrowings.
* The company should try to prepare a proper ageing schedule of debtors. This will help them to reduce the bad debts and speed up collection efforts.
* The company should be prompt in making payments so as to enjoy cash discount opportunities
* The company should determine the optimum cash balance to be kept.
* The company followed an aggressive policy of financing working capital should try to finance 50% of their working capital using long term source and improve their status.
* The current Ratio of 2:1 is considered normally satisfactory. SynapsticsEHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd should try to improve the current ratio. So it should invest large amount in current ratio, in order to maintain liquidity and solvency position of the concern.
* The company should try to follow a matching policy for financing current Assets (i.e.) using both long term and short-term sources of finances.

**5.3 CONCLUSION**

The Cash Management Analysis done on the financial position of the company has provided a clear view on the activities of the company. The use of the ratio analysis, trend analysis, Cash management Statement and other accounting and financial management helped in this study to find out the financial soundness of the company.

This project was very useful for the judgment of the financial status of the company from the management point of view. This evaluation proved a great deal to the management to make a decision on the regulation of the funds to increase the sales and bring profit to the company.

Before I conclude I wish to convey my thankfulness in regard to the training given to me in Synapstics EHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd . It gave me extreme satisfaction and practical knowledge of the financial activities carried out in the company. The kindness, attention, and immense co-operation extended to me buy all the officials in the company made my project easy and comfortable. Really it was a very pleasant experience in Synapstics EHR Technologies Pvt. Ltd

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**BALANCE SHEET OF SYNAPSTICSEHR TECHNOLOGIES PVT. LTD**

**In lakhs**

Top of Form

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Mar '18** | **Mar '19** | **Mar '20** | **Mar '21** | **Mar '22** |
| **Sources Of Funds** | |  |  |  |  |
| **Total Share Capital** | 637.64 | 636.55 | 291.99 | 291.99 | 268.76 |
| **Equity Share Capital** | 572.64 | 571.55 | 191.99 | 191.99 | 168.76 |
| **Share Application Money** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 344.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Preference Share Capital** | 65.00 | 65.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| **Reserves** | -40.34 | 397.11 | 372.29 | 776.25 | 626.34 |
| **Networth** | 597.30 | 1,033.66 | 1,009.04 | 1,068.24 | 895.10 |
| **Secured Loans** | 1,353.94 | 1,280.19 | 931.31 | 720.49 | 401.82 |
| **Unsecured Loans** | 894.18 | 684.30 | 978.36 | 1,122.16 | 1,206.28 |
| **Total Debt** | 2,248.12 | 1,964.49 | 1,909.67 | 1,842.65 | 1,608.10 |
| **Total Liabilities** | 2,845.42 | 2,998.15 | 2,918.71 | 2,910.89 | 2,503.20 |
| **Application Of Funds** | |  |  |  |  |
| **Gross Block** | 1,629.20 | 1,689.57 | 930.59 | 440.13 | 408.91 |
| **Less: Revaluation Reserves** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Less: Accum. Depreciation** | 202.72 | 187.60 | 131.96 | 222.30 | 179.06 |
| **Net Block** | 1,426.48 | 1,501.97 | 798.63 | 217.83 | 229.85 |
| **Capital Work in Progress** | 0.00 | 32.71 | 0.00 | 0.22 | 1.38 |
| **Investments** | 1,533.88 | 1,533.88 | 2,019.00 | 1,969.78 | 1,724.84 |
| **Inventories** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Sundry Debtors** | 609.96 | 97.42 | 82.05 | 199.10 | 250.07 |
| **Cash and Bank Balance** | 16.50 | 13.87 | 29.12 | 79.10 | 19.26 |
| **Total Current Assets** | 626.46 | 111.29 | 111.17 | 278.20 | 269.33 |
| **Loans and Advances** | 902.17 | 823.19 | 638.61 | 774.37 | 594.23 |
| **Fixed Deposits** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.14 | 29.77 | 25.48 |
| **Total CA, Loans & Advances** | 1,528.63 | 934.48 | 760.92 | 1,082.34 | 889.04 |
| **Deferred Credit** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Current Liabilities** | 1,622.96 | 984.85 | 633.37 | 301.46 | 286.35 |
| **Provisions** | 20.61 | 20.04 | 26.47 | 57.82 | 55.56 |
| **Total CL & Provisions** | 1,643.57 | 1,004.89 | 659.84 | 359.28 | 341.91 |
| **Net Current Assets** | -114.94 | -70.41 | 101.08 | 723.06 | 547.13 |
| **Miscellaneous Expenses** | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **Total Assets** | 2,845.42 | 2,998.15 | 2,918.71 | 2,910.89 | 2,503.20 |
| **Contingent Liabilities** | 435.03 | 403.73 | 247.60 | 24.62 | 28.53 |
| **Book Value (Rs)** | 9.30 | 16.95 | 29.39 | 50.43 | 47.11 |