

INTERNSHIP REPORT ON
Ninthmile Constructions Private Limited

Submitted By:

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Submitted To:

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI
In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Under the guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE

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PG DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
ALVA'S INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY
MOODBIDRI (2022-2023)



ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(A Unit of Alva's Education Foundation @ Moodbidri)
Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi
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Accredited by NBA (CSE & ECE)

DATE: 30/01/2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **POOJA B S** bearing USN **4AL21BA056**, is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration program of the Institute (2021-22) affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi.

The Internship report on "**NINETH MILE CONSTRUCTION PRIVATE LIMITED., BANGALORE**" is prepared by her under the guidance of **Mrs. Harshitha V Shetty**, Assistant Professor, PG Department of Business Administration in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

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NINTHMILE

CONSTRUCTIONS

IET/MBA/IO/2021-23/86

Date:22/11/2022

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

It is to certify that Ms. Pooja BS (USN 4AL21BA056), a student of MBA, Alva's Institute Engineering and Technology, Mijar, has successfully completed her internship in our organisation from the period Dated 21 October 2022 to 19 November 2022.

During her internship, she demonstrated very good enthusiasm and utmost dedication while learning concepts and exhibited excellent application skills.

We wish her great success in her completion of her course and all her professional endeavours.

NINTHMILE CONSTRUCTIONS



Proprietor

DECLARATION

I Pooja BS hereby declare that this internship conducted at “**Ninthmile Construction Pvt Ltd**” is study of independent work carried out by me under the guidance of **Mrs.Harshitha Shetty (Assistant Professor)** Alva’s Institute of Engineering and Technology.

I also declare that this Organization study is towards the partial of the university regulation for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi.

I have undergone an Organizational study for a period of four weeks. I further declare Organizational study is based on the original study undertaken by me and not been submitted for the award of any degree from any other University/Institution.

Place:

Signature of student

Date :

USN: 4AL21BA056

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to convey my deep sense of gratitude to my internal guide Asst Prof. Harshitha Shetty, Alva's Institute of Engineering & Technology Department of PG, for having guide me one very aspect right from the beginning of the Organization Study.

I sincerely thank Prof. Priya Sequeira, Head, PG Department of Business Administration for all her support and encouragement to do a meaningful study.

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I express my genuine thanks to all the teaching faculties and the support staff of the PG department of Business Administration, Alva's Institute of Engineering & Technology.

I express my deepest thanks to my parents and family members for their active role in my professional development without which my higher studies would have been just a dream.

Finally, I thank my friends for their valuable suggestions offered to me to complete this study successfully.

Thank you.

Place: Moodbidre

Date:

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Work flow Model	9
Figure 2: McKinsey 7S Framework.....	19
Figure 3: Organizational structure.....	21
Figure 4: Porter's Five Force Model.....	25
Figure 5: SWOT Analysis.....	30
Figure 6-18: Ratio Analysis	36

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	CONTENTS	PAGE NO.
1	Introduction about the organization and Industry	1-5
2	Organization Profile <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Background ii) Nature of Business iii) Vision and Mission iv) Quality Policy v) Workflow Model vi) Product / Service profile vii) Ownership Pattern viii) Achievement / Awards ix) Future Growth and Prospects 	7 8 9-12 13 14 15 16-17
3	McKinsey's 7S framework and Porter's Five Force Model	18-28
4	SWOT Analysis	29-33
5	Analysis of Financial Statements	34-48
6	Learning Experience	49-50

SL NO	CONTENTS	PAGE NO
1.	Liquidity and Solvency Ratio	
	a. Current ratio	36
	b. Quick ratio	37
2.	Debt to Equity Ratio	
	a. Debt equity ratio	38
	b. Long term debt equity ratio	39
3.	Profitability Ratio	
	a. Gross Profit Margin	40
	b. Operating Profit Margin	41
	c. Net Profit Margin	42
4.	Return Ratio	
	a. Return on Net Worth	43
	b. Return on Capital Employed	44
5.	Leverage Ratio/ Long-term Solvency Ratio	
	a. Total debt to capitalization	45
	b. Interest coverage ratio	46
6.	Turnover Ratio	
	a. Asset turnover ratio	47
	b. Inventory turnover ratio	48

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report on internship at “Ninthmile Construction Private Limited” was undertaken with the objective of studying the industry as a whole. The study was conducted for the period of four weeks. The purpose of the study was to understand the objectives and functions of the organization and to know the work culture of the organization.

Providing both pre-construction and construction management services, Ninthmile Construction Pvt Ltd is a full-service general contractor. They have a stable, highly skilled workforce, and generally complete a large portion of the job with their own crews. This includes selective demolition, site work, concrete, masonry, and carpentry. The ability to perform construction work internally enables Ninthmile to quickly respond to the demands of their clients for projects of any size and complexity. They take great satisfaction in their track record for high-caliber workmanship.

The present study is divided into six chapters. The first chapter gives the introduction about the organization study and explains the industry profile. The second chapter deals with company’s profile of the organization. It includes details such as the history of the Organization, nature of the business, vision, mission, kinds of products offered etc. The third chapter deals with the McKinsey’s 7’s framework and Porter’s Five Force model of the organizational effectiveness that suggest the internal factors of the anorganization which needs to be aligned and reinforced for the company to be successful. Porter’s Five Forces Framework is a method for analyzing competition of a business. It draws from industrial organization economics to derive five forces that determine the competitive intensity and, therefore, the attractiveness of an industry in terms of its profitability. The fourth chapter SWOT analysis deals with a study undertaken by an Organization to identify its internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as its external opportunities and threats. Further, chapter five explains the analysis of financial statement where an analysis was made using ratios. It gives an understanding as to how efficiently the company is operating. The sixth chapter deals with the learning experience of the Organization study. The organization study shows a clear picture of how the operation of company takes place. The study helped to cultivate good communication, people skills and to build healthy relationship in corporate life. The study has given good corporate exposure which will be helpful in future careers.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE ORGANISATION AND INDUSTRY

Introduction about industry:

1.1 Introduction to Real Estate and Construction industry:

Construction has always been a contracting industry; there are a tone of little businesses that make up this sector nowadays. One of the greatest sectors in any economy right now is building. It significantly boosts the country's economy and employs a sizable number of people. Construction is a generic term that refers to the art and science of creating organizations, systems, and objects. The creation of roads and other service facilities that become integral components of structures and are necessary for their use, as well as the upkeep and repair of buildings and other immobile structures, are all included in the construction sector. The processes involved in constructing buildings, infrastructure, industrial facilities, and related operations through to the end of their lives are covered by the term "construction" in its most common usage. Building of portable buildings, such as trailers and ships, is not considered construction; nevertheless, structural modifications and alterations are included. It normally begins with planning, funding, design, execution, and construction, as well as covering repairs, maintenance, and improvement work.

Construction: The construction industry comprises of building, alteration, and/or repair. Examples include residential construction, commercial construction, bridge erection, roadway paving, excavations, demolitions, and large-scale painting jobs.

Residential construction refers to the building or renovation dwellings. The vast majority of residential construction jobs are small renovations, such as addition of a room or renovation of a kitchen or bathroom.

Commercial construction includes apartments, office and retail buildings, hotels, schools, public buildings, industrial and manufacturing buildings, highways and bridges, sewers, pipelines, power lines, power plants, and other civil engineering projects.

The construction industry is still trying novel materials and strategies for using metals and synthetic materials in buildings today. Larger, more open structures can be built with less support thanks to lighter, stronger materials. According to some estimates, 40% of current construction projects involve fast-track construction. In the twenty-first century, fast-track building has become more and more common. Each type of construction project requires a unique team to plan, design, construct and maintain the project.

- Building construction which is the process of adding structure to real property.
- Industrial construction processes require highly specialized expertise in planning, cost estimating, design, and construction.
- Infrastructure Construction, also called heavy civil or heavy engineering, includes large public works, dams, bridges, highways, railways, water or wastewater and utility distribution.
- **Real Estate**: This industry refers to all companies engaged in buying, selling, or renting land, buildings or housing. Major types of real estate businesses include appraisal companies, brokerages, development companies, net leasing companies, Lending, property management, real estate marketing, real estate investing, relocation services, and corporate real estate. Within each field, a business may specialize in a particular type of real estate, such as residential, commercial, or industrial property.

Industry Offering Services:

The Real Estate platform provides the customer for planning and managing their talent need with a scalable platform for improve infrastructure service and talent service to the customers. Thus, the industry provide resources keeping in mind the nature of business of the client, in this it provide resources who has experience and Background in Construction Site, Zoning, Industrial Mechanism, Civil Engineering, People working in Power plant, Pipeline, Building Manufacturing, etc. Thus, the industry focus on nature of business of customer with the below Domain:

- Commercial Real Estate and construction
- Residential Real Estate and Construction
- Industrial Real estate and Construction

1.3 Introduction to Ninth mile Construction Private Limited:

NINTHMILE CONSTRUCTIONS Focus on real estate & construction industry Sector includes industries related to development of the structures build and land. This business is well-placed in Bangalore's commercial core. Founded on October 22, 2014, Ninth mile Constructions Private Limited is a non-government organization. It is a privately held, unlisted corporation and falls within the definition of "company limited by shares." Bangalore-based ROC. The most recent annual general meeting (AGM) of Ninth mile Constructions Private Limited took place on September 30, 2017. According to Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the company last updated its financial information on March 31, 2017. (MCA).

Current board members & directors are Kiran Kumar Aleri and Divya Juliana LOBO. Ninth mile Constructions Private Limited is majorly in Construction business from last 8 years and currently, company operations are active. Company is registered in Bangalore (Karnataka) Registrar Office. Ninth mile Constructions Private Limited is an MCA provider company with the industrial and NIC / SIC code of 45202 as per the official records. The company was registered in the year 2014 and its authorized share capital is INR 1,000,000 and paid-up capital is INR 1,000,000. The company's monthly turnover is more than 5 crore.

Ninth mile construction competitive position:

With the reform of the construction industry in the country, the current dry engineering is becoming more and more difficult and the competition is becoming more and more fierce.

Hence the companies like PNC Infratech, Ashoka Build con, J Kumar Infra projects are more focused on increasing their market share in the construction industry both domestically and globally. Ninth mile construction create developments that people are proud to call home.

Whether it's a custom home, townhome, resort cabin or any venture designing, multi family residence, every place is built with the same quality and attention. Ninthmile is a full-service real estate development company led by a gifted group of young, experienced individuals with a wealth of combined expertise in real estate development and other fields. Our broad experience and skillful execution enable us to find, create, sell, and manage complex development projects that are perfect for you and your family.

The projects undertaken by Ninth mile constructions are:

- Malu Platinum City: Malu Platinum City located in Gulbarga is a plotting venture that brings the city a project Inspired by luxury and quality.
- Woods: Wood is in Sarjapur – the IT hub of Bangalore. Mulberry Woods is a specially designed 4-bedroom condominium with an attached landscape garden for every condominium bringing

in green relief from the hustle bustle of city life.

- Meadows: Meadows offers a perfect adobe tucked away amidst the lush green landscape of Devanahalli. This perfectly planned, tranquil neighborhood with 59 villas is a gated community with well-designed amenities to suit ones needs.
- The Cube, RV Road: This Commercial Venture is strategically located in the central business hub of Bangalore. This upcoming 44,0000 square feet total area reflects today's contemporary style of architecture.
- Peepal Tree (upcoming): Ninth Mile brings a unique project "Peepal Tree" in the lap of mother nature at Kanak Pura Road, Bangalore. This plotted venture has been designed and planned carefully considering the natural features of the site.

CHAPTER 2

ORGANISATION PROFILE

2. Background:

Ninth mile Constructions Private Limited is a Private Company incorporated on 2014. It is classified as non-govt company as a Company limited by Shares and is registered at Registrar of Companies, ROC -Bangalore. Its authorized share capital is Rs. 0.1 Cr. and its paid-up capital is Rs. 0.1 Cr. Kiran Kumar Aleri and Divya Juliana Lobo are the board directors, and one of the promoters worked for Ninth mile Construction Company, a Bengaluru-based LLP firm that has been in operation since 2014. They provided integrated construction services for the infrastructure sector.

With the identification number AAO-6253 and a contribution obligation of \$100,000, Ninth Mile Associates LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership that was established on March 25, 2019, in the state of Karnataka. Industrial Activity - Real estate activities make up the majority of the Ninth mile Associates LLP's primary business activity. This LLP firm is registered with 1 partner and 3 designated partners.

The real estate sector is one of the most globally recognized sectors. Real estate sector comprises four sub sectors - housing, retail, hospitality, and commercial. The growth of this sector is well complemented by the growth of the corporate environment and the demand for office space as well as urban and semi-urban accommodations. The construction industry ranks third among the 14 major sectors in terms of direct, indirect and induced effects in all sectors of the economy. Real estate sector in India is expected to reach a market size of US\$ 1 trillion by 2030 from US\$ 120 billion in 2017 and contribute 13 per cent of the country's GDP by 2025. Retail, hospitality and commercial real estate are also growing significantly, providing the much-needed infrastructure for India's growing needs.

Ninth Mile Construction is involved in the development of India's infrastructure through building motorways, including BOT (built operate and transfer projects), airport runways, bridges, flyovers, and other projects. Due to its integrated business model (i.e. in-house design engineering construction operation and management combined with a large equipment bank), the company has now developed into a leading highway development construction and management company. Its enhanced execution capabilities include strengthening its in-house execution team by bringing in designers and engineers with strong technical knowledge, increasing working capital limits, and having a long-established credit profile.

2.1 Nature of business

Ninth mile Construction Company performs construction operations in India. It executes contracts for a range of infrastructure projects, including transportation engineering, residential construction, institutional and commercial development, and specialized industrial construction. Additionally, it completes civil construction projects, piling work, and designs custom homes, townhomes, and vacation cabins.

2.2 Vision, Mission, and quality policy

2.2.1 Vision

We create developments that people are proud to call home. Whether it's a custom home, urban townhome, resort cabin or multi-family residence, every place is built with the same quality and attention to detail so you can love life in your new home.

2.2.2 Mission

To establish ourselves as the industry's premier construction firm, by completing value-added projects to the highest standard in a timely manner, we hope to become our customers' first choice.

2.2.3 Quality policy

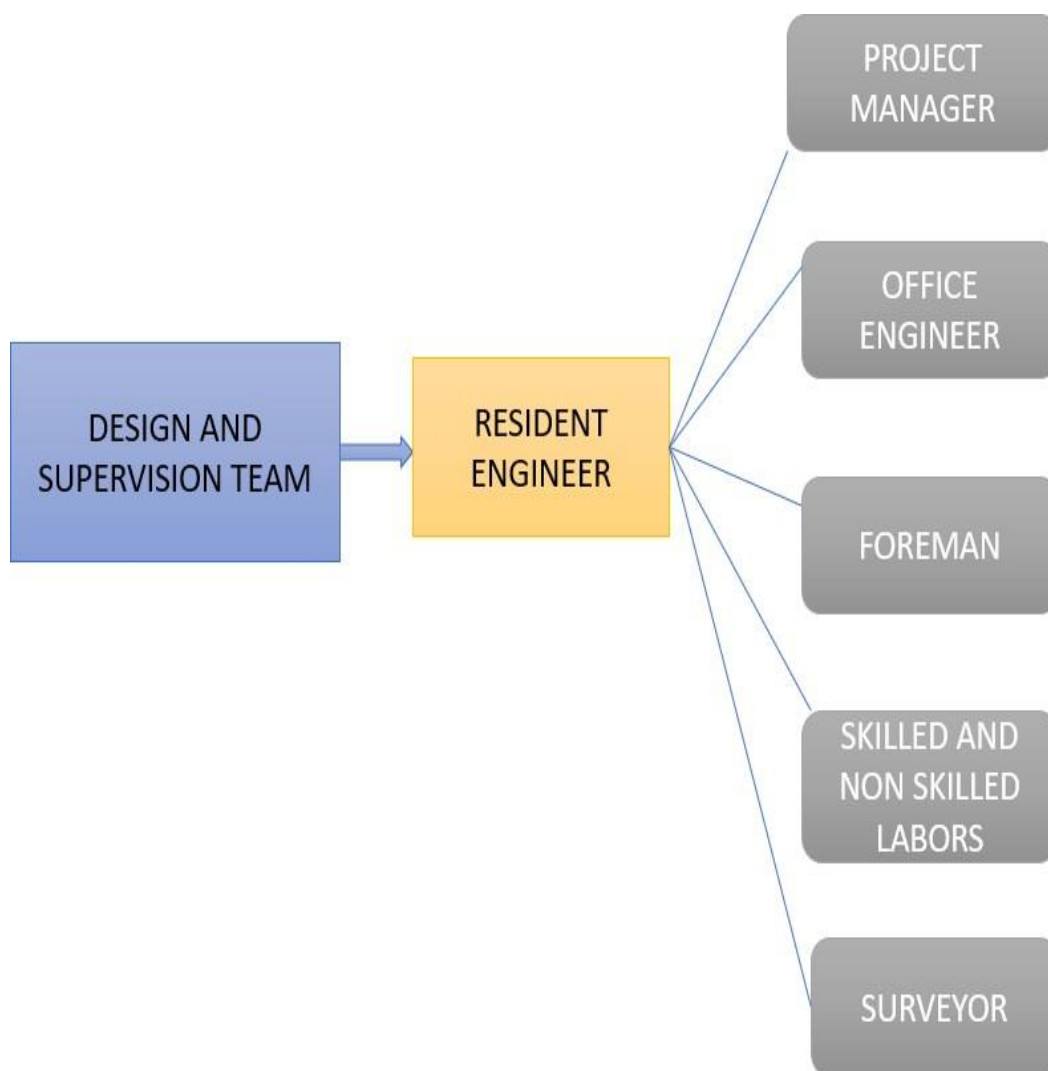
They are committed to become a leading construction and real estate company in the market by providing value added services in quality conscious environment that not only exceeds the expectations of the customers, vendors, employees, and shareholders, but also raises the standards of excellence in industry.

Quality objectives:

- To win major projects and attain premier in the industry.
- To successfully execute projects undertaken.
- Continues development of competence and skill based on Ninthmile human resource

2.3 Work Flow Model

The working flow of the company and the contractor has many advantages in order to work every task closely and to solve problems arise between them. In every work there is a work flow whatever small is the section, the working site of Ninthmile consytruction look like the chart below. As shown in the chart every work was executed based on this flow



1. Design and supervision team:

The team includes structural engineer, architectural engineers, sanitary engineers, electrical engineers and other experienced engineers in other professions. The design and supervision team is a team from the consultant side which guide every work executed in that site and gives supervision for the contractor based on the drawing and the specification (bill of the company).

This team mostly comes to the site when there is a miss understanding on drawings, working techniques, drawing detailing error, and for meeting between the three parties. The team provides continuous service to the project from start to finish, establishing and maintaining the quality and integrity of each design.

2. Resident engineer:

Position is responsible for multiple construction projects or a single project of a large scale requiring multiple disciplines. This includes reviewing design, supervising construction process and scheduling. Starting up process systems / equipment or facilities for turning over to the owners personnel. Supervise field staff and contractors on the site with responsibility for quality construction in accordance with plans and specifications. He / She also responsible for approval of change orders, invoices and payment applications which may include final payment. So, the resident engineer mostly control every work as much as possible in terms of their quality, cost and time. Testing of materials delivered at site and safety.

3. Project manager:

The project manager has so many responsibilities at the site and in our site these positions is accountable for the contractor or the owner and are appointed by the owner of the construction company. The main duty of the manager is Manages the whole site work execution, Makes payment to sub contract workers, Approves material request, Analyses the work processes, Executes sub-contracting agreements, Reviews and checks the reports made by the office engineer.

4. Site engineer:

Site engineer shall be accountable for the following tasks and responsibilities:

- Studying the work plan submitted by the contractor and suggests any modifications. To watch and inspect the construction work and assure that it is done in full accordance with the drawings, technical specifications and bills of quantities.
- Supervising the works on site in accordance with the contract documents and using the template

and procedure established by the consultant.

- Inspecting and testing materials prior to their use at site as per sample approved by the consultant and ensuring removal of rejected material out from site.
- Ensuring the correct implementation of the works according to technical specifications, to designs and quality of materials
- Checking of layout and setting out of buildings with respect to existing structures and site levels.
- Checking and testing of completed works before they are covered by the contractor, taking photos on a regular basis and also on account of defective work.
- Ensuring that health and safety measures are adopted and followed to the full extent. And prepare weekly report and suggest and instruct additional safety measures if needed.
- Maintain a filing system for all site memos and instructions, measured quantities of work and materials on site, reports and other documents and correspondence pertaining to the construction activities and
- Maintain a site order book to be made available for the consultants and senior officers to write comments or defects in construction noticed during site visits and carrying out compliance at site.

5. Foreman:

A foreman is the worker or tradesman who is in charge of a construction crew and is a skilled supervisor who is responsible to work side by side with the project manager, property owner, and other construction design engineers in order to complete a project in a given time limit. His job is to employ the suitable workers on the various tasks to complete the job, and supervise all phases of the construction project from start to end or supervise only a portion of the building process. Normally the foreman is a construction worker with many years of experience in a particular trade who is charged with organizing the overall construction of a particular project.

Typically the foreman is a person with specialist knowledge of a given trade who has moved into the position and is now focused on an overall management of all trades rather than any particular specialized group. A good foreman is the keystone of their projects since they control every work

more closely than the others like project manager, site engineer etc. the Forman also have a duty of motivating workers and choosing good workers for every aspects of work.

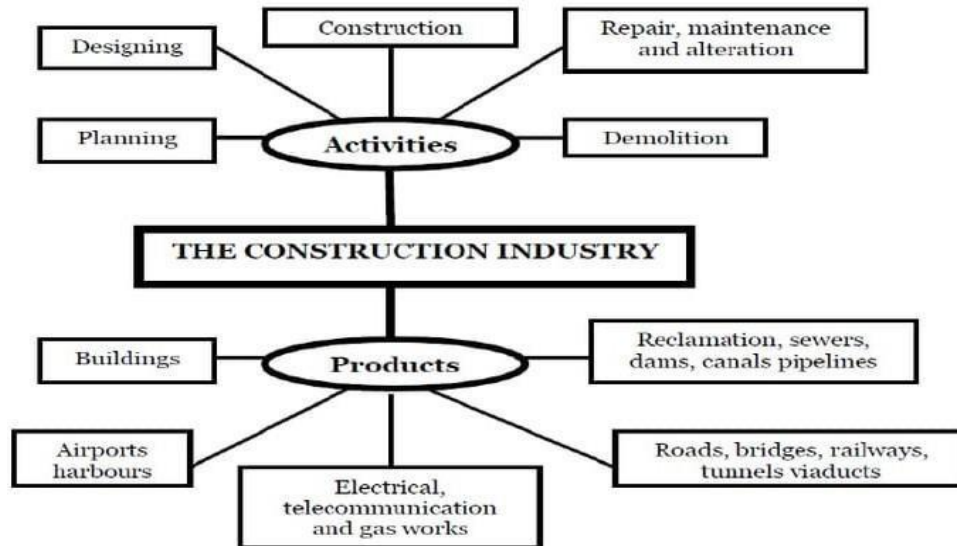
6. Surveyor:

In any construction a surveyor is mandatory so, in our site the surveyor works starting from setting out to checking verticality, keeping the natural level of the building, checking elevation of columns.

7. Skilled and non-skilled persons:

This group includes masons, carpenter, bar benders and the daily laborers. In our country workers of such group are appointed only by experience these have its own advantage on the constriction. They work everything as they ordered by withier the Forman or the site engineer.

2.4 Product/ Service profile:



PRODUCTS:

- Residential Building.
- Institutional and Commercial Building.
- Specialized Industrial Construction.
- Infrastructure and Heavy Construction.

SERVICES:

- Engineering and Architectural design
- Civil / structural design, maintenance management
- Contract administration
- Tender documents preparation
- Bid evaluation
- Recourses surveys

- Technical feasibility
- Construction management and supervision

2.5 Ownership pattern

The company has 2 directors and no reported key management personnel. The longest serving director currently on board is Kiran Kumar Aleri has been on the board for more than 8 years. The most recently appointed director is Divyajuliana Lobo, who was appointed on 11 July 2015.

Kiran Kumar Aleri has the largest number of other directorships with a seat at a total of 5 companies. In total, the company is connected to 4 other companies through its directors. Kiran Kumar Aleri, director with Sukshetra granites private limited, is registered with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). He is an Indian staying in Bangalore.

Divyajuliana Lobo, director with Ninth mile constructions private limited, is registered with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), bearing DIN 07235748. She is an Indian staying in Bangalore, Karnataka, India. Divyajuliana Lobo is currently associated with Ninthmile Constructions Private Limited appointed as Director and the paid-up capital of ₹1,000,000.00

2.5 Awards and Achievements:

- Construction Week Awards - 2016

Ninthmile Constructions Pvt Ltd, was honoured during the Construction Week Awards – 2016 and has been awarded for Infrastructure Company of The Year – 2016.

- Innovations in CSR Practices

Ninthmile Constructions Pvt Ltd Awarded for “Innovations in CSR Practices” by ET Now Presents CSR Leadership Awards -2018.

- Award in service sector for excellence in workplace safety.

Ninth mile construction is approved by RERA Karnataka Real Estate Regulatory Authority. The company is a startup construction industry where it has undertaken various projects which is successfully completed.

The projects are:

- Malu Platinum City: Malu Platinum City located in Gulbarga is a plotting venture that brings the city a project Inspired by luxury and quality.
- Woods: Wood is in Sarjapur – the IT hub of Bangalore. Mulberry Woods is a specially designed 4-bedroom condominium with an attached landscape garden for every condominium bringing in green relief from the hustle bustle of city life.
- Meadows: Meadows offers a perfect adobe tucked away amidst the lush green landscape of Devanahalli. This perfectly planned, tranquil neighborhood with 59 villas is a gated community with well-designed amenities to suit ones needs.
- The Cube, RV Road: This Commercial Venture is strategically located in the central business hub of Bangalore. This upcoming 44,0000 square feet total area reflects today’s contemporary style of architecture.
- Peepal Tree (upcoming): Ninth Mile brings a unique project “Peepal Tree” in the lap of mothernature at Kanak Pura Road, Bangalore. This plotted venture has been designed and planned carefully considering the natural features of the site.

2.6 Future growth and prospects:

Future Prospects of the Real Estate Sector in India Overview Introduction Meaning and Definition Prospects of the Real State Sector Challenges Ahead The GST regime and RERA regulations Introduction Real estate sector has been considered as a vital productive driver for economic growth. Real estate sector has been considered as a vital productive driver for economic growth. The Indian real estate market was highly unorganized and fragmented with several issues during the early 1990s. There was no institutional funding support to Indian real estate developers. The sector was grappled with the absence of world class developers, lack of consumer demand, unavailability of easy financial options and lack of transparency in the market.

Indian real estate sector witnessed tremendous improvement in the new era of globalization and liberalization. The business opportunities improved along with economic fundamentals. This, in turn, led to increased demand for real estate in retail, hospitality and entertainment industries, economic and social infrastructure and IT-enabled services. The concept of 'sustainable development' is getting priority in all walks of life, and the real estate sector is not an exception. Nowadays sustainability, green design and renewable energy are the major themes and concepts became an integral part of real estate system.

Challenges Ahead:

Property investment in India involves a lot of risks such as business risk, financial risk, technical risk, liquidity risk, regulatory risk, inflation risk and interest rate risk. Indian realty sector is characterized by liquidity risk, that is, investors are struggling to find an appropriate investment product. Property market transparency is very low in India. There are also several regulatory risks related to property ownership, transfer, capital repatriation etc. Real estate market often fails in informational efficiency and market transparency, especially in developing countries like India. Some of the main reasons for this informational inefficiency are decentralized markets, liquidity constraints and high transactions costs. The lack of liquidity and the upward pressure of pricing remains the main concern within the market.

The way forward for the real estate sector:

- The residential real estate segment has found a firm ground.
- Foreign investments will lead the way

- The demand for co-working spaces will uptick.
- The Ninth mile construction industry is starting to evolve. Changing the technological environment and evolving business models will bring about a major disruption in the construction industry.
- Buying new machinery, any get more and unique projects and giving competition is the main area to focus on growing construction business.
- Digitization will be driven by technologies. The industry will see a shift toward automation, with safety being one of the major challenges for the construction industry.
- Increasing the share price in the future.
- Undertake new projects to increase the profitability by providing a services with reasonable price.
- To ensure total client satisfaction during the process and to construct and finish projects in the allocated time in order to lead the sector by supplying clients with high-quality building at a fair cost in order to gain their trust and ensure profitability.
- Construction is an intensely competitive industry, with companies ranging in size from less than ten employees to over tens of thousands of employees.

CHAPTER 3

MCKINSEY's 7S FRAMEWORK AND PORTER's FIVE FORCE MODEL

3.1 McKinsey's 7's model

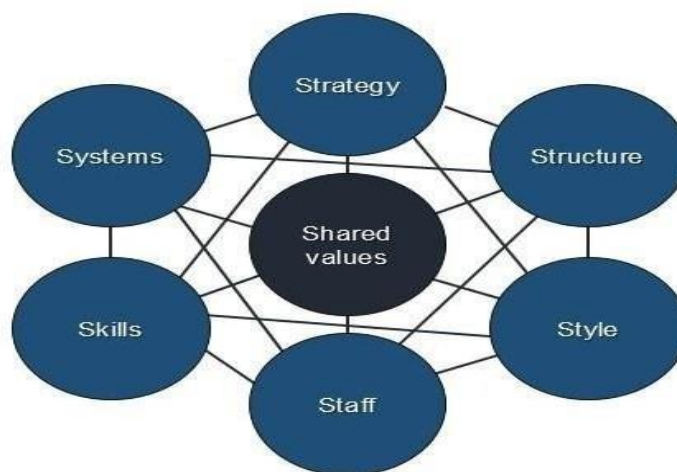
Origin of the 7's Framework

The 7's structure was first referenced in "The craft of Japanese Management" by Tom Peter and Robert Wathne in 1981. The 7's structure of McKinsey's is an administration model that depicts seven variables to compose an organization in a comprehensive and compelling manner. Together these components decide the manner by which a company works. The board ought to believe each of the seven of these elements to make certain of the effective usage of a methodology for huge or little associations. They are largely reliant so in the event that you neglect to give legitimate consideration to one of them, this may influence all others too. On head of that, the overall significance of each factor may differ after some time.

The 7's model can be utilized in a wide assortment of circumstance where an arrangement viewpoint is valuable, for instance, help to Improve the exhibition of an organization.

- Examine the presumable impacts of future changes inside an organization.
- Align offices and cycles during a merger or securing.
- Determine how best to actualize a proposed methodology.

McKinsey's 7's model



Ninthmile construction with respect to 7's Model:

3.1.1 Strategy

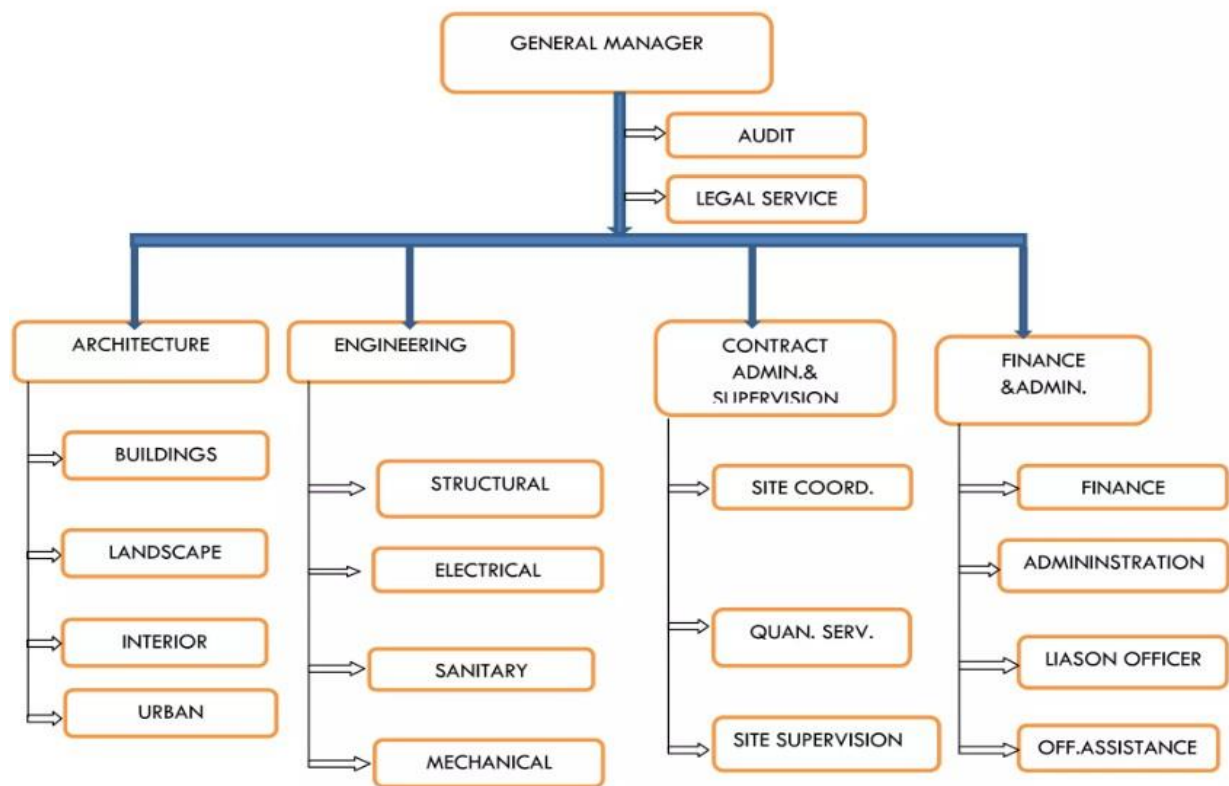
Strategy is the ability of a company to create a plan of action that will ensure for the company a competitive advantage over the competitor companies on the market. To obtain a position in the market that is unbitable by the competitors, the company needs to proceed with a strategy that will offer a competitive advantage.

- Deliver high quality projects.
- Keep construction project on time and within the budget.
- Smart Goals are set with short and long term deadlines in accordance with the business strategy.
- Ninthmile Construction Company strategy also takes into consideration the competitive pressures and activities of competitors.

3.1.2 Structure

The organizational structure at Ninthmile Construction Company is flatter, and it is backed by organizations that are forward-thinking and always learning. Employees feel more comfortable and confident and have greater access to information when there are fewer managerial levels between them and more access to senior management and leadership. Ninthmile is following a hierarchal structure that follows a standardized procedure being very little space for improvisation or innovation. This ensures that the employees from different departments positioned horizontally in the organization, can communicate and this is facilitating sharing knowledge and information between departments.

Organizational structure of Ninth mile construction



3.1.3 Style

Ninthmile Construction Company has a participative leadership style. Through a participative leadership style, Ninthmile Construction Company is able to engage and involve its employees in decision-making processes and managerial decisions. This also allows the leadership to regularly interact with the employees and different managerial groups to identify any potential conflicts for resolution, as well as for feedback regarding strategic tactics and operations. Through its participative leadership, Ninthmile Construction Company is able to enhance employee motivation, and increase organizational commitment and ownership amongst employees as well as other stakeholders.

3.1.4 Staff

Ninthmile Construction Company has a sufficient number of employees employed across its global operations. Employees for different job roles and positions are hired internally as well as externally depending on the urgency and the skill levels required. Based on this, it is seen that Ninthmile Construction Company has employees who are skilled as per the requirements of their job roles and positions. All employees are given in house training to familiarize themselves with the company and its values. Number of employees: Ninthmile Construction Company has employed a large number of employees where around 100 are staff workers excluding labors.

3.1.5 Skills

The genuine aptitudes and abilities of the representatives working for the organization. The construction industry has a diverse array of careers aspiring employees might pursue.

- **Physical skills:** The construction occupations require physical exertion. People who work in the construction industry frequently have to lift big objects and stand for extended periods of time.
- **Safety procedures and PPE:** Understanding best practises for safety and personal protective equipment is one of the most crucial abilities that one can have on any construction site (PPE). Given that safety training is a major priority for most construction companies, this helps you avoid injuries and benefits your employer.
- **Design skills:** Here are some design skills you might need as a construction worker, Building codes, Measurements, Developing blueprints, Environmental regulations, Safe worksite development.
- **Communication skills:** It is possible to work more effectively if we know how to interact with co-workers, managers, and any direct reports. Additionally, having effective communication skills can increase professional productivity and enjoyment.
- **Technology skills:** Most modern construction projects need the use of technology, so many construction firms look for candidates who have these skills. Try to become familiar with the types of software and technological equipment that are most frequently utilised in your particular construction field.

3.1.6 Systems

Ninthmile Construction Company has defined and well-demarcated systems in place to ensure that the business operations are managed effectively and that there are no conflicts or disputes.

- **Better Planning and Budgeting:** Commercial businesses must have access to the relevant data at the appropriate moment. This will make it easier to evaluate the project's subcontractors. The precise facts and analysis aid in assessing a possible partner's dependability. To transport all the necessary materials, construction companies work together with numerous other businesses.
- **Improved Tracking and Organization of Projects:** Along with knowledge of the design and construction process, management of construction projects necessitates knowledge of contemporary management practices. The goals and limitations of construction projects are very particular, and they also have time constraints that must be met.
- **Risk Mitigation:** The safety of construction site employees is greatly improved by analytics. Wearable technology and electronic sensors are now being incorporated into smart clothes worn on construction sites. They send pictures and data to major databases. Some smart clothing has automatic time logging capabilities.
- **Tracking Assets and Inventories:** Information systems play a role in tracking assets and inventory. This way, the company can remotely supervise the real-time performance of these machines on the site. This prevents misuse of these machines and helps you generate predictive capability data that will help you maximize the value of your assets.
- **Cost Analysis:** Even with the industry boom, few construction companies can make profits. This is because businesses cannot evaluate their project expenditure due to difficulty collecting accurate historical data on every aspect of a project.

3.1.7 Shared Values

These are the core values of the company that are evidenced in the corporate culture and the general work ethic. It is essential that the company operate in a manner consistent with values, in compliance with ethical principles, and the law. Unparalleled customer satisfaction and a spirit of challenge as well as change are core components of the Ninthmile constructions.

The basic core values are:

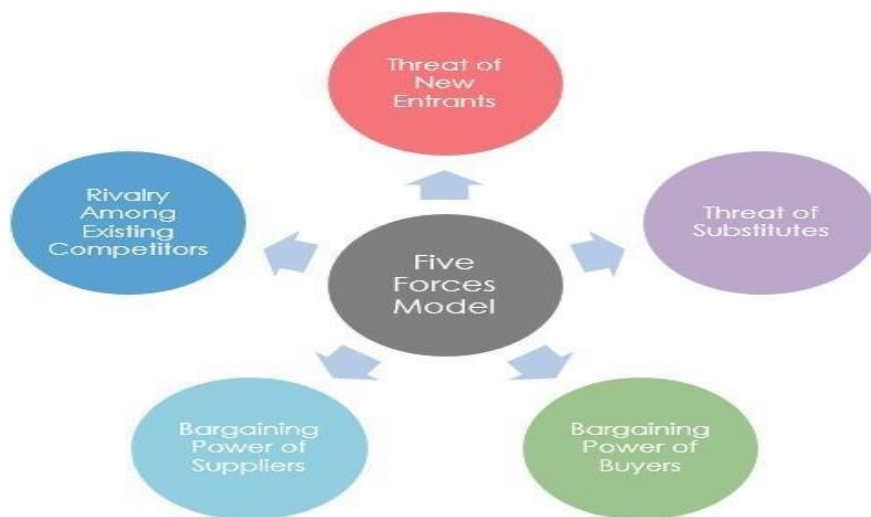
- **Clients services:** They add value to clients project through innovative solutions. Consistency and knowledge in dealing with clients has contributed to fulfillment and corporate success.
- **Excellence:** They are resilient and persistent in taking on challenging goal and setting higher performance benchmarks that helps them to excel in every way that is meaning full to clients, employees and vendors.
- **Quality:** They are driven to attend to clients concern responsively towards delivering commitments.
- **Employees:** The company pursues business opportunities that will enable them to be competitive by empowering employees to take on initiative and at the same time promote ownership of responsibilities and accountabilities to results and performance.

3.2 PORTERS FIVE FORCE MODEL:

The five forces identified by Porter that influence corporate strategy are competition in the industry, Potential of new entrants into the industry, Power of suppliers, Power of customers, and threat of substitute products. Its ultimate purpose is to explain how profits may be sustained in the face of negotiation and direct and indirect competition. Evaluating the five forces can assist businesses in anticipating competition adjustments, influencing the evolution of industry structure, and identifying more advantageous strategic positions.

3.2.1 Key take away

- Porter's Five Forces is a framework for analyzing a company's competitive environment.
- The number and power of a company's competitive rivals, potential new market entrants, suppliers, customers, and substitute products influence a company's profitability.
- Analyzing these elements can be used to guide business strategy to increase competitive advantage.



Porter's Five Forces

3.2.2 Understanding Porter's Five Forces:

Porter's Five Forces Framework is a method of analysing the operating environment of a competition of a business. It draws from industrial organization (IO) economics to derive five forces that determine the competitive intensity and, therefore, the attractiveness (or lack thereof) of an industry in terms of its profitability. An "unattractive" industry is one in which the effect of these five forces reduces overall profitability. The most unattractive industry would be one approaching "pure competition", in which available profits for all firms are driven to normal profit levels. The five-forces perspective is associated with its originator, Michael E. Porter of Harvard University. This framework was first published in Harvard Business Review in 1979.

These powers are:

- Competition in the business
- Potential of new participants into the business
- Power of providers
- Power of clients
- The danger of substitute items

Threats of New Entrants:

New players in the heavy construction market bring innovation and new methods of doing things, and they put pressure on Ninthmile Construction Company by lowering prices, cutting expenses, and offering consumers new value propositions. To maintain its advantage over competitors, Ninthmile Construction Company must handle all of these issues and erect strong barriers.

- Customers are not very loyal, the lowest bid always wins.
- Low switching costs as new projects means new consultants, contractors and suppliers.
- Capital requirements for property development are high.

Bargaining Power of Suppliers:

Almost every business in the heavy construction sector purchases its raw materials from different vendors. The margins Ninthmile Construction Company, can make in the market may be reduced by suppliers with a dominating position. Strong industrial goods suppliers utilise their negotiation position to get higher pricing from heavy construction industry companies. Higher supplier negotiating power has a negative overall effect on heavy construction profitability.

- By creating a productive supply chain with a variety of vendors.
- By experimenting with product designs using various materials, a corporation can switch to another if the price of one raw material increases.

Bargaining Power of Buyers:

The majority of buyers have high standards. They want to spend as little money as they can while still purchasing the greatest products. Over time, this put pressure on Ninthmile Construction Company profitability. Customers of Ninthmile Construction Company have greater bargaining power and are better able to demand rising discounts and offers as their client base becomes more exclusive and powerful.

- Construction developers have a high quality of information for decision making
- There are few developers and construction clients compared to the many service providers available to deliver project
- There has been a decline in the developers and client's demand for construction projects
- Developers and clients have the ability to postpone projects until a later stage when they can secure lower costs of building

Threats of Substitute Products or Services:

Profitability of an industry is harmed when a new good or service addresses a comparable client need in a different way. As an alternative to storage hardware drives, consider services like Dropbox and Google Drive. A substitute product or service poses a significant threat if its value proposition is significantly distinct from that of the market's current offerings.

- New and emerging innovative methods and processes within construction industry.
- By being service oriented rather than just product oriented.
- By understanding the core need of the customer rather than what the customer is buying.
- By increasing the switching cost for the customers.

Rivalry among the Existing Competitors:

Price reductions and a decline in the overall profitability of the sector will result from fierce competition among the current participants in a market. In the highly competitive Heavy Construction sector, Ninthmile Construction Company, operates. On the overall long-term profitability of the firm, this competition is detrimental.

- By building a sustainable differentiation
- By building scale so that it can compete better
- Collaborating with competitors to increase the market size rather than just competing for small market.

CHAPTER 4

SWOT ANALYSIS

4.1 SWOT Analysis:

SWOT represents Qualities, Shortcomings, Openings, and Dangers, thus a SWOT Examination is a strategy for surveying these four parts of your business. You can utilize SWOT Examination to capitalize on what you have, to your association's best preferred position. Also, you can decrease the odds of disappointment, by understanding what you're missing, and wiping out dangers that would somehow get you unprepared. Even better, you can begin to create a technique that recognizes you from your rivals, thus contend effectively in your market.



4.1.1 Strengths in the SWOT Analysis of Ninthmile Construction:

As one of the real estate companies in its sector, Ninthmile Construction Company possesses a number of advantages that enable it to succeed in the marketplace.

- **Strong Free Cash Flow:** The company has access to resources through its strong free cash flow, allowing it to expand into new ventures.
- **Good ROI:** By generating new revenue streams, it is relatively successful in new projects and offers a high return on capital investments.
- **Strong Brand Portfolio:** Ninthmile has made investments over the years to develop a strong brand portfolio. If a company wants to diversify into new product categories, this brand portfolio can be quite helpful.

- **Outstanding Performance in New Markets:** Ninthmile has acquired the necessary experience to successfully enter new markets. The expansion has aided businesses in diversifying their business cycle risks in the markets where they compete and generating new revenue streams.
- **High-Skilled Work:** Highly trained workforce made possible by effective education and training initiatives. By pouring a lot of money into employee training and development, Ninthmile not only produce highly skilled workers, but also inspire them to work harder.
- Delivering at the respected time.
- High level of customer satisfaction.

4.1.2 Weakness in the SWOT Analysis of Ninthmile Construction:

Weakness are the areas where Ninthmile Construction Company can improve upon. Strategy is about making choices and weakness are the areas where a firm can improve using SWOT analysis and build on its competitive advantage and strategic positioning.

- **More Investment is Needed in New Technologies:** Ninth mile's overall integrating procedures demand more money to be spent on technology due to the size of the expansion and the several geographic areas in which the company will operate. The company's vision is not in line with the current technology investments.
- **Financial Planning is Not Being Performed Properly and Efficiently:** A corporation may utilize its cash more effectively than it is currently doing, according to the liquid asset ratio and liquidity ratio.
- **High Labour Outflow:** Ninthmile must spend a lot more money on staff training and development than its rivals since it has greater dropout rates than other businesses in the sector.
- **High Competition:** The company has to raise more money to invest in the channel because the daily stock is high when compared to its rivals. This might have an impact on Ninth mile's long-term expansion.
- Poor decisions regarding project management
- When compared to major competitors, the company has a fairly small online presence.

4.1.3 Opportunities in the SWOT Analysis of Ninthmile Construction:

Opportunities are potential areas for companies to focus on to improve results, increase sales, and ultimately profit.

- **New Environmental Policy:** New possibilities will level the playing field for all participants in the sector. This is a fantastic chance for Ninthmile to understand the advantages of emerging technology and can expand its operations globally.
- **New Customers Through Online Channels:** The business has recently made significant financial investments in its web platform. With this investment, Ninthmile now has access to a new sales channel. Companies will be able to take advantage of this potential over the next years by using big data analytics to better understand their customers and cater to their demands.
- **Open New Markets Through Government Agreements:** Ninthmile has potential to join freshly established markets thanks to new technology standards and government free trade agreements.
- **Geographic growth and the acquisition of smaller competitors can attract new clients.**
- **High growth in real estate.**

4.1.4 Threats in the SWOT Analysis of Ninthmile Construction:

Threats aren't always controllable. The threats for any business can be factors which can negatively impact its business. Some factors like increased competitor activity, changing government policies, alternate products or services etc. can be threats.

- **Competition.**
- **New technologies developed by the competitor could be a serious threat to the industry in medium to long term future.**
- **All the competitors are started to go for new strategies.**
- **Economic slowdown.**
- **Commodity Intense price risk, scarcity of materials.**
- **Cash flow / liquidity.**
- **Business Interruption.**
- **Workforce shortage.**
- **Pandemic risk / health crises.**

If they clearly understand and identify their strength, weakness, opportunities and threats then they can automatically improve their growth in the market and have a good image among the customer mind.

CHAPTER 5
ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5.1 Financial Statement Analysis

Financial statements are records that provide an information to the describes the financial health of the company. It helps in the evaluation of company's prospects and risks for the purpose of making business decisions. The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and changes in a financial position of an enterprise that is useful to wide range of users in making economic decisions.

Financial statements should be clear, significant, consistent and comparable. They give an accurate picture of company's condition and operating results in a condensed form. Reported assets, liabilities and equity are directly related to an organization's financial position whereas reported income and expenses are directly related to organization's financial performance.

Analysis and interpretation of financial statements help in determining the liquidity position, long term solvency, financial viability, profitability and soundness of a firm. There are four basic types of financial statements: balance sheet, income statements, cash flow statements and statement of apportionment of earnings. Thus, analysis of financial statements refers to treatment of information contain n financial statement in a way so as to afford a full diagnosis of the profitably and financial position of the firm concern. An attempt has been carried out in this project to analyze and interpret the financial statements of Ninthmile constructions.

5.2 Ratio Analysis:

Ratio analysis is a quantitative strategy for picking up knowledge into an organization's liquidity, operational effectiveness, and productivity by contemplating its budget summaries, for example, the monetary record and salary explanation. Ratio Analysis is a foundation of essential value investigation.

Ratio analysis is the compares line-item data from the organization financial statement to reveal insight regarding profitability, liquidity, operational efficiency, and solvency. Ratio analysis can mark how the organization is performing during the year and also help in analyzing historical data for within the same industry or sectors. While ratio offers useful insight in to a company, they should be pared with other metrics, to obtain a border picture of a organization financial health in the overall industry.

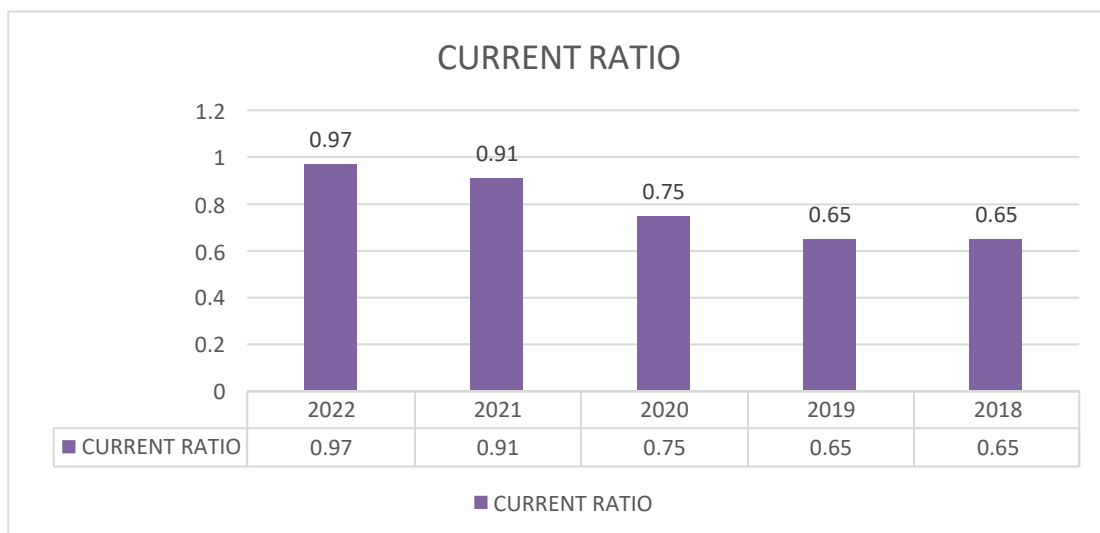
5.2.1 Showing the Liquidity Ratio of Ninthmile Constructions

A liquidity ratio is a type of financial ratio used to determine a company's ability to pay its short-term debt obligation. The main two types of liquidity ratio:

1. Current ratio: The current ratio, also known as the working capital ratio, measures the capability of a business to meet its short-term obligations that are due within a year. The ratio considers the weight of total current assets versus total current liabilities. It indicates the financial health of a company and how it can maximize the liquidity of its current assets to settle debt and payables. The Current Ratio formula (below) can be used to easily measure a company's liquidity.

Current ratio: Current assets / Current liabilities

Ratio	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Current Ratio	0.97	0.91	0.75	0.65	0.65

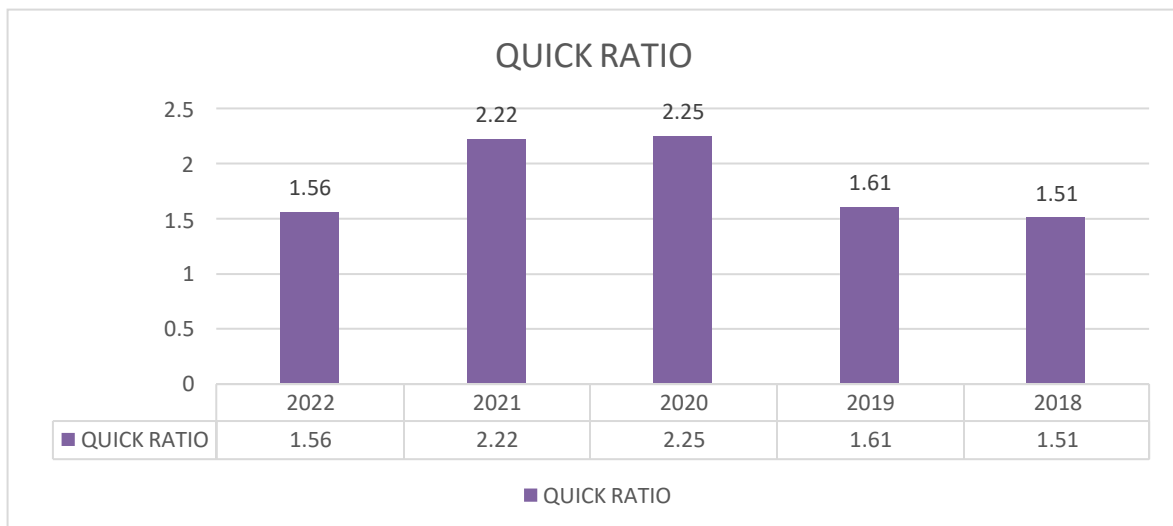


Interpretation: The ideal current ratio is 1.1 and when we see Ninthmile Constructions Pvt Ltd it has increased in the present year 2021 from 0.91 to 0.97, hence the company is having a good liquidity position but in the previous years, the company is having a poor liquidity position which is not good liquidity position for the company.

2.Quick Ratio: The quick ratio, also referred to as the acid-test ratio, is considered a liquidity ratio. The quick ratio definition is simple: it calculates and measures the ability of your company to pay its current liabilities and debts

Quick ratio: (cash + accounts receivable +marketable securities) / current liability

Ratio	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Quick Ratio	1.56	2.22	2.25	1.61	1.51

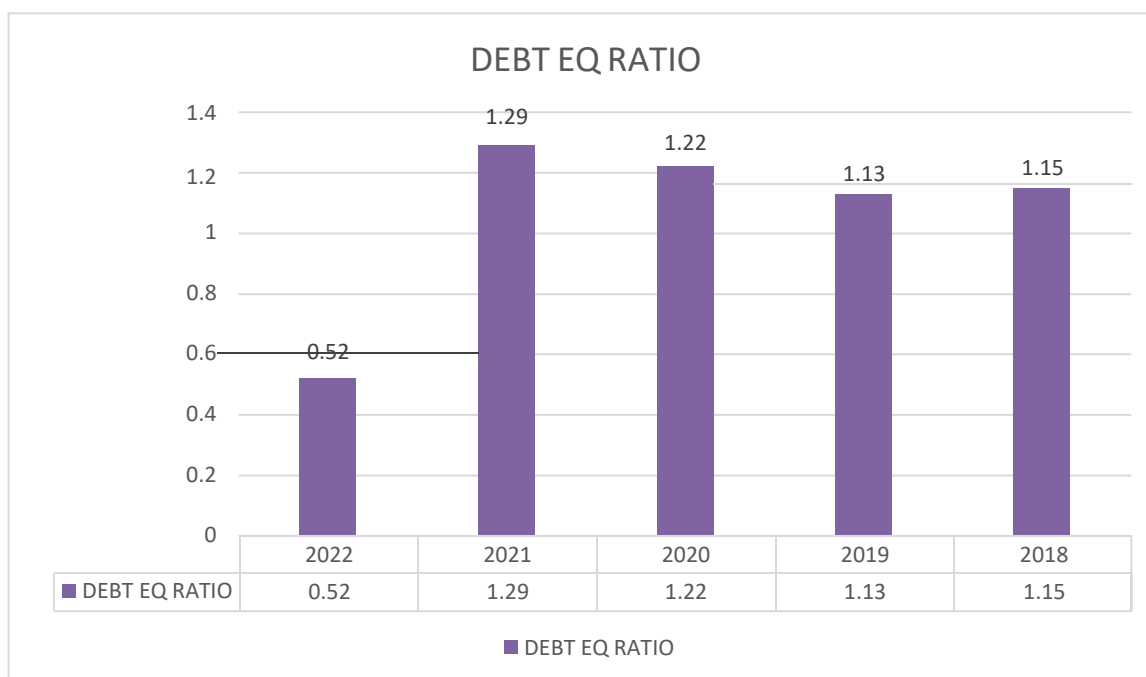


Interpretation: The quick ratio (also known as the acid-test ratio) is a financial metric used to measure a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations using only its most liquid assets. The ratio indicates the proportion of a company's current assets that are readily available to pay off its current liabilities. A higher quick ratio indicates that a company is more financially stable, as it has a larger proportion of liquid assets to pay off its short-term obligations, while a lower ratio indicates that a company may have trouble meeting its short-term obligations if faced with financial difficulties. The values provided in the table indicate that the company's quick ratio decreased from 2.22 in 2021 to 1.56 in 2022.

5.2.2 Showing the Debt to Equity Ratio of Ninthmile Constructions

1. Debt Equity Ratio: The debt-to-equity ratio measures your company's total debt relative to the amount originally invested by the owners and the earnings that have been retained over time.

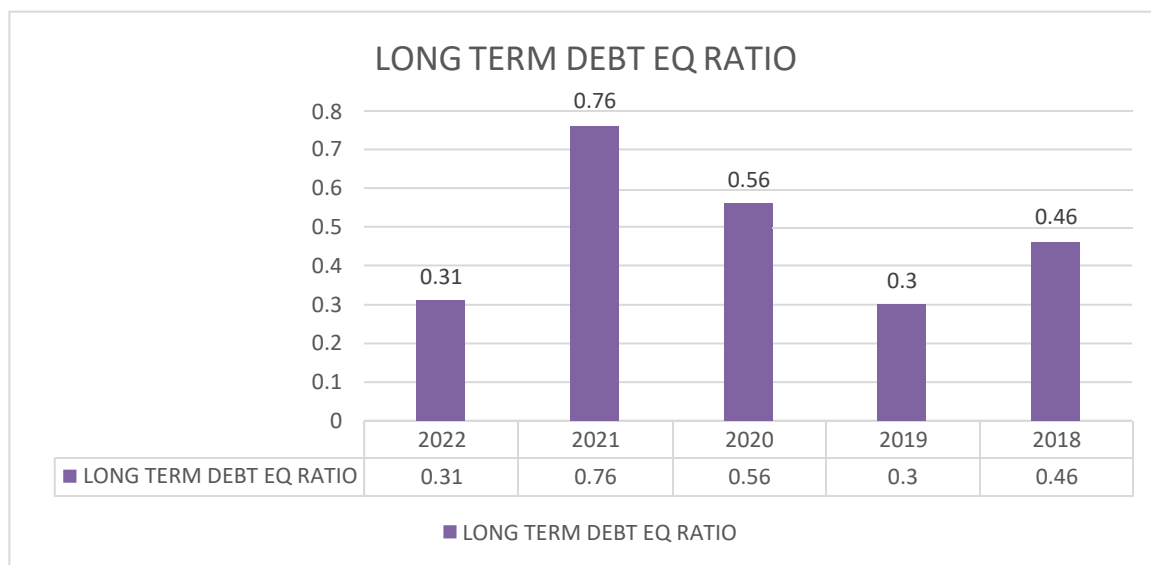
Ratio	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Debt equity ratio	0.52	1.29	1.22	1.13	1.15



Interpretation: The ideal Debt Equity Ratio is said to be around 0.5 in the financial terms if we see Ninthmile Constructions, we are able to see a decreasing trend in the debt and company stand at 0.52 in the Debt equity, hence it shows a good financial position of the company. The ratio higher is usually considered risky. The previous years of the company has more debt equity ratio which shows the company had more debt than equity.

2. Long Term Debt Equity Ratio: The long-term debt to equity ratio shows how much of a business' assets are financed by long-term financial obligations, such as loans. To calculate long-term debt to equity ratio, divide long-term debt by shareholders' equity. As we covered above, shareholders' equity is total assets minus total liabilities.

Ratio	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Long term debt equity ratio	0.31	0.76	0.56	0.30	0.46



Interpretation: The long-term debt to equity ratio is a financial metric used to measure a company's financial leverage. The ratio indicates the proportion of a company's equity and debt used to finance its assets. A lower ratio indicates lower financial risk, as a greater proportion of equity is used to finance the company's assets, while a higher ratio indicates a greater dependence on debt financing and higher financial risk. The values provided in the table indicate that the company's long-term debt to equity ratio decreased from 0.76 in 2021 to 0.31 in 2022, indicating a reduced dependence on debt financing. The trend shows that the ratio has generally decreased over the last five years.

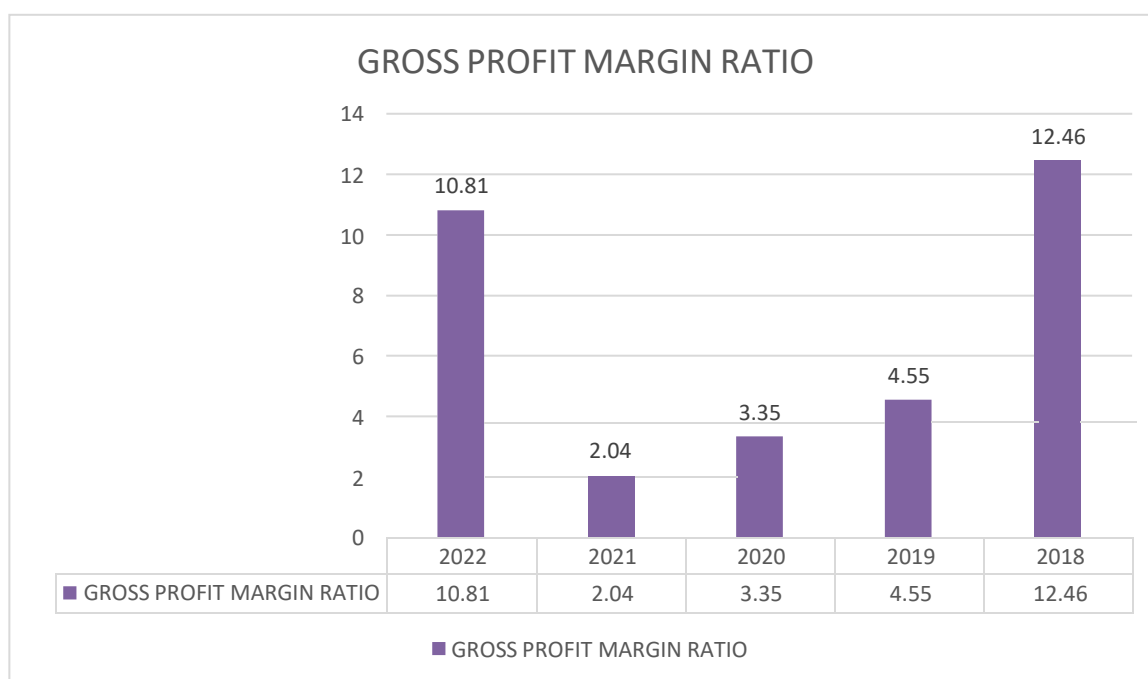
5.2.3 Profitability Ratio:

Profitability ratios indicate how efficiently a company generates profit and value for shareholders.

- 1. Gross profit margin ratio:** The gross profit margin ratio shows the percentage of sales revenue a company keeps after it covers all direct costs associated with running the business. Gross profit margin is calculated by subtracting direct expenses from net revenue, dividing the result by net revenue and multiplying by 100%.

$$\text{Gross profit margin ratio: } (\text{Revenue} - \text{Cost of Goods Sold}) / \text{Revenue} \times 100$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Gross Profit Margin (%)	10.81	2.04	3.35	4.55	12.46

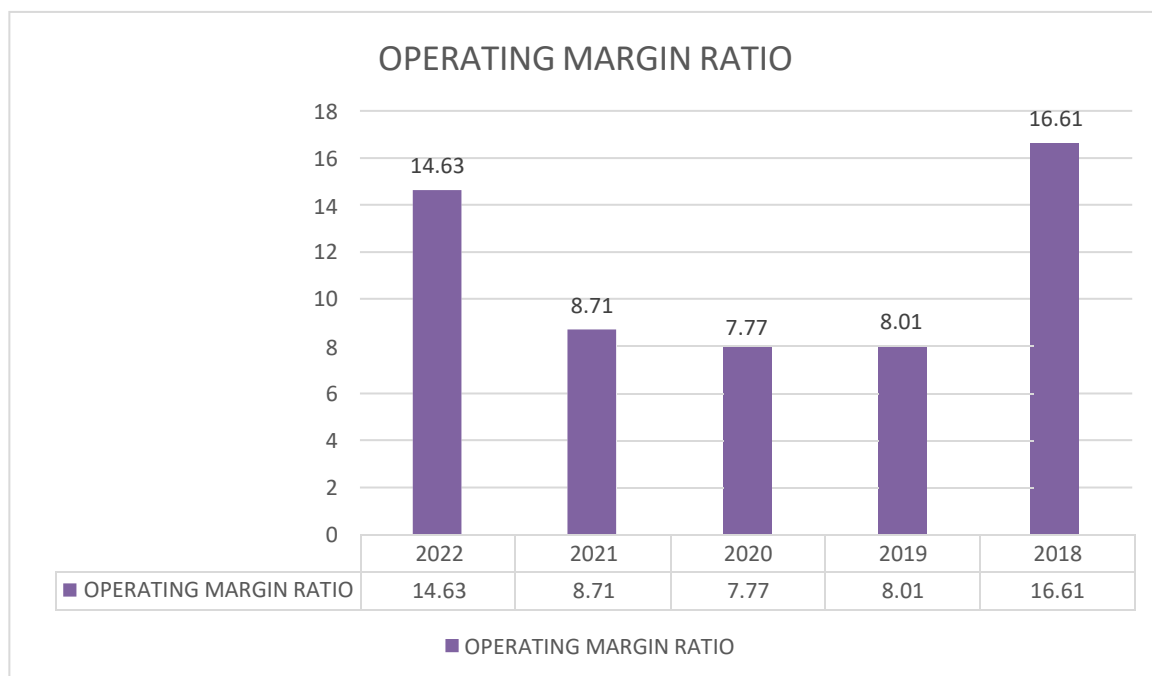


Interpretation: The financial year 2022 saw a gross profit margin of 10.81%, while in 2021 it was 2.04%. In 2020, the gross profit margin was 3.35% and in 2019 it was 4.55%. The gross profit margin in 2018 was 12.46%. While we see the gross profit percentage its in a increasing trend in the year 2022 and 2018 , this shows that the profitability margin in the main business activity which is being increasing to 10.81% gradually it has decreasing rates in the previous years.

2. Operating margin ratio: The operating margin ratio, also known as the operating profit margin, is a profitability ratio that measures what percentage of total revenues is made up by operating income.

Operating margin ratio: operating profit/ Total revenue

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Operating Margin (%)	14.63	8.71	7.77	8.01	16.61

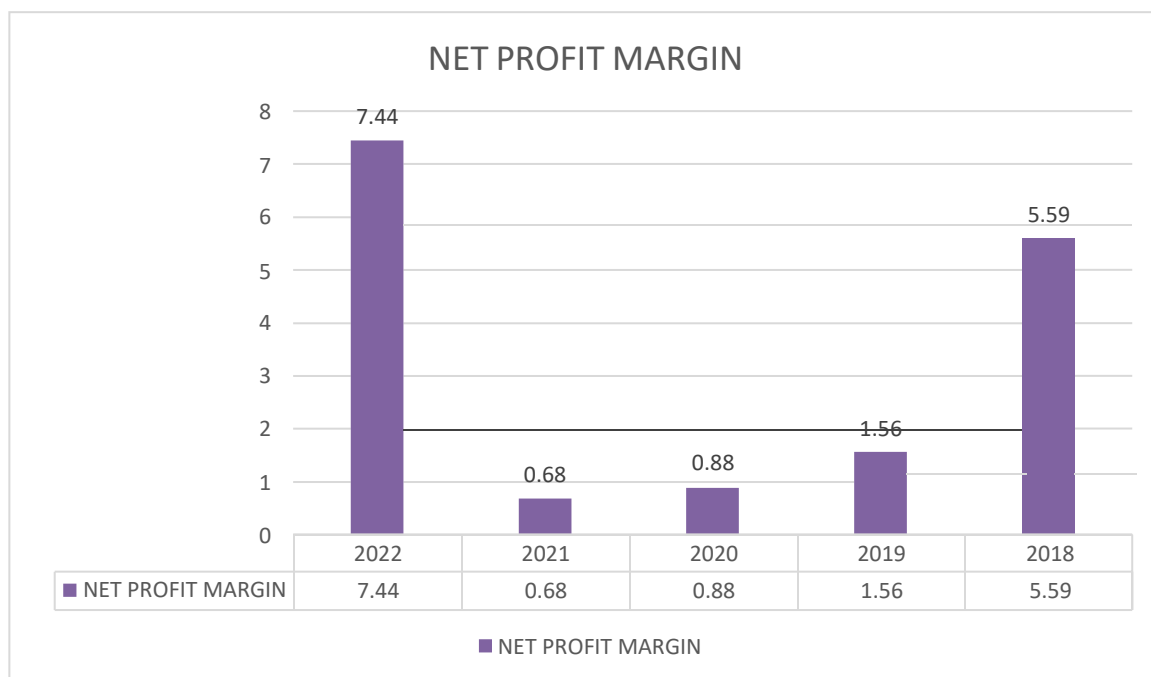


Interpretation: The financial year 2022 saw an operating margin of 14.63%, while in 2021 it was 8.71%. In 2020, the operating margin was 7.77% and in 2019 it was 8.01%. The operating margin in 2018 was 16.61%. Operating margin means profit margin from the actual contracting projects and other items of inventory, it was decreasing in the beginning but in 2022 the company recovered. Hence we can see a good sign of the company position when compared to the previous years.

3. Net profit margin ratio: The net profit margin, or simply net margin, measures how much net income or profit is generated as a percentage of revenue. It is the ratio of net profits to revenues for a company or business segment.

$$\text{Net Profit margin} = \text{Net Profit} / \text{Total revenue} \times 100$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Profit Margin (%)	7.44	0.68	0.88	1.56	5.59



Interpretation: The financial year 2022 saw a net profit margin of 7.44%, while in 2021 it was 0.68%. In 2020, the net profit margin was 0.88% and in 2019 it was 1.56%. The net profit margin in 2018 was 5.59%. Hence it's a good sign for business in the year 2022 but the previous 2 years the net profit margin is comparatively decreased which was not a good sign for the company.

5.2.4 Return Ratio

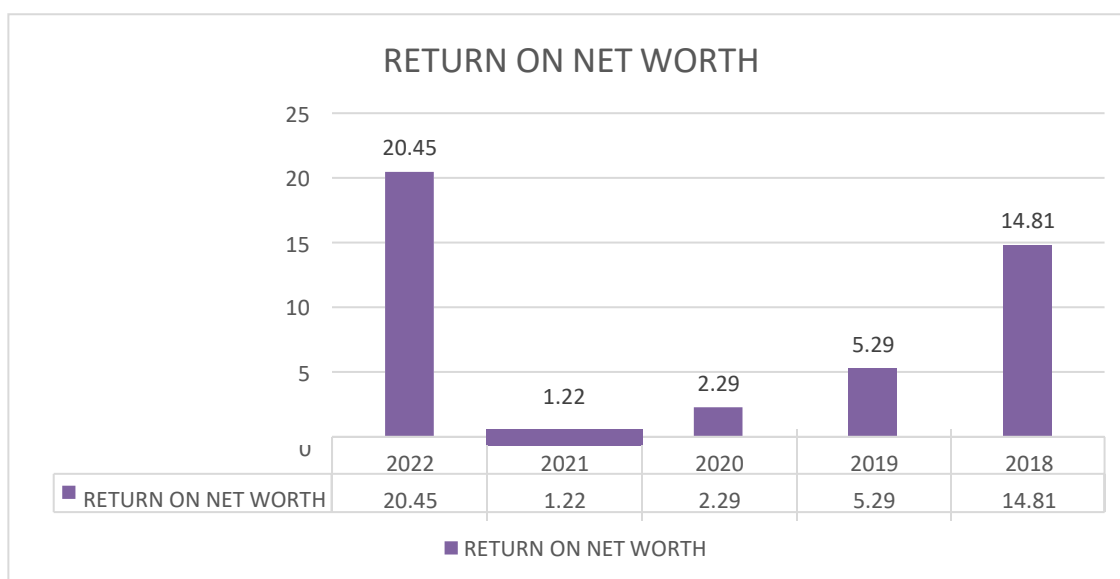
Return ratios are a subset of financial ratios that measure how effectively an investment is being managed. They help to evaluate if the highest possible return is being generated on an investment. Return ratios make this comparison by dividing selected or total assets or equity into net income.

1. Return on Net Worth (RONW): is used in finance as a measure of a company's profitability.

It reveals how much profit a company generates with the money that the equity shareholders have invested. Return on Net Worth (RONW) is used in finance as a measure of a company's profitability.

$$\text{Return on Net Worth} = \text{Net worth} / \text{shareholders equity capital}$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Return on net worth(%)	20.45	1.22	2.29	5.29	14.81

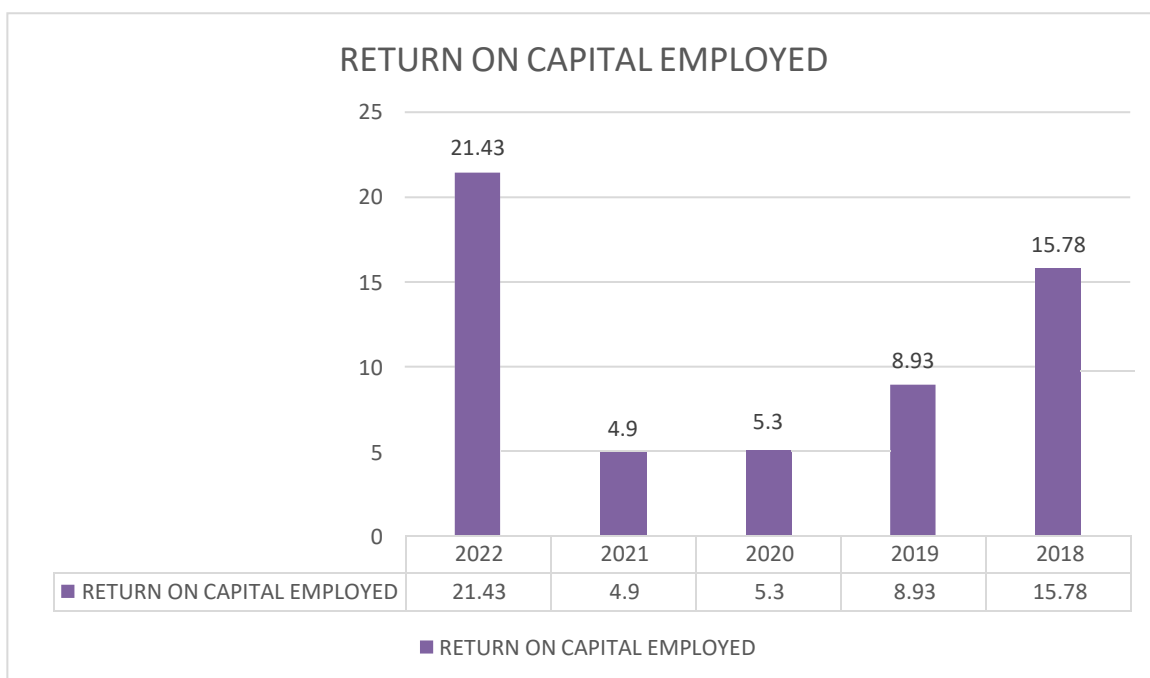


Interpretation: The return on net worth (RONW) is a financial metric that measures a company's efficiency in generating profits from its net worth. It shows the amount of profit generated for each dollar of net worth. Net worth is calculated as total assets minus total liabilities. A higher RONW indicates that a company is generating more profits from its net worth and a lower RONW indicates that the company may not be efficiently utilizing its net worth.

2. **Return on capital employed (ROCE):** ROCE can be especially useful when comparing the performance of companies in capital-intensive sectors.

$$\text{ROCE} = \text{EBIT} / \text{Capital Employee}$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
ROCE (%)	21.43	4.90	5.30	8.93	15.78



Interpretation: The return on capital employed (ROCE) is a financial metric that measures a company's efficiency in generating profits from its capital employed. It shows the amount of profit generated for each year of capital employed in the business. A higher ROCE indicates that a company is generating more profits from its capital and a lower ROCE indicates that the company may not be efficiently using its capital.

5.2.5 Leverage Ratio/ Long-term Solvency Ratio

1. **Total Debt to Owners Fund:** The total debt-to-capitalization ratio is a tool that measures the total amount of outstanding company debt as a percentage of the firm's total capitalization. The ratio is an indicator of the company's leverage, which is debt used to purchase assets.

$$\text{Total debt to capitalization} = \frac{\text{Short term debt} + \text{Long term debt}}{\text{Short term debt} + \text{Long term debt} + \text{Shareholders equity}}$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Debt to Equity (x)	0.52	1.29	1.22	1.13	1.15

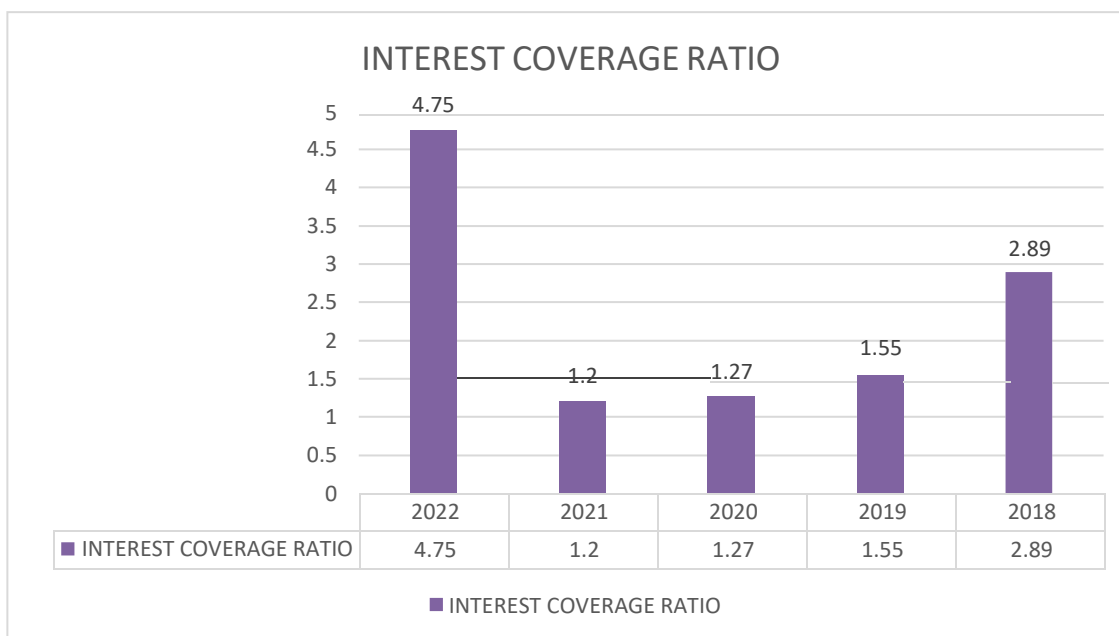


Interpretation: It shows the proportion of a company's funding that comes from debt compared to equity. A higher ratio indicates that a company is relying more heavily on debt financing and a lower ratio indicates that a company is relying more on equity financing. The ideal debt to equity ratio is said to be around 1 to 1.3 in the financial terms if we see Ninthmile Constructions, we are able to see decreasing trend in Debt and company stand at 0.52 in debt to equity it shows a good financial position of the company.

- 2. Interest coverage ratio:** The interest coverage ratio is a debt and profitability ratio used to determine how easily a company can pay interest on its outstanding debt.

$$\text{Interest coverage ratio} = \text{EBIT/Interest Expense}$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Interest Coverage Ratios (%)	4.75	1.20	1.27	1.55	2.89



Interpretation: The interest coverage ratio is a financial metric used to measure a company's ability to pay its interest expenses on outstanding debt. It shows how many times a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) covers its interest expenses. A higher ratio indicates that a company is generating enough income to comfortably pay its interest expenses, while a lower ratio indicates that a company may be struggling to meet its interest obligations. The interest coverage ratio the company is standing in good position in the year 2022 i.e. 4.75, when compared to the previous years interest coverage ratio which is not a good sign for the company with lowest interest coverage ratio.

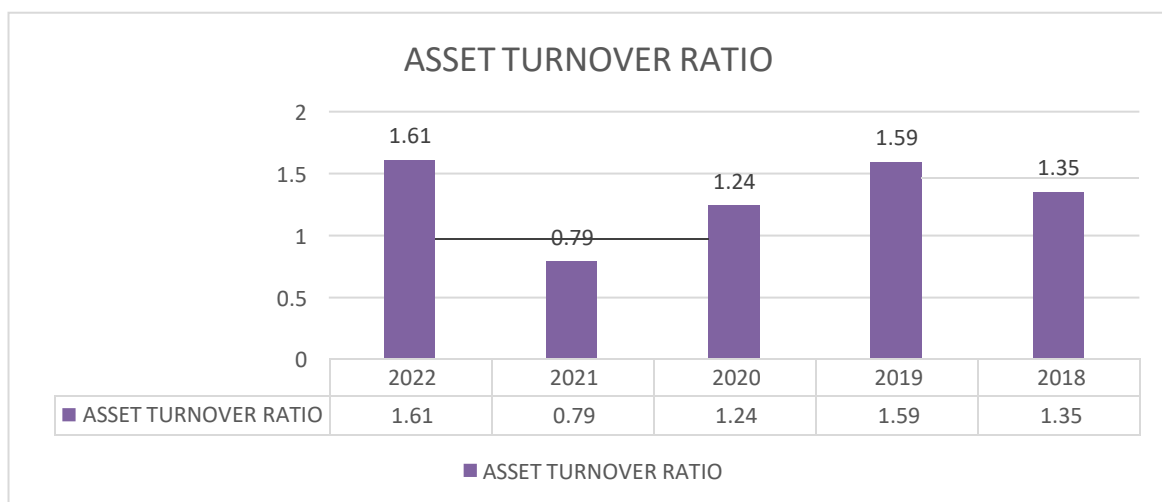
5.2.5 Turnover Ratio

The turnover ratio or turnover rate is the percentage of a mutual fund or other portfolio's holdings that have been replaced in a given year (calendar year or whichever 12-month period represents the fund's fiscal year).

- 1. Asset Turnover ratio:** The asset turnover ratio measures the value of a company's sales or revenues relative to the value of its assets. The asset turnover ratio can be used as an indicator of the efficiency with which a company is using its assets to generate revenue.

$$\text{Asset Turnover ratio} = \text{Net Sales} / \text{Average Total Assets}$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Asset Turnover Ratio (%)	1.61	0.79	1.24	1.59	1.35

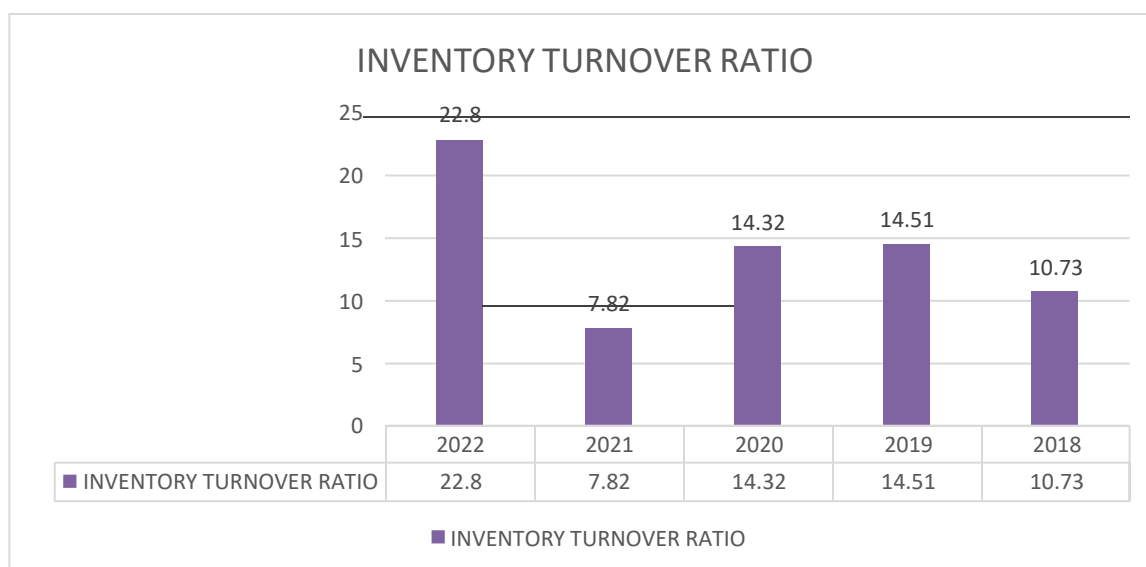


Interpretation: The asset turnover ratio is a financial metric used to measure a company's efficiency in using its assets to generate revenue. It shows the amount of sales generated for each dollar of assets the company holds. Asset turnover ratio of Ninthmile Constructions in 2022 is 1.62% it is better then 2020 (0.79%). The Inventory turnover ratio of Ninthmile Constructions in 2022 is 22.80%, it is increasing 14.98% between one year, hence the financial position of Ninthmile Constructions is good.

- 2. Inventory Turnover Ratio:** Inventory turnover is the rate that inventory stock is sold, or used, and replaced. The inventory turnover ratio is calculated by dividing the cost of goods by average inventory for the same period. A higher ratio tends to point to strong sales and a lower one to weak sales.

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \text{COGS/Average Inventory}$$

FINANCIAL YEAR	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Inventory Turnover Ratio	22.80	7.82	14.32	14.51	10.73



Interpretation: The inventory turnover ratio is a measure of a company's efficiency in managing its inventory. It shows the number of times a company's inventory is sold and replaced over a given period. A higher ratio indicates that the company is efficiently managing its inventory and a lower ratio indicates that the company is having difficulty selling its products or is keeping too much inventory on hand. The above graph and the table represent the ratio of inventory turnover ratio of the company. In the current year the inventory turnover ratio is 22.8 which is a good sign and lowest inventory turnover was in the year 2021 which had a fall in the inventory i.e. 7.82.

CHAPTER 6

LEARNING EXPERIENCE

LEARNING EXPERIENCE:

I have learned more about Organization than I ever could have expected from my study at the Ninthmile Constructions . I'm pleased that I choose this business. Diverse and dynamic tasks were required. Even though it can be challenging at times to remember everything I have learned over the past four weeks, I believe these are some of the most useful lessons I have picked up.

During my Organization studies, I had the opportunity to learn about the many contracting methods used by both consumers and businesses. In my four weeks internship period I experienced office work that are mostly worked at the company was Taking off, Bill of quantity, Report writing and reading and interpreting drawings of the projects undertaken.

I have done my association study report on construction Industry i.e. Ninthmile Constructions , it was a decent encounter for me. Understanding and meeting clients needs and wants with practical knowledge that helped me to explore more about the organization, from this I got the away from about the working of the association, data about the organization's history, profile, development, vision, mission and a lot more things. Also, this one month venture helped me to realize that how effective the organization is moving.

CONCLUSION:

On the whole, this internship was a useful experience. I have gained new knowledge, skills and met many new people. I have achieved several of learning goals and got insight into professional practices currently advocated in the industry. Related to the study I have learned more about the organizations.

The organizational analysis completed at Ninthmile Constructions Pvt Ltd in Bangalore was successful in reaching the targeted goals. Knowing how the organization was set up and operated was beneficial. Learning about the many departments within the company, their responsibilities, and activities, such as documentation, was also beneficial.

The study aided in the comprehension of how important business processes are carried out within organizations and how information is utilized within them for decision-making at various levels.

Increasing practical understanding was made possible by this study. Gaining awareness and confidence were two things that the organization study accomplished.

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Balance Sheet of Ninthmile Constructions (Consolidated Figures in Rs crores):

Particulars	March 2022	March 2021	March 2020	March 2019	March 2018
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity Share Capital	14.16	14.16	14.16	14.16	14.16
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	14.16	14.16	14.16	14.16	14.16
Reserves and Surplus	23.51	16.87	16.84	13.88	12.82
Total Reserves and Surplus	23.51	16.87	16.84	13.88	12.82
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS	37.67	31.02	31.00	30.29	26.98
<u>NON -CURRENT LIABILITIES:</u>					
Long Term Borrowings	11.65	23.64	17.44	8.46	12.52
Deferred Tax Liabilities [net]	2.67	2.83	2.93	3.27	3.80
Other Long -Term Liabilities	2.15	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.04
Long Term Provisions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL NON- CURRENT LIABILITIES	16.48	26.55	20.40	11.77	16.37
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</u>					

Short Term Borrowings	8.06	16.51	20.43	23.09	18.51
Trade Payables	8.79	10.72	11.15	12.95	7.47
Other Current Liabilities	4.90	3.69	2.45	8.09	8.65
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	21.75	30.92	34.03	44.13	34.62
TOTAL CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	75.89	88.49	85.42	86.19	77.97
II. ASSETS					
<u>NON- CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Tangible Assets	40.05	42.65	42.34	40.25	38.83
Intangible Assets	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.03
Capital Work In Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.28
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	40.05	42.65	42.34	40.27	41.15
Non- Current Investments	2.33	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Long Term Loans And Advances	5.34	13.66	11.77	0.38	0.38
Other Non-Current Assets	0.33	0.25	0.01	0.14	0.12
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	48.06	56.81	54.37	41.04	41.64

<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Inventories	4.54	7.07	5.64	6.55	6.78
Trade Receivables	15.09	16.59	19.53	20.43	20.79
Cash And Cash Equivalents	0.18	0.22	0.29	0.49	0.84
Short Term Loans And Advances	0.01	0.00	0.01	11.06	6.33
Other Current Assets	8.01	7.80	5.57	6.61	1.58
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	27.84	31.68	31.05	45.15	36.32
TOTAL ASSETS	75.89	88.49	85.42	86.19	77.97

Cash flow statement of Ninthmile Construction (Consolidated Figures in Rs crores):

Particular	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net Profit / Loss Before Extraordinary Items And Tax	9.71	0.59	0.78	1.97	5.98
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activity	16.37	0.58	3.48	3.65	5.46
Net Cash Used in Investing Activity	7.84	-3.80	-5.23	-6.42	-11.72
Net Cash Used in Financing Activity	-24.27	3.15	1.55	2.41	6.18
Net Inc/Dec In Cash and Cash Equivalent	-0.06	-0.07	-0.20	-0.35	-0.08
Cash and Cash Equivalent - Beginning of the Year	0.22	0.29	0.49	0.84	0.93
Cash and Cash Equivalent - End of the Year	0.17	0.22	0.29	0.49	0.84

Income Statement of Ninthmile Constructions (Consolidated Figures in Rs crores):

Particular	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
INCOME					
Revenue From Operations [Gross]	101.61	55.30	80.82	95.06	72.74
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.28
Revenue From Operations [Net]	101.61	55.30	80.82	95.06	71.45
Other Operating Revenues	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total operating revenues	103.51	55.30	80.82	95.06	71.45
Other Income	1.11	2.36	0.95	1.20	0.25
Total revenue	104.62	57.66	81.77	96.26	71.70
EXPENSES					
Cost of Material Consumed	38.94	20.85	29.99	21.31	20.28
Purchase of Stock in Trade	2.88	4.14	6.79	22.32	1.74
Operating and Direct Expenses	15.65	8.65	11.80	15.64	15.87
Changes In Inventories Of FG, WIP And Stock-In Trade	2.11	-1.15	-0.39	0.34	-1.26
Employee Benefit Expenses	8.66	6.00	8.91	8.87	8.35
Finance Costs	2.59	2.90	2.88	3.56	3.17
Depreciation And Amortization Expenses	3.96	3.69	3.58	3.26	2.97
Other Expenses	20.12	11.99	17.44	18.96	14.60
Total Expenses	94.91	57.07	18.99	94.29	65.72
Profit/Loss Before Tax (include expectational items)	9.71	0.59	0.78	1.97	5.98
Tax Expenses continued Operations					

Current tax	2.17	0.24	0.27	0.48	1.87
Deferred Tax	-0.16	-0.10	-1.34	-0.53	0.11
Total Tax Expenses	2.01	0.21	0.07	0.48	1.99
Profit/Loss After Tax	7.71	0.38	0.71	1.49	4.00
Profit /Loss for the period	7.71	0.38	0.71	1.49	4.00