RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

Analysing the Impact of Debt Financing on Profitability and Risk of FMCG Sector

Dr.Mangala Nayak[1], Dr. Anil Yaragatti[2], Dr.Vishwanath Koravi[3], Ms. Shrusti Kaliwal[4]
1.Associate Professor Chetan Business School,Hubli
2. Adjunct Profssor Chtan Buness School , Hubli,
3.Director, Chetan Business School,
4. Student, Chetan Business School, Hubli.

--************************--

Abstract:

This study investigates how Debt Financing (financial leverage) affects profitability and risk for companies in the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector. Financial leverage, or the use of borrowed funds, can both increase potential profits and raise risks. It acts as a "double-edged sword," which means that while it can improve returns in good times, it also makes companies more vulnerable during economic challenges. This research focuses on how debt levels influence key financial indicators like return on equity (ROE), return on investment (ROI), and earnings stability for leading FMCG companies. The analysis covers financial data from several top FMCG companies from 2019 to 2024. By comparing data over these years, the study aims to understand how different levels of debt impact each company's financial health and stability. Two main types of leverage—operating leverage (related to fixed costs) and financial leverage (related to debt financing)—are examined, along with their combined effect on a company's risk and profit balance.

Keywords: Debt Financing, Return on Equity, Return on Investment, DOL, DFL, DCL,

--************************--

INTRODUCTION:

The global Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) industry is substantial and continues to grow steadily. In 2022, the global FMCG market was valued at approximately USD 107.46 billion. It is projected to expand to USD 148.51 billion by 2031, with a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.66% over the forecast period (2024-2031).

The Indian FMCG sector is projected to reach USD 220 billion by 2025, expanding at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 14-15% from 2021 to 2027.

The urban market contributes about 65% of the overall FMCG sales, while the rural market contributes approximately 35%. With increasing rural incomes, improved infrastructure, and the growing adoption of technology, the rural segment is expected to grow at a faster rate, with major FMCG companies expanding their distribution networks to capture the rural consumer base.

The rise of e-commerce platforms has led to a significant increase in online FMCG sales. As of 2023, e-commerce contributed around 8-10% of FMCG sales in India, with further growth expected due to the increasing penetration of smartphones and digital payment systems.

Growth Rate: The industry is expected to continue growing at a CAGR of 27.9% from 2024 to 2030, reaching a value of US$1288.52 billion by 2030.

The growth of the FMCG market is driven by multiple factors, including population growth, rising disposable incomes, increasing urbanization, and shifting consumer preferences towards convenience products. The expansion of organized retail and e-commerce platforms has also significantly contributed to making FMCG products more accessible, especially in developing markets. Furthermore, the sector has embraced digital transformation, allowing companies to reach a wider consumer base, analyze consumer behavior, and tailor their offerings, thus boosting overall growth.

This study offers important insights for managers, investors, and policymakers on how leverage influences profitability and risk in the FMCG industry. It suggests that while debt can boost returns, companies must manage it carefully to avoid increased risk. This research adds to our understanding of how leverage works in a highly competitive industry and provides a guide for FMCG companies to structure their finances wisely in a fast-changing market environment.

An optimal level of debt helps companies seize growth opportunities without taking on excessive risk. For FMCG firms, finding the right mix of debt and equity financing is key to achieving stable profits while protecting against market risks. Additionally, the study points out that leverage impacts vary by company type within the FMCG sector. Companies in high-growth areas might be more willing to use debt, while more established firms with stable cash flows may take a cautious approach to borrowing. This balance allows each company to adopt a leverage strategy that aligns with its business model and growth phase.

Literature Review

Capital structure does not matter Early sections discuss theories of when capital structure decisions have no consequences for the cost of capital, profitability and value. Under this theory, the choice of the mixture of debt and equity finance does not matter at all to firm's value. In other words, the value of the firm is the same no matter the capital structure (Ross et al 2009). This argument was propagated by Modigliani and Miller (MM). They argued that, shareholders have the ability to remix the capital structure privately to counter or even replicate management choice of capital structure. The net effect is that the firm's capital structure cannot increase or decrease firms value.

Ardhana, I., &Ratnawati, I. (2024)

"Leveraging Debt to Maximize Performance in FMCG Firms." The study analyzes the positive impact of leverage on firm value in the FMCG sector, revealing that higher leverage is often linked with better financial outcomes when managed carefully.

Kumar, P & Gupta, S. (2023)

"Leverage and Financial Performance in Indian FMCG Firms" This study focuses on the relationship between leverage and profitability among top Indian FMCG companies. It highlights that moderate leverage can enhance profitability due to tax shields, but excessive leverage tends to increase financial risk and reduce returns. The paper stresses the importance of a balanced capital structure for sustainable growth in the sector.

Yuliyanti, T., &Agustiningsih, W. (2023).

"Leverage and Profitability in the FMCG Sector." This study explores the positive influence of leverage on profitability in the FMCG industry. The authors found that firms utilizing debt to enhance operational capacity experience increased profitability due to improved efficiency

Akhtar, S., Khan, A., &Javed, H. (2021)

"The Downside of Excessive Leverage: A Case Study of FMCG Firms." This paper examines the risks associated with high leverage in FMCG companies. The authors identify that excessive debt can lead to increased financial risk, resulting in a detrimental impact on profitability and performance, especially when firms face refinancing challenges. They observe an inverted U-shaped relationship between leverage and profitability.

Abor (2005)

This study examined the effect of capital structure on profitability, using data from five companies listed on the Ghana Stock Exchange for the period 1998-2002. The objective was to explore the relationship between leverage and profitability. The study found that short-term debt positively impacts profitability, while long-term debt negatively affects it. The data sources for this study were secondary, taken from company financial reports and stock market data.

Research Design

The FMCG industry, characterized by high competition and rapid turnover, relies on financial leverage to fund ongoing production and expansion due to its sensitivity to consumer behavior and economic cycles.

Financial leverage, defined as the use of borrowed funds(Debt Fund) in a company's capital structure, has a significant impact on both profitability and risk. By using leverage, firms aim to enhance returns on equity, but this comes with the cost of increased financial risk, especially in an industry where consistent sales volumes and effective cost control are vital for survival. For FMCG companies, striking the right balance

between leverage and equity is crucial, as over-leveraging can lead to financial distress, while under-leveraging may result in missed growth opportunities.
This study aims to explore the impact of financial leverage on profitability and risk within the FMCG industry, focusing on how different leverage ratios influence firm performance. By examining various financial metrics such as return on equity (ROE), return on investment (ROI), and debt-to-equity ratios, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of the relationship between leverage and financial outcomes in the FMCG sector. The insights derived from this research will be valuable for financial managers in optimizing their capital structure and for investors in assessing the risk-return trade-offs associated with leveraged firms in the FMCG industry

Statement of the Problem:

The FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) industry is characterized by high competition, relatively low-profit margins, and the necessity for consistent market share growth. In such a dynamic environment, companies often resort to financial leverage as a strategic tool to enhance profitability. However, the use of leverage introduces significant financial risks, including the potential for increased volatility in earnings and greater vulnerability to economic downturns.
The problem this study seeks to address is to understand how leverage impacts the profitability and risk profile of firms in the FMCG sector. Specifically, it will explore whether leveraging enhances profitability in a sustainable manner or if it disproportionately increases the financial risk faced by these companies. The research aims to provide insights into the balance between leveraging for growth and maintaining an acceptable level of financial risk in the FMCG industry.

Objectives:

- To analyze the return on equity (ROE) of selected FMCG companies to evaluate their profitability.
- To assess the earnings per share (EPS) of selected FMCG companies as a measure of financial performance.
- To measure different types of leverage (operating, financial, and combined) and their impact on profitability and risk.
- To compare the overall financial performance of selected FMCG companies based on leverage metrics and profitability indicators.

Research Methodology:

Sources of data:

This study relies on secondary data collected from publicly available financial statements, annual reports, and reliable financial databases such as Bloomberg and Capital IQ. These sources provide consistent and verified financial metrics for the selected FMCG companies.

Scope of the Study:

This study focuses on analyzing the impact of leverage on the profitability and risk of companies within the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector. It examines a selected period (e.g., last 5-10 years) to assess how different levels of financial leverage affect key profitability indicators such as return on equity (ROE), return on investment (ROI), and net profit margin.
Risk is measured using metrics like standard deviation and beta (systematic risk). The study compares highly leveraged FMCG companies with those maintaining lower levels of debt to understand the relationship between leverage, profitability, and risk. Additionally, the influence of macroeconomic factors, such as interest rates and inflation, will be considered.
The study provides valuable insights for investors and corporate management, helping them understand the trade-off between leverage and risk and offering guidelines for financial decision-making in the FMCG industry.

Sampling Method:

The sample consists of leading FMCG companies selected based on market capitalization, revenue size, and data availability for the period 2019 to 2024. These criteria ensure that the companies chosen represent key players in the industry and provide comprehensive data for analysis.

Source:

For this study, secondary data is used to analyze the impact of leverage on profitability and risk in the FMCG industry. Data has been collected from **www.moneycontrol.com** for the financial years 2018-2019 to 2022-2023, as it is a reliable source for corporate information.
Additionally, information has been gathered from books, journals, annual reports, and various newspapers. This diverse range of sources helps ensure accurate and comprehensive findings for the research.

Tools For Financial Performance

- Return On Equity
- Return On Investment
- Degree of Operating Leverage
- Degree of Financial Leverage
- Degree of Combined Leverage
- Mean
- Standard Deviation
- Pearsons Corelation Cofficient and its deteminents
- T-Test

Hypothesis

- **1)Ho =There is no significant relationship between DOL and EPS**
- **H1=There is significant relationship between DOL and EPS**
- **2) Ho=There is no significant relationship between DFL and EPS**
- **H1=There is significant relationship between DFL and EPS**
- **3) Ho=There is no significant relationship between DCL and EPS**
- **H1=There is significant relationship between DCL and EPS**

Data Analysis

Table:1 Return on Equity

Companies	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Average
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	83.90	16.77	18.08	19.84	19.84	31.686
ITC Ltd	23.45	21.81	24.41	27.75	27.46	24.976
Nestle India Ltd	103.12	102.89	97.21	96.95	117.72	103.578
Dabur India Ltd	25.58	25.63	24.43	21.84	21.82	23.86
Britannia Industries Ltd	34.72	53.02	66.72	67.24	59.02	56.144

(www.moneycontrol.com)

INTERPRETATION:

Average Return on Equity of Nestle India Ltd. have shown exceptionally high ROEs, indicating superior profitability efficiency. Average ROE of Britannia Industries also high as compared to other FMCG ,companies.This suggests these companies effectively generate high profits relative to their equity

Table:2 Return on Assets:

Companies	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Averages
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	34.37	11.67	12.64	13.86	13.12	17.132
ITC Ltd	20.11	18.20	20.05	22.79	23.38	20.906
Nestle India Ltd	26.36	26.12	26.62	29.70	37.37	29.234
Dabur India Ltd	19.18	18.41	16.67	14.68	14.32	16.652
Britannia Industries Ltd	20.46	23.73	22.89	24.76	24.87	23.3506

(www.moneycontrol.com)

INTERPRETATION:

Average ROA Nestle India Ltd.is highest 29.234 as compared to other companies leads in asset efficiency, with a significant increase in ROA, indicating strong profitability.

ITC Ltd. and Britannia Industries Ltd. show steady improvement.

Hindustan Unilever Ltd experienced a sharp decline initially but has stabilized, while Dabur India Ltd shows a consistent decline, pointing to potential challenges in maintaining asset returns

Table:3 EPS:

Companies	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Average
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	31.13	33.85	37.53	42.40	43.05	37.592
ITC Ltd	12.31	10.59	12.22	15.11	16.35	13.316
Nestle India Ltd	215.98	222.46	247.94	31.10	40.79	151.654
Dabur India Ltd	6.60	7.8	31.10	7.73	8.50	12.346
Britannia Industries Ltd	61.73	73.09	40.79	88.82	86.44	70.174

(www.moneycontrol.com)

INTERPRETATION:

Average EPS Hindustan Unilever Ltd. and ITC Ltd. show consistent improvement in earnings.

Nestle India Ltd. had a notable drop in 2022–23, with partial recovery.

Dabur India Ltd shows steady but moderate growth, while Britannia Industries Ltd displays strong earnings with slight fluctuations

Table:4 Degree of Operating Leverage:

YEAR	Hindustan Unilever Ltd	ITC Ltd	Nestle India Ltd	Dabur India Ltd	Britannia Industries Ltd
2020	6.20	2.07	0.78	0	1.70
2021	0.85	0.0	0.26	1.74	2.77
2022	1.02	0.67	0.79	0.76	2.02
2023	6.79	1.49	1.66	0	2.86
2024	2.88	0.0	1.15	1.28	1.43
Mean	2.348	1.41	0.928	0.9475	2.156
SD	2.32	0.70	0.52	0.75	0.64

INTERPRETATION:
Average DOL of Hindustan Unilever Ltd,andBritania Ltd is high as compared to other companies, indicating that,they are generating more profits from each additional sale. The risk associated in operating leverages is also high in case of HUL, Whereas, risk associated in Britania is comparatively less.

Table:5 Degree of Financial Leverage:

YEAR	Hindustan Unilever Ltd	ITC Ltd	Nestle India Ltd	Dabur India Ltd	Britannia Industries Ltd
2020	1.01	0.99	1.06	1.03	1.05
2021	1.01	0.99	1.07	1.01	1.05
2022	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.02	1.07
2023	1.01	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.06
2024	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.07	1.06
Mean	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.03	1.06
SD	0.00	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.01

INTERPRETATION:
Hindustan Unilever maintains a consistent financial leverage ratio of **1.01** throughout the years, indicating stable financial risk without significant fluctuations. ITC Also stable at **0.99** over the five years, suggesting a low but consistent level of financial risk with no variations. Nestle India Ltd. showsminimal fluctuations (SD: 0.02), indicating a stable but marginally more leveraged position than Hindustan Unilever and ITC. Dabur India Ltd**.** has a mean leverage of **1.03** with low fluctuations (SD: 0.02), reflecting stable financial risk slightly higher than ITC and similar to Nestle. Britannia Industries Ltd.displays a mean leverage of **1.06** with minimal variation (SD: 0.01), indicating a stable financial risk profile slightly above Dabur and Nestle.

Table:6 Degree of Combined Leverage:

YEAR	Hindustan Unilever Ltd	ITC Ltd	Nestle India Ltd	Dabur India Ltd	Britannia Industries Ltd
2020	6.28	2.05	0.83	0.00	1.78
2021	0.86	0.00	0.28	1.76	2.90
2022	1.02	0.67	0.82	0.77	2.17
2023	0.79	1.47	1.71	0.00	3.02
2024	2.88	0.00	1.15	1.29	1.43
Mean	2.37	1.40	0.96	0.76	2.26
SD	2.35	0.69	0.52	0.78	0.69

INTERPRETATION:
Average DCL of HUL and Britania , relatively high, indicating riskier than other companies. Risk associated with HUL ,also high indicating high fixed cost to the firm. Whereas risk associated with Britania is comparatively low, indicating low fixed cost.

Analysing Relationship Between Degree of Operating Leverage and EPS of FMCG company:

Correlation and 'T' test Result for Degree of Operating Leverage and Earning Per Share

Companies	r' value	R2	Correlation result	T -test	Hypothesis result
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	-0.49	0.24	Negative	0.012	Accepted
ITC Ltd	0.13	0.24	Positive	0.034	Accepted

Nestle India Ltd	-0.83	0.69	Highly Negative	0.002	Accepted
Dabur India Ltd	0.72	0.59	Highly Positive	0.063	Accepted
Britannia Industries Ltd	0.24	0.06	Positive	0.005	Accepted

Interpretation: A statistical analysis ofCoefficient- Co-relation of Nestle India r = -0.83, indicating that there is a negative correlationship between DOL and EPS, increased DOL automatically reduces the EPS. Correlation determinants, indicates that there is 69% impact of DOL on EPS. Incase of Dabur India Ltd, the impact is positively correlated with EPS,it's impact is 59%.

Incase of Britania Ltd. ,the impact of correlation determinents is 0.06% ,its very low,wheras, in case of ITC and HUL Ltd.,the impact is 24% respectively.

To check the validity of the data, T-Test is applied at 5% level of significance, with 4 dof, critical value is ± 2.776

In the case of the HUL t-test, -0.012 < ± 2.776, hence H0 is accepted, which indicates that there is no significant impact ofdD OL on EPS. ITC Ltd., t-value -0.034 < ± 2.776. Hence H0 is accepted, which indicates that there is no significant difference between DOL and EPS. In the case of Nestle India Ltd., t-value -0.002 < ± 2.776. Hence H0 is accepted, which indicates that there is no significant difference between D OL and EPS. In the case of Dabur India Ltd., t-value -0.063 < ± 2.776. Hence H0 is accepted, which indicates that there is no significant difference between DOL and EPS. In the case of Britannia Industries Ltd., the t-value is -0.005 < ± 2.776. Hence H0 is accepted, which indicates that there is no significant difference between DOL and EPS.

Analysing Relationship Between Financial leverage and EPS
FMCG company :
Correlation and 'T' test Result for Financial Leverage and EPS

Companies	**r' value**	**R2**	**Correlation result**	**T -test**	**Hypothesis result**
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	0.59	0.35	Highly Positive	0.024	Accepted
ITC Ltd	0.0	0.00	Zero	0.071	Accepted
Nestle India Ltd	0.88	0.77	Highly Positive	0.477	Accepted
Dabur India Ltd	0.39	0.15	Low Degree positive	-0.519	Accepted
Britannia Industries Ltd	0.18	0.03	Low Degree positive	-1.161	Accepted

(www.monecontrol.com

Interpretation:

Co-relation Coefficient Determinate (R_2) from the above analysis. Co-efficient of Co-rrelation on determinations (R_2) indicators ,

Hindustan Unilever Ltd. (HUL): There is a 35% relationship between DOL and EPS. ITC Ltd.: There is a 0% relationship between DOL and EPS, indicating no correlation. Nestle India Ltd.: There is a 77% relationship between DOL and EPS. Dabur India Ltd.: There is a 15% relationship between DOL and EPS. Britannia Industries Ltd.: There is a 3% relationship between DOL and EPS.

T-Test

To validate the significance of the relationships, a t-test is conducted. The t-statistical value for 4 degrees of freedom at a 5% significance level is ±2.776.

Hindustan Unilever Ltd. (HUL): t-value 0.024 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant impact of DOL on EPS. ITC Ltd.: t-value 0.071 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant difference between DOL and EPS. Nestle India Ltd.: t-value 0.447 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant difference between DOL and EPS. Dabur India Ltd.: t-value -0.519 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant difference between DOL and EPS.
Britannia Industries Ltd.: t-value -1.161 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant difference between DOL and EPS.

Analysing Relationship Between Degree of Combined leverage and EPS FMCG company

Correlation and 'T' test Result for combined Leverage and Earning Per Share

Company	r' value	R2	Correlation result	T	Hypothesis result
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.	0.59	0.34	High degree Positive	-0.06	Accepted
ITC Ltd	0.12	0.01	Positive	-4.350	Rejected
Nestle India Ltd	-0.81	0.66	High Degree Negative	-0.029	Accepted
Dabur India Ltd	0.61	0.37	High Positive	-35.952	Rejected
Britannia Industries Ltd	0.21	0.04	Positive	-0.005	Accepted

InterpretationThe Coefficient of Determination (R^2) indicates the percentage of the variance in EPS that is explained byCombined leverage (DCL) for each company:
In case of Hindustan Unilever Ltd. (HUL): There is a 34% relationship between DCL and EPS. ITC Ltd.: There is a very low 1% relationship betweenD CL and EPS. Nestle India Ltd.: There is a 66% relationship between DCL and EPS. Dabur India Ltd.: There is a 37% relationship between DCL and EPS. Britannia Industries Ltd.: There is a 4% relationship between DCL and EPS

T-Test
To validate the significance of these relationships, a t-test is conducted. The t-statistical value for 4 degrees of freedom at a 5% significance level is ±2.776.
Hindustan Unilever Ltd. (HUL): t-value -0.06 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant impact of DCL on EPS.
ITC Ltd: t-value -4.350 > ±2.776, hence H0 is rejected, indicating a significant difference between DCL and EPS.
Nestle India Ltd: t-value -0.029 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant difference between OL and EPS.
Dabur India Ltd: t-value -35.952 > ±2.776, hence H0 is rejected, indicating a significant difference between DCL and EPS.
Britannia Industries Ltd: t-value -0.005 < ±2.776, hence H0 is accepted, indicating no significant difference between OL and EPS

conclusion

The study concludes that High levels of debt can negatively impact a company's balance sheet and financial ratios. This can make the business appear riskier to investors and lenders, potentially leading to higher borrowing costs in the future.has a varied impact on profitability and risk in the FMCG sector, with differences observed across companies and leverage types. In highly competitive FMCG markets, where profit margins are low and sales volumes drive growth, companies employ leverage to manage costs and fund expansion.
Operating leverage showed differing degrees of influence on earnings, highlighting its role in affecting profitability in companies like Hindustan Unilever, where high combined leverage amplified profit

potential but also elevated risk exposure. While companies with high ROE, such as Hindustan Unilever and Nestle India, benefitted from strong equity returns, they also carried greater vulnerability under changing market conditions due to higher leverage. Conversely, firms like ITC and Dabur, with moderate leverage and stable profitability, demonstrated a balanced approach that aligned well with a lower-risk profile.

The findings emphasize that FMCG companies can optimize profitability by adopting a balanced leverage strategy that includes moderate debt usage while prioritizing operational efficiency. By enhancing supply chain management, reducing costs, and optimizing inventory, companies can improve ROA and EPS without excessive reliance on financial leverage.

Additionally, as economic conditions fluctuate, adapting leverage strategies based on market cycles can help FMCG companies mitigate financial strain during downturns. To further stabilize their financial position, companies should consider diversified financing options andmaintain robust risk management practices, such as interest rate hedging and liquidity reserves. Clear and transparent shareholder communication about leverage decisions and financial strategies also plays a critical role in building investor confidence, especially in high-leverage companies with strong profitability.

Overall, the study underlines the importance of leveraging a conservative yet adaptable financial strategy in the FMCG industry to sustain profitability while effectively managing risk.

BIBLOGRAPHY

"Asian Journal of Management." Accessed October 2, 2024. https://ajmjournal.com/HTMLPaper.aspx?Journal=Asian%20Journal%20of%20Management;PID=2015-6-4-5.

Bagchi, Bhaskar, JayantaChakrabarti, and PiyalBasu Roy. "Influence of Working Capital Management on Profitability: A Study on Indian FMCG Companies." *International Journal of Business and Management* 7, no. 22 (October 18, 2012): p1. https://doi.org/10.5539/ijbm.v7n22p1.

"Fast Moving Consumer Goods: FMCG Industry & Sector in India –Invest India Blog." Accessed October 16, 2024. https://www.investindia.gov.in/team-india-blogs/fmcg-industry-overview.

"FMCG Industry in India -A Complete Overview." Accessed October 16, 2024. https://groww.in/blog/fmcg-sector.

"(PDF) IMPACT OF FINANCIAL LEVERAGE AND OPERATING LEVERAGE ON PROFITABILITY OF SELECTED FMCG COMPANIES IN INDIA." Accessed October 2, 2024. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379300535_IMPACT_OF_FINANCIAL_LEVERAGE_AND_OPERATING_LEVERAGE_ON_PROFITABILITY_OF_SELECTED_FMCG_COMPANIES_IN_INDIA.

"(PDF) Impact of the Financial Leverage on Profitability of FMCG and Electronics Companies." Accessed October 2, 2024. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379300818_Impact_of_the_Financial_Leverage_on_Profitability_of_FMCG_and_Electronics_Companies

T. V. &. J. A. Niresh(2012), "The Relationship between Capital Structure & Profitability," Global Journal of Management and Business Research, vol. 12, no. 13, pp. 66-74, 2012.