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A Compliance study on requirements with IND AS 17 segment reporting by Tata Consultancy Services limited.

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***Abstract**: The goal of the investigation is to ascertain if Tata Consultancy Services complies with INDAS-17 requirements. Revenue test, profit test, and asset test are the three types of tests needed for segment reporting. In order to determine if Tata Consultancy Services satisfies the revenue test, profit test, or asset test of segment reporting, 5 years of data were gathered using the content analysis approach. The study discovered that TCS adheres to two different sorts of testing. One is a profit test, while the other is a revenue test. According to the study's hypothesis, there are differences in segment revenue and segment profit among different segment types.*

The article examines yearly reports, and findings are reached by running an analysis of variance (ANOVA) test and supporting the hypothesis. The TCS Company's annual segment reporting disclosure, via which it is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange, was used to compile the sample. The study's findings may be expected to reveal helpful and well examined market data on Tat Consulting Services and to offer a clearer picture of the market data for the Tata Group. The study's findings provide the organization and the study's users with useful and trustworthy information that they can utilize to make informed decisions.

***Keywords :** Business segment, Geographical segment, Segment reporting, Segment revenue, Segment profit, IND AS 17 Tata Consultancy Services.*

1. INTRODUCTION:

The idea of segment reporting dates back to when India took on the task of embracing the liberalization of the LPG market. Due to privatization and globalization, several corporations began establishing new branches and geographic regions. Since many businesses were forced to deal with accounting challenges for many areas and segments in a single report format as a result of this adoption, the notion of segment reporting was born.

Business enterprises are classified into segments based on their goods, services, and geographic regions. Segment information is the data we get from a variety of products or segments, and segment reporting is the recording or reporting of that data.

Business segments : They can be split into these categories of company sectors according to the goods or services they provide, the techniques of production procurement—whether manual or machine—the types of customers they serve, the way they distribute their goods or services, or the nature of the regulatory environment.

Geographical segment : This sort of segment is split according to where it is located, as suggested by the name, for example, whether it is located in India or another city.

This research focuses mostly on TATA CONSULTANCY firms while discussing the segment analysis of information technology firms. This research uses data from annual reports of firms to produce segment reporting information. It is beneficial to analyze the multi-product segment report that businesses disclose in both their annual and quarterly reports. With 6 lakh workers globally and operations in 150 sites in 46 countries, TATA Consultancy is a multinational organization with an effect on the world of IT services, business services, consulting services, and other areas. The article obtained the information from a portion of Tata Consultancy's registered information with Bombay Stock Exchange.

To learn more about the many product and service categories, as well as the various geographic regions in which it operates, use segment reporting. Additionally, it aids in a better understanding of the enterprise's performance and informs the business about merger and acquisition activities. Additionally, it benefits those who utilize financial statements.

Companies covered by segment reporting include financial institutions, banks, insurance companies, and businesses with borrowings, including public deposits, exceeding Rs 10 crore and whose equity and debt securities are listed on the stock exchange or are in the process of being listed.

A Segment is called reportable segment if it qualifies any of the following method

Method 1 : Limit Method

Method 2: Choice of management

Method 3: Comparative method

Limit Method : Segments that meet any of the following criteria are referred to be reportable segments.10% or more of the total segment revenue is segment revenue10% or more of all segment assets are segment assets. Segment results are 10% or more of the overall profit or loss across all segments, depending on the situation.

Choice of management : Any section may be chosen by management segments for reporting .But it can't prevent any portions that are reportable from being reported.

Comparative method : In this strategy, further choices are created based on comparisons. For instance: If the reportable segment is required to disclose 75% of outside income. If such limit has not been reached, choose further segments at management's discretion to meet the 75% aim.

Identification of reportable segments:

Segment revenue condition, segment outcomes condition, and segment asset condition are the first three fundamental conditions.

Condition for segment revenue: At least 10% of the total revenue for all segments must come from each segment, whether internal or external. according to the sector revenue situation. Reporting is required.

Segment result condition: If the segment result (i.e., profit or loss) is at least 10% of the sum of all segments' absolute earnings or losses, whichever is larger, it must be disclosed.

Segment assets requirement: if segment assets represent at least 10% of all segments' total assets, they must be disclosed..

Additional condition:

If the reportable segments do not comprise at least 75% of the total revenue, then additional segments must be reported to bring the total up to 75%.Any section that was previously reported must be reported in the current year. According to accounting standard 17, a company is not required to report every segment; only segments that meet the aforementioned requirements are reported.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW:

The link between the operative segments and specific investor interest is examined in segment reporting. Segment reporting provides accurate information regarding each and every segment, according to the literature analysis. Consolidated segment does not provide comprehensive information on all segments. This results in the cause of segments' inadequate information. Even in this field, numerous articles have been evaluated.

Yaunyuan Li(2013) in his research paper titled "**Segment reporting from Hongkong listed firms: An empirical assessment of IFRS NO. 8"** analysed the volume and value of segment information disclosed by Hong Kong listed companies. The research uses the value of relevance of accounting information theory as a measure of the utility of segment disclosure, where segmental data are analysed using the portfolio return approach and regression analysis. This is a result of the implementation of HKFRS 8. Purposive sampling is the sampling strategy adopted by the researcher. The study's findings suggest that the amount of segment information given by Hong Kong listed companies has not increased after the adoption of HKFRS 8. The paper recommends more research by include more sample companies in the analysis to improve generalization. The investigation only lasted four years, and the sample size was somewhat tiny.

F.J. Peter Kumar and Dr. G. Sridharan (**2014**) in their research paper titled" **Segment reporting that disclosure practice of Indian listed companies among select** industries Institute of Charted Accountant of India has addressed the issue of segment reporting of Indian listed firms falling under certain industries in accordance with AS17 concerns. The goal of the study was to determine India's level of sector information sharing. firms that have been listed on the National Stock Exchange and the Bombay Stock Exchange. A detailed analysis of the annual reports of a few chosen Indian listed firms was done for the research. The researcher employed descriptive and straightforward percentage analysis to look into the segment information disclosure procedures of selected Indian firms. Using a disclosure index based on the obligatory AS 17 NY Institute of Charted Accountant of India requirement, the amount of segment disclosure is assessed.

Palanisami Saravanan and Kanagaraj Ayyalusamy (2011) in their research paper titled **"Are segment disclosures of Indian firms useful?"-An exploratory study** The researcher suggested utilizing a survey tool to try and determine whether Indian financial analysts find segment disclosures helpful in determining the profitability, growth potential, and hazards. 315 of the 323 financial analysts from which the data were gathered were useful. Investors in Indian equities, financial analysts, and other regulatory agencies including the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Institute of Charted Accountants of India, Ministry of Finance, and Department of Company Affairs may be affected by the study's conclusions.

Mishari .M.Alfaraih and Faisal.S.Alanezi (2011) in their research paper titled "**What explains variations in segment reporting? Evidences from Kuwait** "analyzed the Kuwait Stock Exchange-listed companies' segment disclosure policies as well as the variables that affect how much segment disclosure they make. Based on the applicability of the firm's segment disclosure criteria, example firms have been chosen. The results show that the amount of segment disclosure among KSE listed forms is significantly explained by the firm size, auditor type, age, profitability, and leverage. The finding demonstrates that the amount of segment disclosure is not significantly explained by ownership dissemination or growth..

Y.V.Reddy and R.Satish(2001) in their research paper titled "**Segment reporting in India and abroad a comparative study "**'s goal was to examine various legislation and regulations, accounting standards, and stock exchange statements regarding segment reporting in India and overseas, as well as to analyse segment reporting practices in India and internationally. 50 companies from the USA and 125 public limited companies from different industries were chosen as samples by the researcher. The conclusion is that the majority of enterprises, whether in India or elsewhere, merely publish the mandatory points on segment reporting. Very few businesses go above and above the law's requirements.

S Farah Abd Mutalib & Hartini Jaafar (2019) in their research paper titled "**Segment Reporting practices and determinants evidence from Malaysian Public listed Companies"** has looked at the breadth and diversity of operating segment disclosure made by publicly traded companies in Malaysia that have adopted the new MFRS 8 operating segment standard. The research has an outcome that serves as a valuable benchmark for comparison with other emerging nations in terms of the level of compliance to segment reporting practiced and provides more insights into this interaction between the level of compliance and firm characteristics. The researcher used content analysis of a final sample of 97 public listed firms on Bursa Malaysia.

Lisattinson &Jennifer Wu Tucker (**2019**) etal in their research paper "**The trade off between relevance and comparability in segment reporting**" The article explains the alteration to the rule that occurred as a result of the comparability and relevance measure changes when segment revenue comparability started to decline. Profit estimates before and after the financial analysis's rule update were compared by researchers. Results show that despite the loss in comparability, the new segment reporting requirement has increased the decision usefulness of segment information by lowering disagreements among analysts.

Donald E.Bostrom (1975) in their research paper titled "**Segment Definition for Financial Reporting by Diversified Firms" by** examined the nature of corporate diversification as it appeared in the phenomenon's historical development, in popular understandings of it, and in formal studies done by others. Fundamental entity features are examined, and popular varied reporting principles are adjusted only in few cases in light of prior research. According to a researcher, existing segmentation techniques frequently combine criteria and place a heavy emphasis on factors outside of the company. However, risk that affects investors comes from both internal and external sources. The researcher's request in this case is for an indication that will send a message and affect the researcher's actions as if the researcher had directly seen the diversification risk information in its purest form. Radical changes from commonly used research approaches and methods are required for segmentation development.

Elio Alfonso, DanaHollie(2012) in their research paper titled **"Managers segment reporting choice :A analysis of firms segment reconciliations"** has For the purposes of this study, the researcher has concentrated on aggregated segment reporting and consolidated earnings reported in the firm's annual financial statements, which provide a segment reconciliation between what is reported at the aggregated segment level and what is reported at the consolidated firm level. The study article investigated the segment reconciliations by evaluating if they are substantial in scale, whether they have value relevance, and reporting on the managers' choice to disclose disparities between what is to be reconciled with what has already been reconciled. need segment reconciliations when reported at the consolidated company level and at the aggregated segment level. The first step in the sample selection process is the collection of annual competent data from the competent segment and annual industrial and research files for 1999 to 2006. The firms chosen for the sample had to meet certain requirements, such as being covered by IBES, having no mergers or acquisitions, having no missing values for any variables, not being in the financial services sector, and having no missing CRSP data. descriptive for the study's sample companies. Firms with higher agency expenses and larger accruals are less likely to disclose segment reconciliation, according to the findings, which generally imply that a manager's decision to report segments is influenced in part by agency costs. The SRs are significant when the differences are not equal to ZERO. Additional study prospects include the creation of a segment disclosures index pertaining to segment reconciliations. Since the CEO is the ultimate decision-maker, future research may incorporate controls for additional factors like CEO remuneration. It could be helpful to compare how organizations using IFRS and GAAP determine segment reconciliations.

Milena Persic, Sandra Jankovic, Katarina Poldurgovac(2012) in their research paper entitled "**Implementations of the segment reporting practices in the hospitality industry –A comparative study"** seeks to address segment reporting implementation in order to fully utilize the management accounting system in hotel management. A report on management accounting in hotel businesses is included in the research. The research analyses the findings of four surveys and analyses the segment reporting standards used in the Croatian hotel sector. In order to satisfy customer needs and accomplish corporate goals, a created management accounting system is helpful. Hotel firms need to start experimenting with reporting profit centre performance that offers a more accurate picture of the resources used by operational departments in order to build a segment reporting system that is more successful. Finding patterns in the use of the Uniform System of Accounts for the Lodging Industry (USALI) approach was the aim of this study.

A 14-year longitudinal study developed and demonstrated how the USALI methodology and segment reporting were implemented. The first research was conducted in 1996 on a sample of 212 hotels; the second was conducted in 2000 on a sample of 176 hotels; the third encompassed small, medium, and big scaled industries in Croatia; the fourth was conducted in 2011 on a sample of 103 hotels. The findings of the study indicate a rising trend in the adoption and use of USALI by middle and low management. A solid foundation for applying management method in creating external segment reports in accordance with IFRS 8 is provided by the expanding USALI implementation.

Limitation and gap in literature review

Even However, some of the examined literature has its own limitations, with many papers focusing solely on foreign section reporting and very few on registered firms and the Bombay Stock Exchange. This study breaks free of that research's constraints.

3. RESEARCH GAP:

According to the literature analysis, segment reporting procedures are now widely accepted and used in multi-segmented businesses that don't only focus on one business line. When the IND AS17 is implemented in BSE registered firms, we find relatively few studies, if any at all, on segment reporting procedures. Less research has been done comparing quarterly results and examining the profitability of each section. Furthermore, investigations on the comparisons and determination of differences between each section yearly, on which this study primarily focuses, have not been conducted.

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

Although the primary focus of the study is on confirming and analysing the TCS Company's profitable segments and how they differ from one another and complying the requirement of IND AS 17 Tata Consultancy Services is a sizable organization that carries out several activities for distinct product or service areas. The organization must thus display the section information. Also we worked on the complying of the reportable segments according to IND AS 17. Analysing the company's state and keeping track of each segment's profit and loss can assist investors become more interested in the business. This is how the research question stands out.

- Does TCS Co.'s segment information disclosure quality and quantity increase as a result of the adoption of IND AS 17?
- Does segment income vary between different segments?
- What relationship, if any, exists between revenue and profit?

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These inquiries prompt us to investigate the annual report of the TCS firm, which is publicly available by BSE. From 2017 through 2022, all categories are recognized annually. We were forced to respond to these questions by the literature evaluation and the significant research gap.

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- To study the compliance level with the requirements of IND AS 17 the segment reporting by TCS limited.
- To study the significance level of profit and revenue among the segments of tata consultancy limited

The objective of research paper is the core of any research article. after the deep analysis of research gap, question and literature review this paper contains the above objective where the further readings, results and conclusions are based on. When we analyse the annual data of the company, we can come to know the relation between the revenue and profit the organisation is making through different segments.

6. RESEARCH HYPOTHESES:

Segment revenue and segment profit are the two components into which the research questions have been separated in this case. The focus of the study hypothesis is on these regions.

Segment revenue is a term used to describe income that can be directly linked to a certain segment. It includes intersegment revenue and allocable revenue from an enterprise's common revenue. Additionally, it does not include special items (reconciliation), interest, or dividends unless they are used to finance company gains on investment sales..
Segment profit: Segment profit is a useful metric that aids in performance assessment and decision-making. The manufacturing sector's segment profit is exclusive of financing costs, some corporate costs, and special charges. Intercompany income and costs are included in the measurement of the financial segments together with interest income and expenses.

1.Ho: There is no compliance with the requirements of IND AS 17 for identifying segments on the basis of revenue criteria by TCS limited
Ha(1): There is a compliance with the requirements of IND AS 17 for identifying segments on the basis of revenue criteria by TCS limited

2.Ho(2): There is no significant difference in revenue among segments of TCS limited.
Ha(2): There is a significant difference in revenue among segments of TCS limited

3.Ho(3): There is no compliance with the requirements of IND AS 17 for identifying segments on the basis of profit criteria by TCS limited.
Ha(3): There is a compliance with the requirements of IND AS 17 for identifying segments on the basis of profit criteria by TCS limited.

4.Ho(4): There is no significant difference in profit among segments of TCS limited.
Ha(4): There is a significant difference in profit among segments of TCS limited.

7. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The goal of the research project is to understand segmental categorization and the key differences that exist across segments. The methodology employed in this study is based on information that was previously supplied in segment reporting reports that were made accessible by the Bombay Stock Exchange. The secondary data sample was gathered during a 5-year period, from the fiscal year 2017 to 2022. The average of all the segments is computed, and the percentage on each segment is then determined. The compliance study has been done with IND AS requirements where compliance score is generated YES for fully compliance and NO for no compliance. From the year 2017 to the year 2021, Tata Consultancy Services has 5 sectors; the new section, dubbed life science and health care, is added in the latter year. Even if it lacks a solid foundation, that new sector has not been taken into account, nor will it be in the next year. Everything but the life sciences and healthcare tests has been completed. Here, one element is taken into account for research purposes, therefore one way the ANOVA statistic is applied.

Table 1: Data of segment information for the year 2017 to 2021 contain average of segments and percentage.

PARTICULARS	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	Percentage
SEGMENT REVENUE						
BFSI	48418	57936	61095	65634	75126	40.44
MFG	13361	15682	16468	15950	18610	10.50
RCB	21055	25164	26280	25589	30715	16.90
CMT	21131	23925	25978	27077	31874	17.05
LSHC	-				20462	
OTHERS	19139	23754	27128	29927	14967	15.08
TOTAL	123104	146463	156949	164177	191754	
					1712921	99.97
SEGMENT RESULT						
BFSI	13045	16089	16950	18681	20174	40.93
MFG	3698	4311	4445	4483	5602	10.86
RCB	5580	6871	6870	7151	8534	16.86
CMT	5797	6644	7703	2010	9518	15.26
LSHC	-	-	-	-	6138	-
OTHERS	4339	5554	6141	8221	3090	13.17
TOTAL	32459	39469	42109	46546	53057	
					46919	97.08
UNALLOCABLE EXPENSES	2009	2217	4453	5920	5388	
Operating income	30450	37252	37656	40626	47669	-
Other income	3642	4311	4592	3134	4018	-
Profit before tax	34092	41563	42248	43760	51687	
SEGMENT ASSET						
BFSI	11700	-	-	-	-	-
MFG	3559	-	-	-	-	-
RCB	6024	-	-	-	-	-
CMT	6033	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	7003	-	-	-	-	-
	34319	-	-	-	-	-
UNALLOCABLE ASSET	71977	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSET	106296	-	-	-	-	-
SEGMENT LIABILITY						
BFSI	2661	-	-	-	-	-
MFG	178	-	-	-	-	-
RCB	478	-	-	-	-	-

CMT	428	-	-	-	-	-
OTHERS	780	-	-	-	-	-
UNALLOCABLE LIABILITIES	16241	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	20766	-	-	-	-	-

*The asset and liabilities of the group are used interchangeably amongst the segment. Allocation of such assets and liabilities is not profitable and any force allocation would not result in any meaningful segregation. hence assets and liabilities have not been identified to any of the reportable segments.

Here, 1. BFSI stands for Banking Financial Services and Insurance
2.MFG stands for Manufacturing
3. RCPG stands for Retail and Consumer Behaviour
4. CMT stands for Communication Media and Technology
5.LSHC stands for Life Science and Health Care
6. RFO stands for Revenue from Operation

For the sake of our research, we have taken segment revenue and segment profit into consideration while leaving the rest other out. Tata Consultancy Services has segmented its segmental information into segment revenue, segment costs, segment asset, and segment liability. The research paper primarily focuses on the company's segment revenue and segment profit, which further leads to analysis of whether the segments of the organization achieve the necessary threshold and support the research paper's hypothesis.

8. RESULTS :

Table2.1 showing complying requirement of the segment revenue results and the average percentage of the segment data :

PARTICULARS	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	Percentage	Comply with the requirement
SEGMENT REVENUE							
BFSI	48418	57936	61095	65634	75126	40.44	Yes
MFG	13361	15682	16468	15950	18610	10.50	Yes
RCB	21055	25164	26280	25589	30715	16.90	Yes
CMT	21131	23925	25978	27077	31874	17.05	Yes
LSHC	-				20462		
OTHERS	19139	23754	27128	29927	14967	15.08	Yes
TOTAL	123104	146463	156949	164177	191754		
					1712921	99.97	Yes

Table2.2 showing complying requirement of the segment profit results and the average percentage of the segment data :

PARTICULARS	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	Percentage	Comply with the requirement
SEGMENT RESULTS/PROFIT							
BFSI	13045	16089	16950	18681	20174	40.93	Yes
MFG	3698	4311	4445	4483	5602	10.86	Yes

RCB	5580	6871	6870	7151	8534	16.86	Yes
CMT	5797	6644	7703	2010	9518	15.26	Yes
LSHC	-	-	-	-	6138	-	
OTHERS	4339	5554	6141	8221	3090	13.17	Yes
TOTAL	32459	39469	42109	46546	53057		
					46919	97.08	Yes

The above table 2.1 and table 2.2 clearly states that the all the 5 year data of segment reporting comply the requirement of IND AS 17 which need a fulfilment of the criteria that all the reportable segments should be more than 10% of segment revenue of the total segments. Hence the null hypothesisHo(1) and Ho(3) stating there is no compliance with the requirements of IND AS 17 for identifying segments on the basis of revenue and segment profit criteria by TCS limited is rejected and the altenative hypothesis i.e. Ha(1) and Ha(3) stating there is a compliance with the requirements of IND AS 17 for identifying segments on the basis of revenue and segment profit criteria by TCS limited is accepted.

Table 2.3: Average Results of segment revenue of TCS 2017-2022

SEGMENTS	MEAN	STD.DEVIATION
BFSI	61642.20	9831.67
MFG	16014.20	1877.36
RCB	25760.60	3440.34
CMT	25997.60	3989.89
OTHERS	22983.00	6021.36
TOTAL	30479.40	17140.81

Table 2.4 :ANOVA results of segment revenue for TCS 2017-2022

	Sum of squares	DF	Mean squares		Sig.
Between groups	639458555	4	1598646388	48.68	<.001
Within groups	656793510	20	32839675		
Total	7051379066	24			

Table 2.5: Average results of segment profit of TCS 2017-2022

SEGMENTS	MEAN	STD.DEVIATION
BFSI	16987.80	2709.87
MFG	4509.80	688.32
RCB	7001.20	1051.89
CMT	7534.40	1414.27
OTHERS	5469.00	1934.48
TOTAL	8300.44	4827.52

Table 2.6 : ANOVA results of segment profit for TCS 2017-2022

	Sum of squares	DF	Mean squares	F	Sig.
Between groups	500655348	4	12516387	42.67	<.001
Within groups	58664307	20	32839675		
Total	559319656	24			

*Df-Degree of freedom, *F-variation between sample means, *Sig.-Significance level

Working on the below hypothesis :
Ho(2): There is no significant difference in revenue among segments of TCS limited.
Ha(2): There is a significant difference in revenue among segments of TCS limited
Ho(4): There is no significant difference in profit among segments of TCS limited.
Ha(4): There is a significant difference in profit among segments of TCS limited

The management of a corporation with several product chains wants to determine if a certain product is outpacing profits or falling short of losses. If so, we must pay attention to the loss-making section and take the required steps to stop or continue the specific activity. We must also determine whether the profitability from each sale or service is higher. By determining each segment's specific annual earnings, the calculations conducted above and the results provided assist us to make decisions that are practical for each and every section. The study's outcomes and conclusions demonstrate that, in accordance with accounting standard 17, organizations that have five reportable operational segments each have a different level of segment revenue and profit. ANOVA/one-way anova is used to compare sample mean values to a predetermined segment mean value. In order to compare three or more groups and look for differences, one-way anova statistics were utilized. To compare the variances of several groups, analysis of variance is employed.

The alternative hypotheses, HA2 and HA4, respectively, assert that the segment revenue and segment profit vary by segment.

The result table shows the variations in standard deviation and mean.

According to tables 2.5 and 2.6, the manufacturing segment has the lowest standard deviation value, with revenue of 1877.36 and profit of 688.32, while banking, financial services, and insurance have the highest standard deviation values, with revenue of 9831.67 and profit of 2709.8. The alternative hypothesis is supported by fluctuations in the standard deviation, and when we take the significant level of.001 into account, we strongly reject the null hypothesis. The alternate hypothesis is accepted since there is a significant variation between the segments. The segment sales and segment profit were significantly different, as the aforementioned table showed. When compared to other revenue, each segment's profit and revenue have varied. The dependent and independent variables are taken into account while performing the ANOVA test. Segment profit is the dependent variable in this scenario, while TCS's five separate business segments are the independent variables. Alternative assumptions are supported by the ANOVA findings, which show that segment revenue and segment profit differ. is accepted and rejected if the null hypothesis Given that the segments with f(sr) = 48.680 and f(sp) = 42.671 show a significant difference, and that the significance level in the sr table is.001 and the same in the sp table is.001, it is clear from the tables 2.3 and 2.4 that the alternative hypothesis should be accepted. Assuming the null hypothesis—according to which segment revenue and profit are identical—is rejected. The null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted since the tables 2.4and 2.6 show that there was a substantial variation in segment profit and revenue across groups and within segments.

9. CONCLUSION:

The research a compliance with IND AS 17segment reporting-TATA consultant services reveals in-depth information on tata consultancy services' segment reporting methods and also improves information transparency for the benefit of investors and management decisions. According to the study, the corporation prepares the statement in accordance with segment reporting accounting requirements. The research also greatly aids the organization in understanding the operational unit's internal workings, as well as the investors who heavily rely on segment reporting data when making investment decisions. The literature study of the article continues to cover operational segments from other countries in addition to Indian firms' segment reporting information. The examination of the literature provides extensive insight into the acceptance of segment reporting and its uses. According to the study's findings, segment reporting has improved and become more valuable as a result of the adoption of IND AS 17. The study's findings undoubtedly contain data that may be utilized to further analyse each segment's profit and sales as well as its average profit over time. The research also benefits the Tata Company by demonstrating that it can readily analyse and work on its segment data report yearly for five years, which also influences the level of transparency. Additionally, the study has its own limitations in that it does not contain quarterly data reviews and analysis of the quarter reports for each section, which by itself might spur the development of subsequent research.

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