

PROJECT REPORT (17MBAPR407)
A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT AT SLN CNC TECH
PRIVATE LIMITED

BY
VEDAVATHI K C
1AZ17MBA56
Submitted to

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI



In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of
MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Under the guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE

Prof. Bhagyashree G K
Assistant professor, MBA Dept.
Acharya Institute of Technology
Soldevanahalli, Bengaluru.

EXTERNAL GUIDE

Mr. M.L.B.Gowda
Managing Director
SLN CNC TECH PVT LTD.,
R.G.Nagar main road,
Bengaluru.



Department of MBA
Acharya Institute of technology, Soldevanahalli,
Hesaragatta Main Road, Bengaluru

March 2019



SLN CNC TECH PVT. LTD.

COMPANY CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Vedavathi KC** USN No: **1AZ17MBA56**, 2nd year MBA Program student of **Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore** has under taken Internship on **“A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT”** from 03.01.2019 to 16.02.2019 at **SLN CNC TECH Pvt Ltd., Bangalore** as part of partial fulfillment of the requirements of MBA curriculum of 2 years full time MBA integrated course of Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore

During her project work we found her sincere, very attentive towards assignment. We wish her a Bright and successful carrier in all her future endeavor

Place: Bangalore

Date: 18.02.2019


(Manjunatha Gowda)

Senior Manager





ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Accredited by NBA and NAAC)

Date: 04/04/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Vedavathi K C** bearing USN **1AZ17MBA56** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2017-19 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. project report on “**A Study on Inventory Management at SLN CNC Tech Pvt. Ltd, Bengaluru**” is prepared by her under the guidance of **Prof. Bhagyashree G Kasturi**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

Signature of Internal Guide

Signature of HOD
Head of the Department
Department of MBA
Acharya Institute of Technology
Soldevanahalli, Bengaluru-107

Signature of Principal/Dean Academics

Dr. Devarajaiah R.M.
Dean-Academics
ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Bengaluru-107.

DECLARATION

I, **VEDAVATHI K C**, hereby declare that the Project report entitled “**A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT**” with reference to “**SLN CNC TECH PVT. LTD, R.G.Nagar main road, Bengaluru**” prepared by me under the guidance of **Prof. Bhagyashree G K**, faculty of M.B.A Department, **Acharya Institute Of Technology, Soldevanahalli, Bengaluru** and external assistance by **M.L.B. Gowda, Managing Director in SLN CNC TECH PVT LTD**. I also declare that this Project work is towards the partial fulfilment of the university Regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. I have undergone a summer project for a period of six weeks. I further declare that this Project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place: Bangalore
Date: 1/4/2019

Vedavathi K.C
Signature of the student

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Finally, I express my sincere thanks to my Parents, Friends and all the Staff of MBA department of AIT for their valuable suggestions in completing this Project Report.

Place: Bangalore

Date: 1/4/2019

VEDAVATHI K C

USN: 1AZ17MBA56

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
	Executive summary	1
1	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Industry profile	3-5
1.3	Company profile	5-6
1.3.1	Promoters	6-7
1.3.2	Vision, Mission & Quality policy	7-8
1.3.3	Product and Services	8-10
1.3.4	Areas of operation	10
1.4	Competitors information	11
1.5	Infrastructure facility	11-12
1.6	SWOT analysis	12-13
1.7	Future growth and prospects	13-14
1.8	Financial statement	14
2	CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1	Theoretical background of study	23-29
2.2	Literature review	29-35
3	RESEARCH DESIGN	
3.1	Statement of problem	37
3.2	Need for study	37
3.3	Objective of study	37-38
3.4	Scope of study	38
3.5	Research methodology	38
3.6	Type of research	39
3.7	Limitations	39
4	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	41-65
5	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1	Findings	67-71
5.2	Suggestions/recommendations	67-68
5.3	Conclusion	68-69
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	69-71
	ANNEXURE	71-76

LIST OF TABLE

TABLE NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.8.1	Net profit ratio	18-19
1.8.2	Current ratio	19-20
1.8.3	Quick ratio	20
1.8.4	Absolute liquid ratio	21
4.1	Showing HML Analysis	41-44
4.2	Classification of raw materials under 'H' Category	44-46
4.3	Classification of raw materials under 'M' Category	47
4.4	Classification of raw materials under 'L' Category	47-48
4.5	Showing HML Analysis summary	48
4.6	Showing HML Analysis of the Above data	48-49
4.7	Showing inventory turnover ratio	50
4.8	Showing Inventory Conversion period ratio	51
4.9	Showing Inventory in current assets ratio	53
4.10	Raw materials turnover ratio	55
4.11	Raw material conversion period ratio	56
4.12	Spare parts turnover ratio	58
4.13	Inventory percentage ratio	60
4.14	Inventory to total assets	61
4.15	Inventory to working capital	62
4.16	Fixed assets turnover ratio	64

LIST OF GRAPHS/FIGURES

GRAPH NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
4.1	Showing HML Analysis of the Above data	48
4.2	Showing inventory turnover ratio	50
4.3	Showing Inventory Conversion period ratio	51
4.4	Showing Inventory in current assets ratio	53
4.5	Raw materials turnover ratio	55
4.6	Raw material conversion period ratio	56
4.7	Spare parts turnover ratio	58
4.8	Inventory percentage ratio	60
4.9	Inventory to total assets	61
4.10	Inventory to working capital	62
4.11	Fixed assets turnover ratio	64

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SCTP Limited was founded in 1995. SCTPL has created a niche in the design and manufacture of electronic defence systems and aerospace systems with over 24 years of experience in the aerospace and defence industry. SCTPL has its own assembly unit in Bangalore, Dabaspeta. It has numerous local workplaces or jobs everywhere throughout the world.

It manufactures an electronic range of goods it specializes in manufacturing of high precision aerospace components, computer aided design, fabrication of jigs and fixtures. The main precision parts are power generation, fixtures, gauges, spindles, CNC machine tool holder etc. organization additionally produces high precision components. The organization plans to diversify into varied activities including underground storages for oil and gas - products, Leasing and financial services and joint ventures.

The main objective is to understand about the SCTPL's manufacturing unit in Bangalore, to know how SCTPL get its projects and how it gets its funds and the investment patterns. It capital budgets and the capital requirement and its investing partners.

In this undertaking report the examination expands on the stock administration at SCTPL constrained stock administration implies supply of stock or goods utilized as a part of the firm with the end goal of generation and deals there are three essential kinds of stock that is raw materials, work in advance., and completed products are the things directly in system for creation.

In this project I am going to study about how they manage inventory management in SCTP limited in the manufacturing unit regarding maintenance of the inventories. Inventory takes the largest strategic position in the structure of working capital of most companies. SCTP limited is a private sector to learn inventory management in SCTPL so that I would get to know how they manufacture Precision components what type of materials they use of equipment's they manufacturing the precision components the purpose of study is to understand the techniques of the inventories.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on six weeks study, which was finished among the M B A Course structure of Visvesvaraya Technological university Belagavi in my undertaking days. The focal point of the examination on “INVENTORY MANAGEMENT” of “SLN CNC TECH PVT.LTD” constrained Inventory captures the majority of the current assets of many companies in India. On average, about 60% see short-term assets owned by listed companies in India.

Due to the huge reserves supported by the company, most armies involved in the fighting were involved. Thus, you can conclude that inventory management is important to avoid unnecessary investments.

Inventory management will jeopardize long-term sustainability and will eventually fail. Using simple technology planning and inventory management, companies can significantly reduce existing stocks by up to 10% without affecting production and sales. Reducing excess inventory has a positive effect on your company's profitability. The head office of financial products is aimed at keeping stocks at the lowest possible cost.

Inventory is the use of capital to fund inventory and connect to insurance, transportation, storage, inventory, loss and damage. However, maintaining low inventory levels can cause other problems to meet supply requirements. This affects value added. The result is alternative inventory costs and total inventory management costs. The first and second are associated with changes in value, because in the future there is a decrease in free cash flow.

Changes in stocks due to policy changes in the Investment Portfolio Management application affect net w the government, the working capital and operating costs for stocks under load, as well as running costs such as storage, insurance, aging, losses and inventory incompatibility.

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE

CNC MACHINES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

The metal industry of India can export universal tools and equipment to industrialized countries. Based on the industrial production index, new interest and attention to investment in equipment has caused unprecedented growth.

Mechanical engineering can be classified by type of metalworking machine. Cars. Both types of machines can be further divided into machines with manual or numerical control. New technology to raise awareness about Security Week. More and more people are choosing more for sophisticated NC and CNC machines.

CNC MACHINES MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN GLOBAL SCENARIO:

India ranked 17th and 12th in the world in metal processing machines. It is expected that China will become a major player in the global machine tool industry, high-tech equipment, and it is even expected that even the main production in China will remain a key position for the preservation and loss. Some companies enter the Indian machine tool industry or announce plans to establish joint ventures or subsidiaries in India. Experts from Decemlineata Industry say they are leading companies in the machine tool industry. Unintentional engine power for cost-effective geographic areas such as India is crucial because developed countries are experiencing a decline in their production capacity due to the slowdown and growth rates of the metal industry.

THE INDIAN CNC MACHINE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:

India is the 18th largest producer in the world. The engineering industry consists of about 450 production units, of which about 150 professionals are experts in areas organized and recognized by international companies, such as Doosan and Makino. The top 10 manufacturers accounted for almost 70% of production. Domestic manufacturers account for about 45% of the machine tool market in India. Since the beginning of 2000, stagnation has been observed in the machine tool industry in India, as investment in manufacturing has slowed. In early 2002, India's investment in the engineering sector, especially in the automotive sector, allowed global companies to outsource production in India. This increased the demand for machine tools. Since then, metalworking machinery has continued to grow.

Businesses are the guiding lights to the development of an economy and are the help of the Nation. The improvement and development of a country basically relies upon industrialization of its economy. India is essentially an agriculture-based nation. It is after the independence through five-year arranging system's government has occupied a main part towards the development of industrialization.

Precision industrial components in India include engineering materials, machinery, industrial equipment and automobiles. Industry supplies products and services to virtually all industries, including electricity, oil and gas. Mechanical engineering meets the requirements of major equipment, such as steel, non-ferrous metals, power plants, telecommunications, valves, tools, spindles, precision components and CNC machine holders.

India has been overseen by non-natives for a significant drawn-out period of time. What's more, such, after opportunity India has offered need to invigorate the countries shield Compel. A couple of organizations making barrier gear has been begun by started by the governing body of India from that point on India felt the need of having strong obstruction which is prepared for shielding its outskirts from neighbours. SCTPL has been developed by service of barrier. For any nation little or enormous developed or developing essential infrastructure facilities, for example, power generation, oil and gas, telecommunication and automotive, and so transportation are the essential requirement for the transportation or development of products, street assume a crucial part in this viewpoint. Marvellous development has taken place in science and technology, which has computerized every work in every field. Manually carries out work the less productive and long-drawn-out. Borne, to increase adequacy and productivity and time consuming. Borne, to increase elasticity and productivity, mechanical equipment has extremely increased.

Precision component in our 30 years of being in the industry. One thing that we have learned is that normal wear and tear in manufacturing process is inevitable. Buying a new machine is expensive and getting a precision component made is far cheaper and more sensible choice. We are a leading precision components manufacturers and suppliers in India. We create precision component tools to exact specifications. Our team is fully equipped to take custom jobs for those specialized cases like making a spindle, grooves, shafts, master pins, gears etc. we also specialize in manufacturing spindles, shafts, CNC machines tool holder, fixtures and Gauges.

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE



SLN CNC TECH Pvt. Ltd., An AS9100C Certified Company, incorporated in the year 1995. Promoted by a team of dynamic members having varied background. Having a vision of meeting the requirements of ever growing industrial sector where time and quality are key factors, provide opportunity to achieve a cost - effective manufacturing platform.

CNC TECH SLN the one of India's leading aerospace and defence electronics and in providing manufacturing PCB Dingli Co Ltd and EMS equipment for the manufacturing of PCB and electronic manufacturing India across the industry verticals. CNC SLN technology has created a niche in the design and manufacture of embedded electronic systems and the aerospace industry, which has more than 24 years of experience in the aerospace and defense industries.

Manufacturing precision components using most of the engineering materials to the highest industry standards in our modern CNC machining facility, along with the ability to assure quality of complex fabricated assemblies.

SLN CNC TECH is infused with innovative ideas and ways at all stages in the organization to optimize the quality and improve business outcomes by deploying young and energetic

team mentored by experienced and dynamic team. We are specialised in pilot batches and high-volume machining for complex components.

Company proud customer are in the segment's such as Aerospace, space, oil and gas power generation, Telecommunication and automotive.

Our strength lies in our ability to quickly respond to the demands of our customers, create new markets, quickly develop new products and reach them. The essence of this process is the dedication, recruitment, commitment of employees and the identity of the employees of the company and its mission. Making knowledge available to the others staff the central activity of the knowledge creating company. Work on an ongoing basis, and SLNs work at all levels at the request of your organization. Discovering new knowledge in a company that creates knowledge is not a special activity. CNC TECH SLN provides air conditioning for customers with technology for vision and budget. In the future, the company is looking for a supplier of solutions using modern wine technologies. In both cases, the SLN offers solutions that increase the economies of scale and meet the final results and the overall picture.

1.3.1 PROMOTERS

The SLN CNC TECH PVT LTD Company is promoted by Mr. M.L.B. Gowda – Managing Director and Mr. M.V. Ashok - Director and specialises in manufacturing aluminium, stainless steel, titanium, nimonic, Inconel, and cobalt alloy products. The company caters to clients in the aviation, automobile, space, defence, power generation and telecommunication sectors.

Mr. M.L.B. Gowda (Managing Director) is a highly powerful and enthusiastic personage. He widely progress intercontinental on business and his focal power is promoting, selling products or services, including market research and advertising and start interrelation with purchasers. He has an accomplished experience in varied sector like Research & development, Manufacture, Marketing and Turnkey projects.

Mr. M.V. Ashok (Director) has cleverness to pilot hugely enormous incentives for professionals in the field of software teams forecast and growth structure and embedded development and energy added the reversion and prototype development of new products using state-of-the-floor technology. One reversion of basic competency include embedded structure plan of conforming to quality and air-borne virulence determinants by requisition.

1.3.2 VISION MISSION AND QUALITY PROCESS OF THE COMPANY

VISION

To be the first choice for precision machined CNC Components for our customers.

To become one of the major precision parts manufacturer with Global recognition.

To be manufacturing's most valued supplier for precision machining and inspection services.

To lead in high precision parts manufacturing, catering to the needs of all clients.

To be a benchmark organization through strengthening our customers, company, culture, and community.

MISSION

“GROWTH THROUGH EXCELLENCE” Believe may have under the path for Growth and Fulfillment through the achievement of excellence in every aspect of our organization. Achieve this through continuous training shall have, innovation and improvement.

We are specialized in manufacturing small high-precision mechanical parts.

We work nationally and internationally, and we are open to any industry requiring small and medium series of parts with the characteristics described.

To sincerely deliver high quality custom- made products efficiently and affordably with our advanced technology passion professionalism.

SLN CNC Machine is a world class manufacturer of precision machined and fabricated components and assemblies. We are our customer's first choice through unequaled quality, service, value and performance.

QUALITY POLICY

We strive to provide timely services for the production of high-precision engine parts and increase customer satisfaction by fulfilling regulatory and regulatory requirements through effective stenting of resources and continuous improvement of processes and products.

We at SLN CNC TECH, are committed to manufacture/process Quality CNC machined components to Aerospace, space and other industrial applications at 'Right Time' with 'Right

Quality’ consistently by creating ‘Quality Consciousness’ at all levels with ‘Continual Improvement’ to ‘Satisfy Customer’s’

1.3.3 PRODUCT AND SERVICES

SLN CNC TECH – with the infrastructure, a combination of CNC machines and engineering skills to manufacture a wide range of parts for multiple industries. Manufacture components from forged steel and bar stock stainless steel. It makes extensive variety of items to address the issues of development, Aluminum Alloy, Stainless Steel, Titanium Alloy, Magnesium Alloy, and other materials.

LIST OF METROLOGY EQUIPMENTS

Co-ordinate measuring machine

Video Measuring systems

Linear Height master

Surface roughness tester

Vernier Calipers

Micrometers

Dial Gauges

Depth Gauges

Bore Gauges

Surface plates

THE MAIN PRODUCTS OF SLN CNC TECH:-

1) APT BELLOW COUPLING



2) KEYLESS TAPER LOCK



3) PRECISION AUTO COMPONENTS



4) PRECISION MACHINED COMPONENTS



5) CARBON STEEL AND SS PRECISION TURNED COMPONENTS



6) PRECISION MACHINED COMPONENTS



7) AEROSPACE COMPONENTS



8) STRATGEM MILD STEEL ROTARY AIRLOCK VALVE



1.3.4 AREAS OF OPERATION:-

SLN CNC TECH are operating in the national and international market. At present it is operating across in India. It has its market in:-

- SPACE
- DEFENCE
- GENRAL ENGINEERING
- AERO SPACE

1.4 SLN CNC TECH COMPETITORS INFORMATION

1) Jeet machine tools ltd.

- Manufacturing precision components, parts, machines etc

2) lykot Hitech Toolroom ltd.

- Manufacturing Aluminium turned & machined components, precision components

3) ITL Industries ltd.

- Manufacturer of Flange precision component and specialist among all automotive industry

4) Innoventive industries ltd.

- Precision machined component and Stainless Steel precision Machined Component manufacturers.

5) G G Automotive Gears ltd.

- Stainless steel CNC Precision Turned Component and Linear shaft manufacturing company

6) G G Dandekar machine works ltd.

- Precision auto components and precision automotive components manufacturing industry and also manufacture precision machined Components.

1.5 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES:-

SCTPL manufacturing facility is located at Peenya industrial estate about 15 Kms from centre of Bangalore City with total are of 21000 sq.ft (1951 sq.mtrs).

Our manufacturing facility is supported by latest CNC machines imported from USA, Japan, Korea and Brezil.

To facilitate precised tool holding, we have SECO make ‘Tool pre-setter’ and Shrink Fit Machine’.

For Design and NC Programming, we do have CAD/CAM Software, ‘Unigraphs-NX9.0’, ‘Delcam’, ‘Solid Works’ and ‘Solid Edge’.

Customized ERP Software related to machining, production, costing, budgeting, material management, sales and accounts.

We have power back-up of 250 KVA generator which can facilitate our needs.

1.6 SWOT ANALYSIS OF SCTPL COMPANY



STRENGTH

- All fabricating units of SLN CNC TECH has ISO 9001-2000 declaration
- Technology independence for introduce item run and in addition for creation process
- Established as an assembling foundation data base committed and master labour
- Well-known R&D base with innovation assimilation and outline limit
- Established research and development base with innovation, retention and outline ability
- It has great brand picture and even extensive variety of item to get the client needs
- Works on extraordinary model with solid and energetic dealer base

WEAKNEES

- SLN CNC TECH has low margin due to the dictates of market/current environment.
- Market- related-weakness- Large fluctuation of order arrival
- Dependency on production trend of automotive industry
- Market conservative tendency toward advanced technology
- The technology of certain products does not match with the international standards
- High wage cost- flat important to higher overheads

OPPORTUNITY

- Increasing versatility and flexibility in machining requirements
- Decrease of mature engineers within machine tool users
- Environmental policy on requirement of minimum environmental load
- MAKE- IN -INDIA of government is boom to Indian industry and focus is on for high production
- Increasing requirements of new machining technology
- Progress of precision components and parts development

THREATS

- Decrease of machining requirements and cost-down requirement on machining process
- Domestic and worldwide financial for assembling organization needs to get
- Global development of large company in japan
- Landing of foreign machine tool manufacturers to japan
- Decrease of users investment on production facilities

- Collapse of full life Employment system
- Decrease of engineers within machine tool manufacturers

1.7 FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPECTS

There is a chance for Precision components and machine equipment's are being expectable in power generation and automobile and complete annual production of precision components to one billion ton consecutively by 2023. Space and oil & gas, Tele communication business imagines further orders for non- precision components products in EMU section Strategies are connected to maximum business in local and worldwide markets through better client centre, services and efforts, which are focusing on a rational in 2016-2017. SLN CNC TECH Company is planning to achieve a sales target of 3700 crore by the year 2019-2020

In 2017-2018 the army has been allocated funds about 2 times as compared to 2016-2017 for acquisition of heavy and medium vehicles. SLN CNC TECH is making efforts to pick up business in the areas related to its product portfolio.

In 2017-2018 the armed force has been dispensed finances around 2 times when compared with 2016-2017 for obtaining of heavy and medium vehicles. SLN CNC TECH is attempting to pick up business in the regions identified with its item portfolio

1.8 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF SLN CNC TECH PVT.LTD.,FOR THE YEAR ENDED

PARTICULAR	Mar 18	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14
INCOME					
Revenue From Operations [Gross]	2,815.06	3,270.34	2,967.53	3,089.06	2,962.95
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	304.72	190.98	209.66	188.96
Revenue From Operations [Net]	2,815.06	2,957.62	2,777.55	2,880.40	2,772.99
Other Operating Revenues	21.6	28.1	33.64	33.11	37.92
Total Operating Revenues	2,835.66	2,984.72	2,810.19	2,912.51	2,809.91

Other Income	63.45	40.02	60.5	64.39	104.59
Total Revenue	2,898.11	3,023.74	2,869.69	2,975.90	2,913.50
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	1,348.58	1,477.73	1,374.36	1,615.22	1,716.17
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	0	0.52	0.33	3.13	9.2
Inventories changes of WIP, FG And Trade- In –Stock	-126.09	244.71	210.26	98.06	-70.92
Employee Benefit Expenses	781.73	768.89	770.11	717.76	740.4
Finance Costs	48.8	50.03	71.51	111.46	141.99
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	62.98	54.21	53.14	54.56	51.25
Other Expenses	686.83	367.49	388.49	368.2	462.69
Total Expenses	2,799.82	2,958.58	2,863.20	2,963.37	3,047.68
	Mar-18	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14
Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, Extra Ordinary Items And Tax	99.29	66.16	7.5	13.54	-135.18
Exceptional Items	0	0	0.16	16.89	11.12
Profit/Loss Before Tax	99.29	66.16	7.65	29.42	-125.06
Tax Expenses-Continued Operations					
Current Tax	22.31	14.75	2.48	0	0
Deferred Tax	-8.47	-3.14	-2.33	6.19	-43.46
Tax for Earlier Years	0	0	0	-0.79	0
Total Tax Expenses	14.84	12.62	0.17	5.4	-52.46

Before Extra-Ordinary Items And Profit/Loss After Tax	85.45	54.55	7.49	25.02	-82.6
Prior Period Items	0	-0.90	0.28	-20.34	2.73
Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	85.45	53.65	7.76	5.68	-80.87
Profit/Loss for The Period	85.45	53.65	7.76	5.68	-50.87
	Mar-18	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	21.28	13.64	2.62	2.12	-20.18
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	21.28	13.64	2.62	2.12	-18.18
INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS AND VALUE OF IMPORTED					
SPARES, LOOSE TOOLS AND STORES					
DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE AND DIVIDEND					
Share of equity Dividend	17.66	17.66	5.16	5.16	11.41
Tax on Dividend	4.39	4.39	1.85	1.71	2.77
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	90	50	20	20	35

BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULAR	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
Sources of Funds					

Total Share Capital	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77
Equity Share Capital	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77
Reserves	2,140.78	2,068.59	2,035.98	2,039.07	2,039.26
Net worth	2,182.55	2,110.36	2,077.75	2,080.84	2,081.03
Secured Loans	413.85	453.76	518.02	810.66	1,121.38
Unsecured Loans	11.52	56.32	76.15	95.98	94.94
Total Debt	424.37	509.08	593.17	905.64	1,215.32
Total Liabilities	2,605.92	2,618.44	2,669.92	2,985.48	3,295.35
	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	667.28	1,313.89	1,197.63	1,179.80	1,170.73
Less: Accum. Depreciation	96.42	773.68	728.92	681.11	639.99
Net Block	571.86	541.21	469.71	499.69	531.74
Capital Work in Progress	0	0	192.7	173.87	142.79
Investments	4.09	4.2	4.38	4.87	5.13
Inventories	1,975.46	1,697.32	1,922.20	2,153.10	2,457.20
Sundry Debtors	1,431.37	1,209.05	992.7	978.36	862.51
Cash and Bank Balance	15.01	66.56	145.73	17.23	77.92
Total Current Assets	3,419.84	2,970.93	3,058.63	3,146.69	3,395.63
Loans and Advances	638.9	706.73	870.51	940.7	1,144.85
Total CA, Loans & Advances	4,057.74	3,676.66	3,928.14	4,086.39	4,539.48
Current Liabilities	1,781.85	1,390.71	1,632.68	1,525.12	1,577.48

Provisions	325.35	316.81	291.33	253.25	345.31
Total CL & Provisions	2,106.20	1,706.52	1,923.01	1,777.37	1,921.79
Net Current Assets	1,952.54	1,971.14	2,006.13	2,310.02	2,618.69
Total Assets	2,605.92	2,618.44	2,669.92	2,985.48	3,295.35
Contingent Liabilities	826.85	1,139.59	1,021.95	912.84	149.96
Book Value (Rs)	524.85	507.52	499.69	500.43	500.47

COMPUTATION OF RATIO

1) NET PROFIT RATIO:

The net profit ratio is the ratio that expresses relationship between net profit and sales.

$$\text{NET PROFIT RATIO} = \frac{\text{NET PROFIT}}{\text{SALES}} * 100$$

NET PROFIT RATIO

YEAR	NETPROFIT	SALES	RATIO
2013-2014	85.45	2815.06	3.035
2014-2015	87.65	2957.62	2.964
2015-2016	81.76	2777.55	2.944
2016-2017	82.68	2880.40	2.870
2017-2018	80.87	2772.99	2.916

INTERPRETATION

The Net Profit Ratio of the company the varying from year to year financial 2013-14 the 2017-18 till. It shows less of the efficiency with which a business apart from the supra managed a high net profit with attached. To improve the sales has attached to gain beneficial position to survive in the support cost of production and selling prices dropping and maximize the rate of return.

2) CURRENT RATIO:

The current liquidity ratio can be defined as the ratio between current assets and short-term liabilities. This ratio is also known as working capital ratios, liquidity ratios and is commonly used for short-term financial condition or analysis of investment liquidity. This is calculated by dividing the number of short-term assets by the total amount of short-term liabilities.

$$\text{Current ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

CURRENT RATIO

Year	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Current Ratio
2013-2014	414937	245621	1.689
2014-2015	368475	291457	1.264
2015-2016	358859	240314	1.493
2016-2017	334028	269122	1.241
2017-2018	341885	255633	1.337

INTERPRETATION

The above table shows under the current ratio for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 see 1.689 and 1.514 times. There the decrease in the current ratio by 0.425 in the year 2014-15 times. Comparing to 2015-16 to 2017-18 the varying slightly in the current ratio, because there has been increase in current assets and increase in current liabilities. The current assets increased due to see gains incurred by the company. Due to the company's current profit levels will see increasing assets.

3) QUICK RATIO:

This ratio might be identify as the interconnection between quick/stockpile and flowing current accountability. Brisk alludes to present resources can be changed over with you money quickly or at a small decrease of worth without contract. You incorporated this class of current assets issued (i) cash and bank balances; (ii) short term marketable securities and (iii) debtors/receivables and (iv) Loans and advances. Borne, the current assets which excluded a charge issued; prepaid expenses and inventory.

Quick Assets

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

QUICK RATIO

Year	Quick Assets	Current Liabilities	Quick Ratio
2013-2014	369485	245631	1.50
2014-2015	358951	215467	1.67
2015-2016	334816	217324	1.54
2016-2017	341895	216132	1.58
2017-2018	356194	231950	1.53

INTERPRETATION

In the above table includes assets current assets quick, cash and bank balances, loans and advances inventory excludes. It was inferred from the above table under quick ratio for the year 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-2017, 2017-18, 1.67, 1.54 1.50 service, 1.58 and 1.53 times. Indicates the amount of available assets quick increases from 2013-14 to 2017-18, may meet its short term obligation in the year 2017-18 the pocket the meeting the standard ratio of 1:1.

4) ABSOLUTE LIQUID RATIO:

Outright fluid proportions express the relationship between supreme fluid resource and

Current Liabilities. Absolute liquid resources incorporate money and bank parties and Attractive Securities.

Absolute liquid assets

Absolute liquid ratio = _____

Current liabilities

ABSOLUTE LIQUID RATIO

Year	Absolute Liquid Assets	Current Liabilities	Absolute Liquid Ratio
2013-2014	346514	245631	1.41
2014-2015	355164	215467	1.65
2015-2016	342541	217324	1.57
2016-2017	343143	216132	1.59
2017-2018	365900	231950	1.58

INTERPRETATION

Above table shows that absolute liquid ratio has been increased in the year 2014-2015 by 0.24 times compare to 2013-2014, in the year 2015-2016 is decreased to 0.08 times in comparing to 2014-15, In the year 2016-2017 it is increased to 0.02 number of times, in the year 2015-16 and in the year 2017-2018 it is decreased to 0.01 times comparing to 2016-2017.

CHAPTER-2

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Inventories is the total rundown of material which is utilized as a part of any assembling concern stores, and in any specialty unit. Which use the creation and offers of stock framework in its procedure and which monitors merchandise and materials which will be accessible in the assembling concerns. In a manufacturing concern the inventories have to be stored in limited quantity or else if there is more inventory or if there is fewer inventories than both brings financial impact to the business in manufacturing concern. Inventories has considered in main areas like raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods what type of quantity, how they are managed will depend on one manufacturing concern to another.

The activities in manufacturing concern involve in what type of inventories are needed, what type of requirements, setting targets, inventory techniques, and monitoring the item usage stock administration and control isn't just the duty of the records division's and distribution centre offices yet in addition producing concern likewise needs to assume the liability towards their business.

Financial management is the responsibility of the manager in the final business. Financial managers actively manage the financial affairs of all types of business, financial and non-financial, public and private, large and small, for non-profit and non-profit organizations. They perform various tasks such as budgeting, financial evaluations, cash management, credit management, investment analysis, cash management, and inventory management. This term refers to the inventory of the product sold and the services associated with the component associated with the product. In other words, the assets created in the inventory are visible to potential specialists in general business operations. The company is conducting an inventory pending request.

Finished goods

Raw materials

Work in process (Semi Finished goods)

The raw material inventory contains an item purchased by the issued under and you see other converted from attached to finished goods through manufacturing (production) process. They issued an important input of the final product. The working process consists of inventory items currently being used in the production process. They normally see Semi

finished goods under placement of various used see production in a multi stage production process. A finished goods completed or final products which represented see available for sale. The inventory of goods consists of such items have been produced under the enacted Pocket yet be sold.

Inventory, as a current asset, differs from other current assets only because financial managers see not involved. Rather for the quantum logics areas, finance, marketing, production, and purchasing a charge involved. The views concerning the appropriate level of inventory would differ among the different areas quantum logics. The objective of inventory management explained in some detail the cross-sections. Section two the concerned with inventory management techniques. The Attention here given to basic concepts relevant to the management and control of inventory.

The aspects covered see:

Determination of the type of control required.

The basic economic order quantity

The reorder point and Safety stock.

As a matter of fact, the inventory management techniques see a part of production management. But a familiarity with them the treasures of great help to the financial managers in planning and budgeting inventory.

2.1.1 Objective of inventory management

- To make availability to the right quality materials
- To avoid overstocking of materials
- To avoid unnecessary storage and insurance cost
- To see that the materials are purchased at the most beneficial prices.
- To avoid the condition of over-investment and under-investment
- To minimize the carrying cost and time
- To minimize the expenditure, damage, deterioration and loss of materials during the storage
- To carry greatest stock keeping in mind the end goal to empower effective and smooth generation and sales process
- To limit investment in stock to increase the benefit

2.1.2 Advantages of inventory management

- It empowers the smooth running of generation by ensuring the providers of materials of the correct quality in the correct amounts at the perfect time and costs
- It decreases the cost of buying by defining economic ordering quantities.
- It decreases the cost of buying by defining economic ordering quantities.
- It cuts the cost of storage by avoiding unnecessary holding up of stocks.
- It decreases the risk of loss of materials from theft, damage, etc. Because of proper storage
- It enables the accessibility of ready and up to date information about stocks of materials through proper inventory system.

2.1.3 Types of inventory



1.Raw materials: Raw materials is the rudimentary info which is utilized to change over the Materials into completed great it likewise called as feedstock or most natural materials in the assembling concern. These materials are profoundly critical about the creating of item these crude materials are utilized to deliver these crude materials are utilized to create an assortment of in an assembling unit

2. Work-in-advance: This contains those materials that have been committed to the generation procedure however not been done yet. It is the halfway completed merchandise and materials, subassemblies which is held between assembling stages work-in-advance is a segment of the stock resource account on the monetary record and these expenses are moved to the completed products record and at last to cost deals.

3.Finished merchandise: completed merchandise are the sort of stock that is prepared for conveyance to a buyer it is the last result of the creation completed Goods stock is fundamental for smooth advertising activity in this way inventories help as a connection between the generation and utilization of products.

2.1.4 Principles of Inventory management

- There should be perfect coordination and co-operation between the several departments linked with purchase, receipt, inspection, storage, issue, use accounting of materials.
- There should be good planning and scheduling of materials requirements.
- There should be standardization and simplification of materials.
- Purchase of materials should be centralized through an expert purchase manager.
- Purchase of materials should be controlled through the materials requirements budget and purchase budget.
- There should be proper classification and codification of materials
- There should be proper verification and examination of materials received
- The process for the issues, return and transfer of materials should be standardized

2.1.5 Tools and Techniques for inventory management

Always better control classification (ABC)

Economic order quantity (EOQ)

Just In Time (JIT)

Vital Essential Desirable classification (VED)

Economic order quantity or re-order quantity

FIFO method

LIFO method

Those are some techniques used in inventory management

1) Always better control: The advancement in production stock examination ABC network, ABC investigation the way stock which includes CT 37 # in isolating three classifications you things, A, B, and C. A being the most significant things, C being the minimum important ones.

2) Economic order quantity: The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) the whole of units under an association should move up to stock each to restrain demand with the total costs of stock for instance, holding cost, cost, and lack organize costs.

3) Just in Time: the inventory in order to increase efficiency and service companies CT 37 # decrease waste by receiving goods only as they wanted it enacted in the production process, thereby reducing inventory costs. This method needs to forecast exactly demand manufacturers.

4) Vital Essential Desirable classification (VED): The materials might be relying on their criticality arranged under the utilitarian on premise. The level of criticality can be expressed as whether the material the lively to the procedure of generation, or essential to the procedure of creation or required for the procedure of creation. This arrangement the known for the investigation, ' VED V speak to for imperative, E-speak for basic and D-speak for attractive thing. The materials may be classified depending upon their criticality under the on-line basis quantum logics. The degree of criticality can be stated as whether the material the vibrant to the process of production, or important to the process of production or required for the process of production. This classification system known as ' VED analysis, V one vital mind, for in mind for the mind and for essential desirable item.

1) FIFO (first in first out) method: This strategy depends on the suspicion that material which are bought introductory are issued first to the creation division. Under this strategy the end supply of materials is regarded at introduce advertise cost. The materials are issued as indicated by consecutive request of procurement or receipts from the opening of the period.

Advantages of FIFO

It is made on practical suspicion that material which are bought first are issued first according to the specific buy rate

Physical stream of materials coordinates the stream of cost

Materials are issued at genuine cost

Closing stock is esteemed at current market cost

Disadvantages of FIFO method

Materials are not provided to the creation as indicated by the present market costs when business exchange is high in number there is a plausibility of administrative mistakes in computing the costs

When materials are come back to the stores, they are dealt with as new buy for the following issue

LIFO (last in first out) method: This technique depends on the announcement that materials which are gotten finally (most recent) are issued first to the creation areas. Under this technique the end supply of materials are not esteemed at current market cost. The materials are provided by the inverse consecutive request of procurement.

Advantages

Materials are issued according to the current market price.

Materials are issued at actual cost price

It is most suitable when prices are rising

This method is better matching of cost and revenues

Disadvantages

Closing stock is not valued on the foundation of current market prices

When transaction is huge calculation of issue price becomes difficult

Difficult calculation will invite clerical errors

2.1.6 The reasons for keeping stock.

There will be there essential purposes behind keeping a stock:

1 Full-time one the slacks – present) in the store from customer to supplier, organize at each stage, you keep up with needs certain measure of stock to Stents in this "lead time"

2) Uncertainty the Inventories issued summons to deal with exposures supports spared, supply and advance opportune moment of stock.

3) the perfect scale of Economic state) of "one minute given for any 2nd unit a place where customer require it, when he needs it" rule tends to persist if bundles cost similar to

coordination. OS Max acquiring, securing and advancement takes in aspects of financial scale takes time, in this way a stock. There see basic set for keeping an inventory:

2.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1) STEPEHN ARO-GORDEN AND JAIDEEP GUPTE(1979) The essayist has led the examination on exemplary monetary request amount EOQ is one of the vital basic leadership demonstrate in the stock administration that guides in distinguishing the level of stock administration that aides in recognizing the level of stock which takes into account nonstop task while minimalizing the aggregate cost in acquiring, conveying the items this model causes the administration to value the method for holding the cost and fulfil the client by conveying the items on the particular time and to know how much units to be requested so there is no absence of units required for completed stock and have a control over the administration of stock

2) WANKE AND ZINN (2004, p.466) tells that stock administration technique is a "component of item, task and request related factors, for example, conveyance time, outdated nature, coefficient of variety of offers and stock turnover" and that coordination directors will probably disseminate stock so as to stock item near the client's office if the client's office if the client request a diminished conveyance time.

3) TOM JOSE. AKILESH JAYAKUMAR, SIJO MT (2003) the author clarifies that for every organization inventory is important for the smooth running of the business in production and sales the chief objectives are organization deals with supply of raw materials in order to increase co-ordinate and optimal expenditure of materials he also explains that inventory management system is significant element in an organization it comprises the series of process. The investment in inventories establishes the most significant part of current assets and working capital in this study the writer analysis that control techniques for efficient inventory management system.

4) CHAN ET AL (2002, p.1446) states that "numerous organizations have understood that essential cost investment funds can be achieved taken a total reserve funds can be accomplish by coordinating stock control and transportation arrangements all through their supply chains". In this way, these organizations need to affirm they have an ideal renewal design, being a stock and transportation methodology, with a specific end goal to

minimalize add up to stock and transportation costs over a fixed planning horizon settled arranging skyline (Chan et al.2002).

5) ERIC BOAFO, DADZIE, RENAS AYEBO, AND EKNOW T. GHANAH (2011) as per this schoolwork the creator clarifies that association relies upon stock this is done to adjust their material free market activity and to buffer uncertainties in the store network when there is raise in stock it doesn't just less to unnecessary stock carrying cost this investigation examination to portray and understand the stock administration approaches. Jeosop (2011) has additionally talked that inventories are the stock or materials that are utilized or transmitted. As indicated by lysons and Gillingham (2003) stock is an American expression relating the depicting the qualities or amount of raw materials, segments, consumables, work-in-progress and finished goods that are kept and used when the organization is needed.

6) ROBINSON, JAMES A (1987)

As per this investigation to propel client service levels, association must emphasis on the inadequacy stock keeping units (SKUs) and not permit extremes in other SKUs to hide the troubles. Any SKU below target will bring about administration level failures, while any SKU above target is additional and does not productively give to service level achievement.

7) OGBO, ANN.I, WIFRED I. UKPERE (2008) in this investigation the writer clarifies that there is association between viable arrangement of stock administration and association execution in the organization the result of this examination demonstrates that the adaptability in stock control administration he likewise says that there is additionally relationship between operational feasibility, utility of stock control administration. The associations need to acknowledge the stock technique that it ought to be reasonable for their tasks.

8) HERRON, DAVID P (1988) in this investigation the author clarifies that the benefit situated arrangement of stock organization is by and large utilized for taking care of inventories of completed merchandise and extra parts, which routinely make them oversee request attributes. A measure of strategies is depicted by which the benefit significances of a stock out for these sorts of things can be quantitatively assessed and utilized for characterizing the productive system of dealing with single things and multi-thing inventories.

9) KRISHNAMURTHY'S think about (1964) was aggregate and circulated with inventories in the probate section of the Indian economy all in all for the period 1960-64. This investigation utilized deal to mean interest for the item and inform the significance with respect to quickening agent. Here and now rate of interest had additionally been discovered to be imperative.

10) IN THE YEAR 1980, K. SAMBA SIVA RAO (1992) directed an examination think about allowed "materials administration openly part transport building industry". He made an assessment of education directed past on materials administration in the Hindustan shipyard limited. He completed a study in the zone of systematization and institutionalization, acquirement of materials, trading investigation, and stock control in the light of stock measures settled by the agency of open ventures of the organization under the examination. He coordinated the examination under certain limitation like absence of right records, hesitance of authority in giving the required information relating to stock control.

11) BARTOLACCI, A. RALPH (2000) The modern business of manufacturing is characterised by varying product lines, reduced delivery cycles, and management which usually considers current and predictable inventories as a "cost" of undertaking business, not as true recourses in support of business. To manage with this situation true quantity techniques for inventories must be developed to replace existing technique for inventories must be developed to replace current technique which are gross, inadequate, give result after the fact, and on which management has traditionally placed little dependence when developing business strategy. A practical and proven approach to a solution of the continuous inventory problem is described which includes a parts number turnover formula that, when summarized, leads to a true control of turnover. It also includes a reporting technique which offerings leading status projection information to management for analysis. Finally, further Developments to management for analysis. Finally, further developments and extension to the system are recommended to meet the challenge of the period.

12) RAMAKRISHNA B (1961) in his thought 'stock control in expansive board segment units' underlined the issues of stock control out in the general population division units and he gathered the cost for stock amassing as inside and outside. According to him, hopeful

government plans as to import licenses and sporadic movement timetables and lead times are accountable for stock accumulation public division units.

Rao and Gupta watched that agent administration of stock lessens the cost of generation and appropriately builds the gainfulness of the endeavours. All the above research examines appeared at different colleges in India and other distributed research studies and concentrate here and writings books brought out and inquire about paper issued in diaries, daily paper and so on., found that the numerous certainties of materials administration have not been completely created and are not worthy.

13) KULAKARNI P.V, (2004) analysed ABC examination frameworks at a length in this article 'ABC examination is a technique for stock organization' length in this article 'ABC investigation is a Pillai and Ashoka Agarwal talked about the stock administration in Indian air transport industry and discovered its weaknesses and proposed remedial measures for effective stock administration.

14) CHRISMAS JAMES THE ABC (2014) strategy for stock control is a helpful and proper system for ordering stock things as per their significance as to cost. The idea of financial run amounts models proposes that there are two noteworthy costs, specifically, setup and stock conveying cost, associated with picking the right number of items to set aside a few minutes. The min-max strategy for stock control is a straightforward method for monitoring stock on the shop floor. The two-bin method strategy is additionally valuable as in a supplement to the min-max technique. Material necessity arranging (MRP) is an essential method which is valuable for deciding requirement for subordinate request things, arranging stock levels and planning generation.

15) ORICHARD AND EAGLE (1981) as indicated by him stock administration can be all around characterized as "the entirety of those exercises fundamental for the capacity, procurement, transfer or utilization of stock. Stock administration in a reality is a basic piece of generation arranging and control, which as per Charles a keopke may be characterized as, "the co-appointment of a grouping of capacity as indicated by an arrangement which will monetarily utilize plant offices and direct the efficient development of products through their whole assembling cycle, from the getting of all Materials to the transportation of completed merchandise at a pre-decided rate."

16) VIGNESH RAVICHANDRAN, GANESH KUMAR (2013) The essayist clears up that consumable stock is those sorts of stock which won't show up in the bill of material

the consumable stock is those sorts of inventories is generally are not become tied up with the BOM due the idea of such things. As indicated by him stock backings in deals for each association the key destinations of the stock administration are: to limit the chance of disturbance in the generation calendar of a firm to keep down capital interest in inventories. Inventories helps in consumer loyalty the rule objective of stock administration incorporates balancing the clashing financial aspects of not had any desire to hold the stocks.

17) SAYED JAMEL ABDUL NASIR BIN SYED MOHAMMAD (1985) in his schoolwork the writer explains that inventory management plays a very significant role in every company any unproductive inventory will affect in loss for the customer and sales. The stock must be low and proper usage must be finished by the organization stock is raw materials, completed merchandise, semi-completed merchandise, materials or completed merchandise there must be appropriate supply of inventories in the organization the part of stock administration is to keep a needed stock level for each particular item or things he likewise says that stock administration is a basic piece of a firm since fumble of stock undermines a firm inconstancy stock must be lacking on the off chance that it is in greater amount or in the event that it is less amount the organization looks issues so that there must be constrained stock ought to be kept for the organizations task.

18) HEMISH KUMAR PATEL, JAYAKUMAR PITRODA, AND PROF.JJ. BHAVSAR (2012)

As for this examination the material administration of the technique for arranging, official and controlling the field and office exercises in development. The fundamental target of administration to guarantee material under development materials issued for their accessible multi-purpose utilization of poor's materials administration installation expenses expanded about amide can equipped development administration of materials about huge installation can reserve funds in the task cost Dennis et al. (2000) broke down under the generation business procedure and stock administration framework. The enterprises, firms of containing procedure under include an incentive by blending, designing, isolating the chemicals of the response. As indicated by saharietal. (2012) determined under stock administration, as the diminishing stock regularly prompts the condition where PAID for crude materials and in extra parts bought in the generation or

see just in time for each phase of the creation various CT 37 # investigations have COME under says ...

19) SERHII ZIUKOV (1999) as per this examination the essayist clarifies that inventories are raw materials, work-in-advance merchandise and totally completed products that are thought to be the offer of business resources that will be prepared available to be purchased. The issue of stock control would one say one is of the most essential in association administration says that stocks are formed to do the ordinary exercises in the organization there are major choice which needs to take in the association administration with respect to the inventories are; how vast inventory replacement order be? At the point when should a stock replacement arrange be set? There is a requirement for new for a viable strategy for strategies framework with stock administration

20) KRISHNAMURTHY AND SASTRY (1946) As per this investigation creator clarifies about the most compressive examination on manufacturing stock the devices which is utilized here is CMI information and the combination asset report information of general society constrained organizations distributed by RBI, to break down every one of the primary parts that is crude materials, work-in-advance, and completed merchandise for 21 ventures over the period 1946-62 it was a period arrangement consider however some inter industry cross examinations had been finished acquiring of materials and suggested that the long-term ought to be diminished his investigation tells that additional stock terms of number of months cost generation in all the building units.

21) GEORGE (1967) As per this examination there is cross segment investigation of accounting report information of 52 open restricted for the public limited companies of 1967-70 were internal variables were occupied in the formulation of equation for raw materials, including work-in-progress he says that equation for finished goods, inventories will take only output variable.

CHAPTER-3
RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 TITEL OF THE STUDY

“A study on inventory management with reference to the SLN CNC TECH PVT LTD”

3.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

An investigation of stock administration at SLN CNC TECH PVT.LTD is embraced know-how to the execution and stock position of the organization and to the quality and know-how shortcoming and to find out the gainfulness of the organization.

Stock must constitute one vital resources of extensive organizations in India. Two stock market generally edged ten-fold on the benefit of an association, if not utilized properly it will move toward becoming risk.

It is genuine it is critical to deal with the inventories productively and successfully keeping in mind the end goal to conquer pointless speculation it is imperative to deal with the inventories in an assembling concern this examination is done to recognize issue engaged with stock administration process in SCTPL constrained Bangalore complex all the assembling firm will have abnormal state of inventories to do vast generation cycle and they additionally have more amounts of inventories and afterward they need to keep up a decent stock.

3.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Stock administration assumes an essential part in SCTPL restricted each association needs stock administration it helps in keeping up satisfactory inventories and smooth running of its task it fills in as a connection between for generation and deals in the association. Inventories is a one of the important thing in the current assets which helps in keep up investment inventories there should be control over inventories if there is practice interest in inventories will cause more cost subsidize because of this stock will get harmed lost, it additionally limits the productivity of the association.

3.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To know the various methods adopted by the company
- To study the inventory management based on HML Analysis.
- To examine the raw material turnover proportion for the organization.
- To know the raw materials, change period for the chose raw materials

3.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study the know-how to the policy of the company investment procurement like. Like procurement, storage, handling, accounting, storage and stock out, issued to be formulated of inventory control.to determine the lead time of the company. The lead time the mean under the time under the fostering of "procurement have an indent by the stores and the receipt of materials by them.to know-how towards the cost-effective running of the determine stores.to of safety stock, the difference between the amount means stocked to satisfy demand during a certain time interval and the mean demand expected for the period.it the for the purpose of providing protection against the excess of stock.

3.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Actual collection of the data: - information are essential info basic leadership process in a business the preparing of information gives measurable of significance of the investigation information can be ordered into:

SOURCES OF DATA

Primary data: essential information is gathered by connecting with administrator, and chief to get the data for this investigation.

Personal interactions with the assistance finance manager.

Visited stores and observed how the inventories are stored, various type of inventories receipt and inspection procedures etc.,

Secondary data: secondary information is gathered from the organization site, yearly report, different diaries, magazines, identified with the organization hypothetical from significant reading material is filled in as secondary information.

Analytical Tools: tables, graphs, percentage are used to analysis the collected information

3.7 TYPE OF RESEARCH

In the study on inventory management is based on analytical research design is used in when Past data of the company are used to interpret the inventory management.

Descriptive approach

This deals with findings of innovative approach to determining the closest art by taking old prior publication as a realistic starting point.

This study is based on face to face interview with company staff, managers and accounts also based on the availability of various data through annual report, cost sheet and academic books.

3.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

Some of the data has been maintained has confidential by SLN CNC TECK PVT limited

All techniques the inventory Management are not used by SLN CNC TECH PVT limited therefore it was possible to explain only few methods of inventory management.

The study is conducted within a limited time.

CHAPTER-4
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

DATA ANALYSIS

HML ANALYSIS: Classification based on unit price

1. **(H)High cost:** product whose item value is very high
2. **(M)Medium cost :** product whose item value is of medium value
3. **(L)Low cost:** product whose item value is of low value.

HML EXAMINATION

TABLE-4.1: SHOWING HML ANALYSIS

SI No.	Particulars	Quantity in Kgs	Rate	Category	% Of Rate
I	Steel and iron milled parts	136226	77	H	0.52037
1	PU Mounting	845.73	332.66	H	2.27765
2	Sheet Metal	350	180	H	1.16400
3	Copper electrical parts	1651	95.86	H	0.65629
4	Stain less steel	28852	82.56	H	0.56515
5	Hill gold Mild steel	54	848.3	H	5.80762
6	Vishal stainless steel	12111	14.50	L	0.09759
7	Keyless taper lock	560	100.6	H	0.68812
8	Machine parts	23565	106.15	H	0.72921
9	Pressing worm	9569	136.25	H	0.93179
10	Linear guideways	65559	61.45	H	0.42061
II	Ball screw support	1102306	64.54	H	0.44191
11	Flange precision	19700	115.49	H	0.73599
12	Jm Gaphite & Carbon steel	7260	159.42	H	1.08470
13	Linear shaft	1065857	62.59	H	0.42849
III	Hollow CNC Turned parts	3563530	12.2	L	0.07668
14	Brass Temperature sensor	321871	11.73	L	0.08025

15	Aluminum Turned parts	1655	39.94	M	0.27333
16	Rotating Tube	516009	26.5	M	0.18076
17	Drop Arms, Material, steel, Alloy	1366510	15	L	0.08216
18	Press Line Spares	653807	4.13	L	0.02822
19	Air Line Block	2131	8.06	L	0.05512
20	Std T-Slots	412652	5.5	L	0.03493
21	T- Slot Width	4050	78.50	H	0.53694
22	T-slot Center Distance	210651	10.09	L	0.06902
IV	Drive system	57643	135.66	H	0.92880
23	Max tool diameter	20651	108.16	H	0.74050
24	Tapper	16760.66	212.30	H	1.45355
25	Bearing lubrication	2110	359.86	H	2.46369
26	Max torque	310	675.99	H	4.62802
27	Spindle taper	22751	73.2	H	0.50052
V	Milling, drilling, tapping	30597	280.2	H	1.91785
28	Draw Tube Bore	721	13.43	L	0.09189
29	Spindle bore	2551	136.2	H	0.93188
30	Over front apron	6121	455.13	H	3.11621
31	Over tailstock	485	687	H	4.69704
32	Max thrust X	18256	318.26	H	2.17906
33	Max thrust Y	566	640.13	H	4.38290
VI	USB Port	508836	192.7	H	1.31873
34	LCD Monitor	861	375.83	H	2.57324
35	Memory lock key	1051	292.8	H	2.00412
36	Rigid tapping	87	428.26	H	2.93223
37	55-gallon (208)	5246	115.27	H	0.78918
38	Brass precision	680	90.5	H	0.61966
39	Precision drilling components	3521	126.25	H	0.86437

40	Metal carabiner	1953	146.13	H	1.00048
41	Cargo lashing	3256	483.23	H	3.30861
42	Tie downs	37	392.7	H	2.68813
43	Auto parts	503210	190.98	H	1.30735
VII	Machine spare parts	1795	278.43	H	1.90634
44	Fabricated Components	855	96.17	H	0.65841
45	Automotive sheet metal	16966	286.53	H	1.96180
VIII	Fabricated Machinery parts	52387	248.86	H	1.70388
46	Saddlery components	155	607.33	H	4.15832
47	Front Brake lever	23451	90.66	H	0.62069
48	Fuel Gauge Assembly	18650	415.25	H	2.84254
49	Headlight reflector	452	286.3	H	1.95893
50	Headlight rim	6541	292.6	H	2.00275
51	Seat hinge	5652	230.3	H	1.57618
52	Industrial seat hinge	1802	435.27	H	2.98024
IX	Seat recliner BKT for Truck	48626	100.2	H	0.68539
53	Side BKT assembly	46	157	H	1.06813
54	Throttle switch base plate	18562	136.2	H	0.93188
55	Automobile components	555	1330.6	H	9.10823
56	Ratchet buckles	32521	62.26	H	0.42623
57	Tubular component	2516551	0.5	L	0.00274
58	Truss and pandal truss	2626403	0.5	L	0.00275
	Grand Total	16129800.50	14705		

TABLE-4.2: SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF RAW MATERIALS UNDER ‘H’ CATEGORY:

SI No.	Particulars	% Of Rate
I	Steel and iron milled parts	0.52037
1	Pu Mounting	2.27765
2	Sheet Metal	1.16400
3	Copper electrical parts	0.65629
4	Stain less steel	0.56515
5	Hill gold Mild steel	5.80762
6	Keyless taper lock	0.68812
7	Machine parts	0.72921
8	Pressing worm	0.93179
9	Linear guideways	0.42061
10	Max cutting	0.43062
II	Ball screw support	0.44191
11	Flange precision	0.73599
12	Jm Gaphite & Carbon steel	1.08470
13	Linear shaft	0.42849
III	Extender	
14	T- slot width	0.53694
IV	Drive system	0.92880
15	Max tool diameter	0.74050
16	Tapper	1.45355
17	Bearing lubrication	2.46369
18	Max torque	4.62802
19	Spindle taper	0.50052

V	Milling, drilling, tapping	1.91785
20	Spindle bore	0.93188
21	Over front apron	3.11621
22	Over tailstock	4.69704
23	Max thrust X	2.17906
24	Max thrust Y	4.38290
VI	USB port	1.31873
25	LCD moniter	2.57324
26	Memory lock key	2.00412
27	Rigid tapping	2.93223
28	55- gallon	0.78918
29	Brass precision	0.61966
30	Precision drilling components	0.86437
31	Metal carabiner	1.00048
32	Cargo lashing	3.30861
33	Tie downs	2.68813
34	Auto parts	1.30735
VII	Machine spare parts	1.90634
35	Fabricated components	0.65841
36	Automotive sheet metal	1.96180
VIII	Fabricated machinery parts	1.70388
37	Saddlery components	4.15832
38	Front brake lever	0.62069

39	Fuel gauge assembly	2.84254
40	Headlight reflector	1.95893
41	Headlight rim	2.00275
42	Seat hinge	1.57618
43	Industrial seat hinge	2.98024
IX	Seat recliner BKT for truck	0.68539
44	Side BKT assembly	1.06813
45	Throttle switch base plate	0.93188
46	Automobile components	9.10823
47	Ratchet buckles	0.42623
	Grand Total	98.9346

TABLE-4.3: SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF RAW MATERIALS UNDER ‘M’ CATEGORY:

SI No.	Particulars	% Of Rate
I	Extender	
1	Aluminum turned parts	0.27333
2	Rotating tube	0.18076
	Total	0.45409

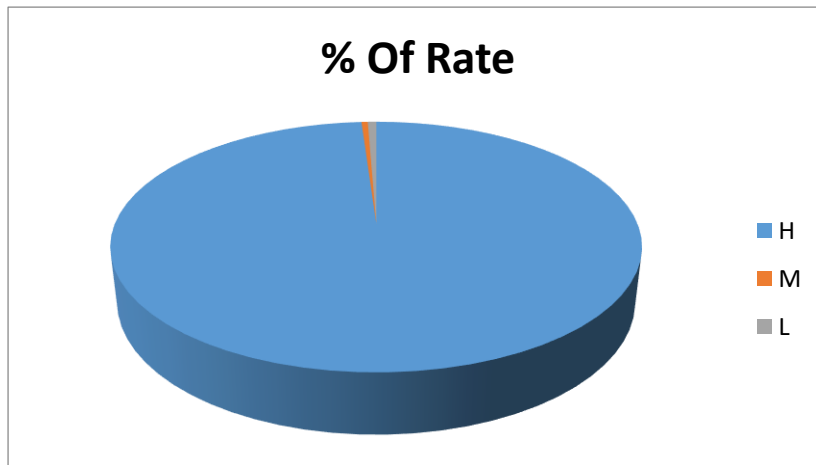
TABLE-4.4: SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF RAW MATERIALS UNDER ‘L’ CATEGORY:

Sl No.	Particulars	% Of Rate
I	Steel and iron parts	
1	Vishal stainless steel	0.09759
II	Hollow CNC turned parts	0.07668
2	Brass temperature sensor	0.08025
3	Drop arms, material, steel, alloy	0.08216
4	Press line spares	0.02822
5	Air line block	0.05512
6	Std T-slots	0.03493
7	T-slots center distance	0.06902
III	Drive system	
8	Draw tube bore	0.09189
9	Tubular component	0.00274
10	Truss and pandal truss	0.00275
	Total	0.62135

TABLE-4.5: SHOWING HML ANALYSIS SUMMARY

Category	% Of Rate
H	98.9346
M	0.45409
L	0.62135

CHART-4.6: SHOWING HML ANALYSIS OF THE ABOVE DATA:



INTERPRETATION:

The above data shows that

The company has 'H' class stocks containing 98.924610% of stocks with high cost rate per unit.

The company has 'M' class stocks containing 0.454093% of stocks with medium cost rate per unit.

The company has 'L' class stocks containing 0.621297% of stocks with low.

1) INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

Stock turnover ratio otherwise called stock speed it will demonstrate whether stock has been proficiently utilized or not the design is to see whether just required least fund have been secured up stock. Stock turnover extent demonstrates the conditions the stock has been turned over the period and evaluates the feasibility with which a firm can manage its stock.

4.7 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

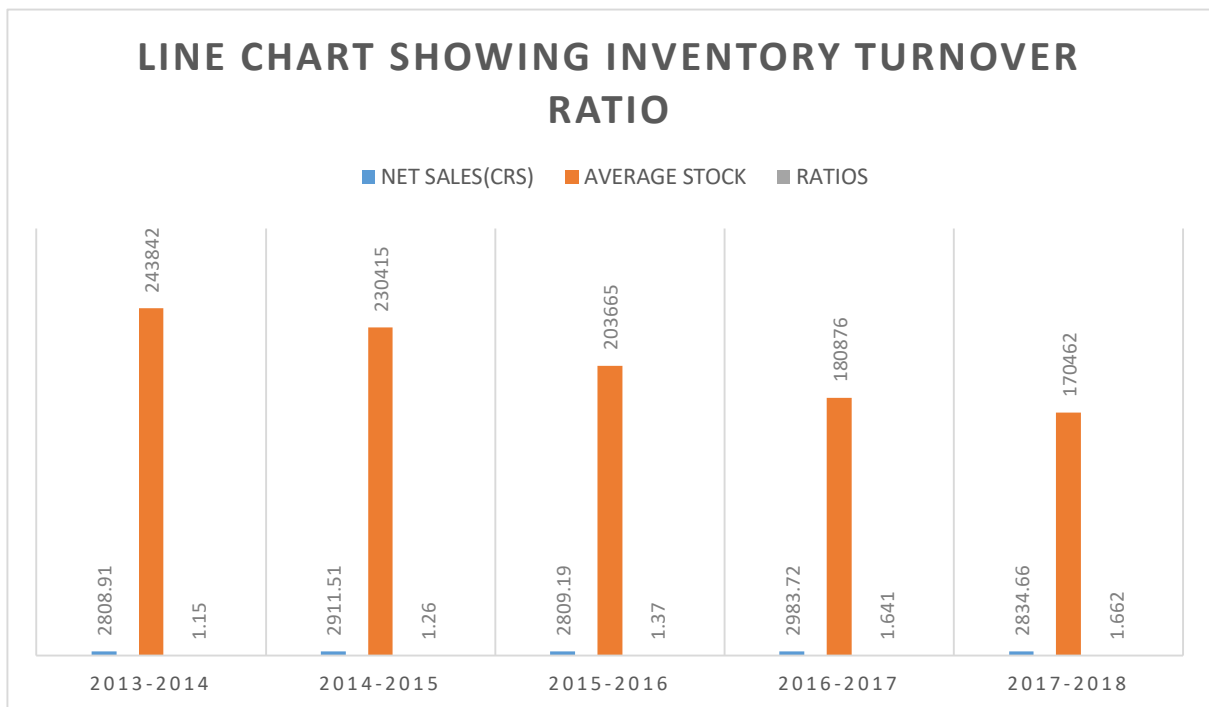
YEAR	NET SALES(CRS)	AVERAGE STOCK	RATIOS
2013-2014	2808.91	243842	1.15
2014-2015	2911.51	230415	1.26
2015-2016	2809.19	203665	1.37
2016-2017	2983.72	180876	1.641
2017-2018	2834.66	170462	1.662

- **INVENTORY TRUNOVER RATIO = NETSALES**

AVERAGE STOCK

- **AVERAGE STOCK = OPENING STOCK + CLSOING STOCK**

4.7 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

The inventory turnover ratio in the year 2013-2014 was 1.15 and 2014-2015 it has increased for 1.26 in the year 2015-2016 and in the year 2016-2017 it was 1.37 and it has increased for 1.641 and again we get 1.662 in the year 2017-2018 it means the company is using minimum stock and increasing the sales.

2) INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD

Stock change is the enthusiasm to see normal time taken for clearing the stock this can be Conceivable by ascertaining stock transformation period.

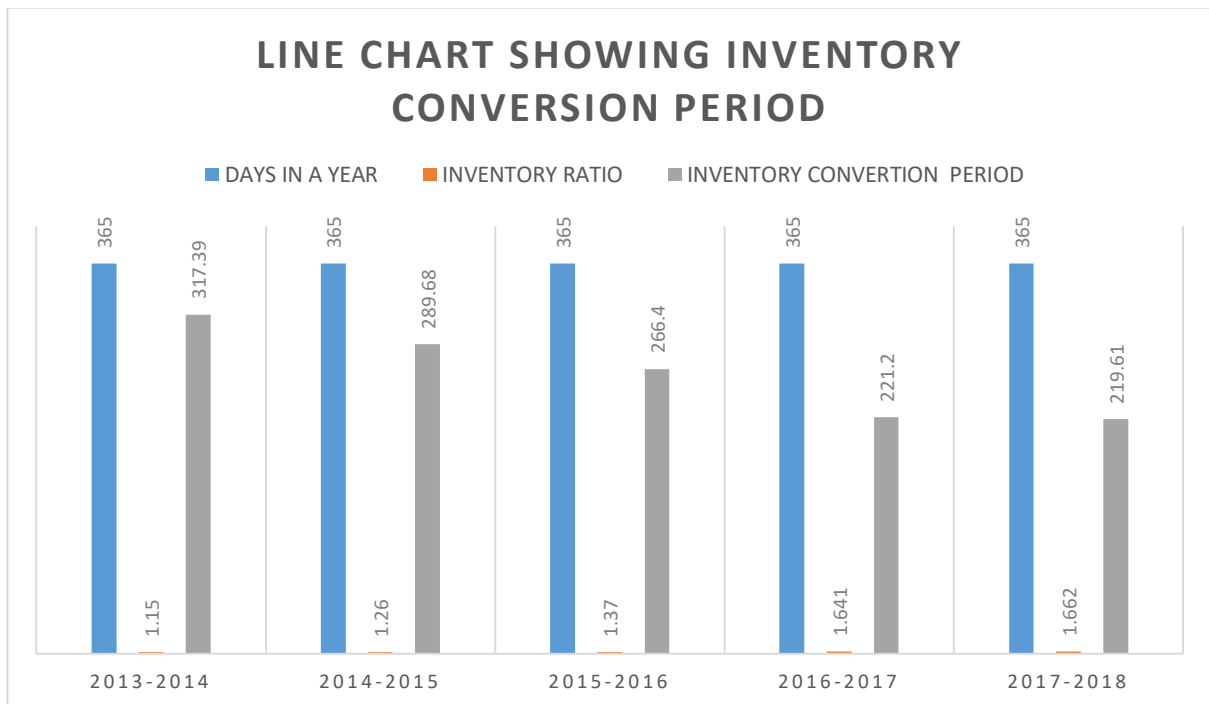
Inventory conversion period = 365

Inventory conversion ratio

4.8 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD

YEAR	DAYS IN A YEAR	INVENTROY RATIO	INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD
2013-2014	365	1.15	317.39
2014-2015	365	1.26	289.68
2015-2016	365	1.37	266.4
2016-2017	365	1.641	221.2
2017-2018	365	1.662	219.61

4.8 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD



INTERPRETATION

Inventory conversation period in the year 2013-2014, 317 days in the year 2014-2015 we get 289 days which decreased to previous year. The inventory holding period is continuously get decreased form 266 days and 221 days in the year 2015-2016 and 2016-2017 even in the year 2017-2018 it has decreased for 219 days so the company is taken less conversation period to clear the stock in the recent years.

3) INVENTORY IN CURRENT ASSETS

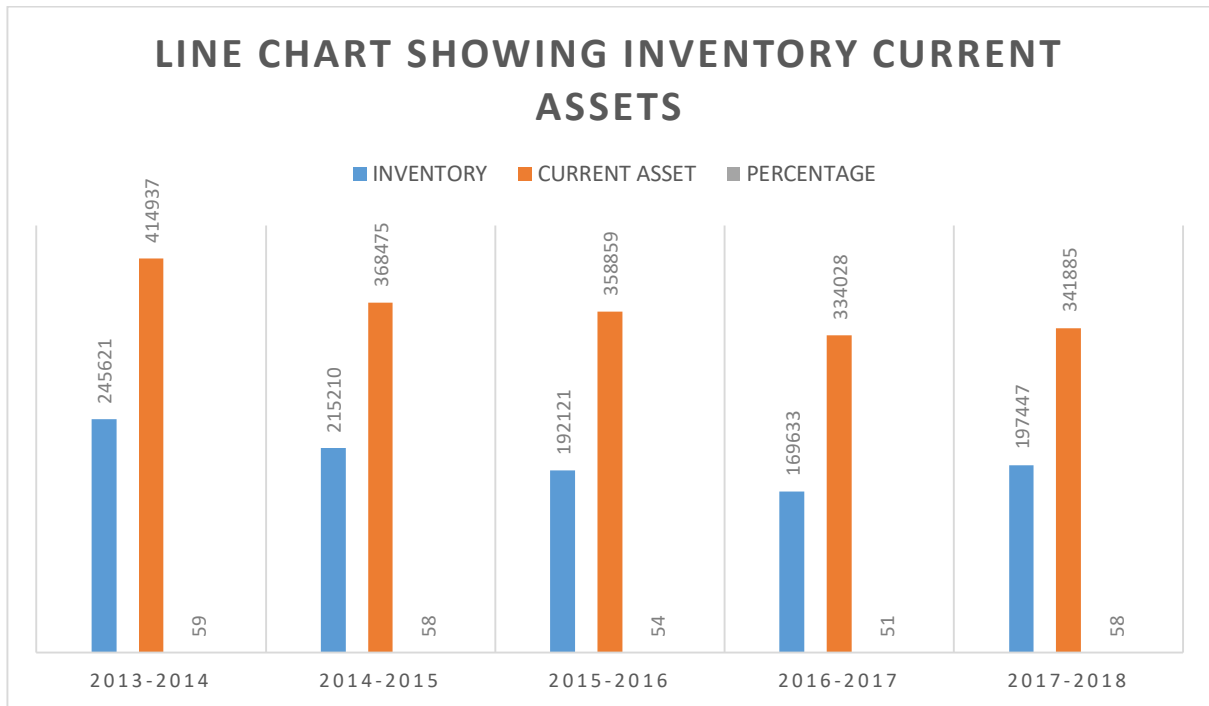
Inventory in current assets shows that how much liquidity of a firm is kept in the inventory whereas inventory is less than current and also inventory is the non-liquid current assets.

$$\text{INVENTORY IN CUURENT ASSETS} = \frac{\text{TOTAL INVENTORY}}{\text{TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS}}$$

4.9 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY CURRENT ASSETS

YEAR	INVENTORY	CURRENT ASSET	PERCENTAGE
2013-2014	245621	414937	59
2014-2015	215210	368475	58
2015-2016	192121	358859	54
2016-2017	169633	334028	51
2017-2018	197447	341885	58

4.9 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY CURRENT ASSETS



INTERPRETATION

Inventory in current assets in the year 2013-2014 is 59% it is further decreased to 58% in the year 2014-2015 The percentage of inventory has decreased for the further 3 years that is 54% in the year 2015-2016 and then 51% in the year 2016-2017 and again it has increased for 58% in the year 2017-2018 in the above table of inventory in current assets it indicates that in 2016-2017 if there lowest percentage of inventory in current asset there is low liquidity position in the company.

4) RAW MATERIALS TURNOVER RATIO

Raw materials turnover proportion is a proportion in which raw materials is changed over into completed products or semi-completed which will be prepared available to be purchased. The equation is changed over for raw materials turnover is

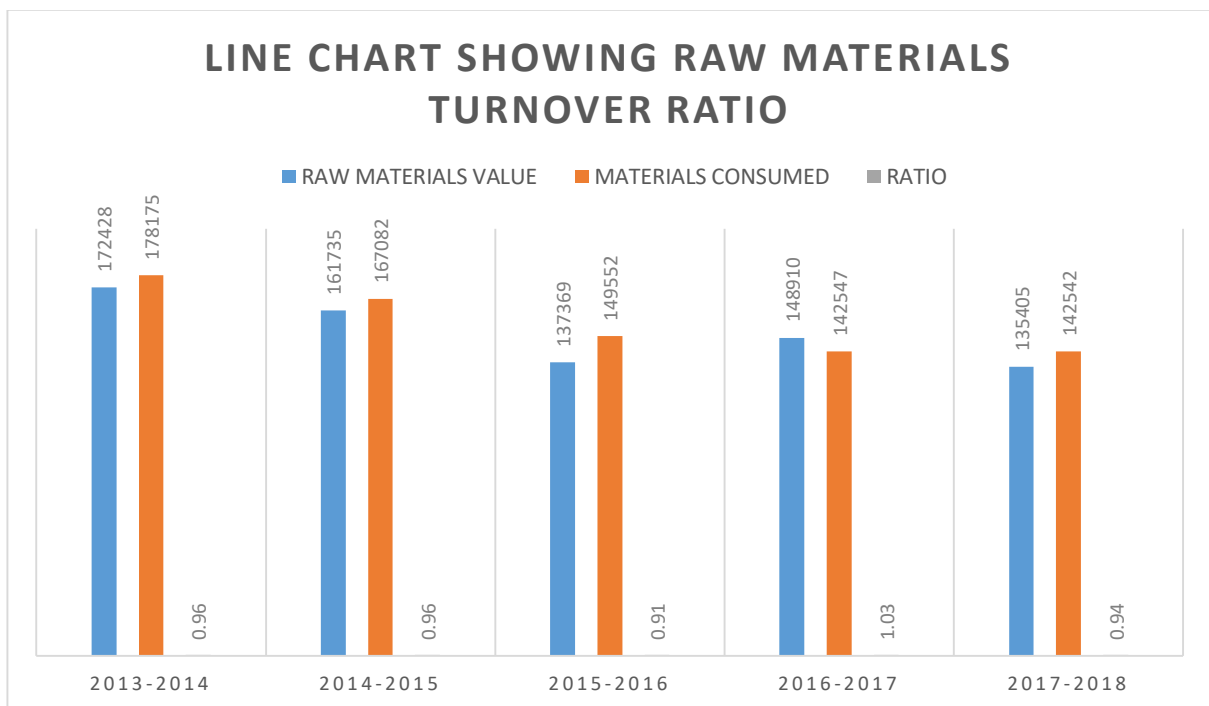
RAW MATERIALS RATIO = MATERIAL CONSUMED

AVEREGE RAW MATERIALS

4.10 TABLE SHOWING RAW MATERIALS TURNOVER RATIO

YAER	RAW MATERIALS VALUE	MATERIALS CONSUMED	RATIO
2013-2014	172428	178175	0.96
2014-2015	161735	167082	0.96
2015-2016	137369	149552	0.91
2016-2017	148910	142547	1.03
2017-2018	135405	142542	0.94

4.10 GRAPH SHOWING RAW MATERIALS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

The raw materials turn over in the year 2013-2015 is 0.96 for both the years the value is the same in 2015-2016 we get 0.91 which will slightly decrease than in the last year. In the year 2016-2017 we get 1.03 times which is increased when we compared to previous ratio and in the year 2017-2018 again it has been decreased for 0.94. When we compared to last five years ratio in the above table of raw material turnover when we compared overall 5 years ratio 2017-2018 it has shown negative impact in the company.

5) RAW MATERIL CONVERSION PERIOD

It refers to the quantity of days or time taken for the generation unit to change over raw materials to completed products.

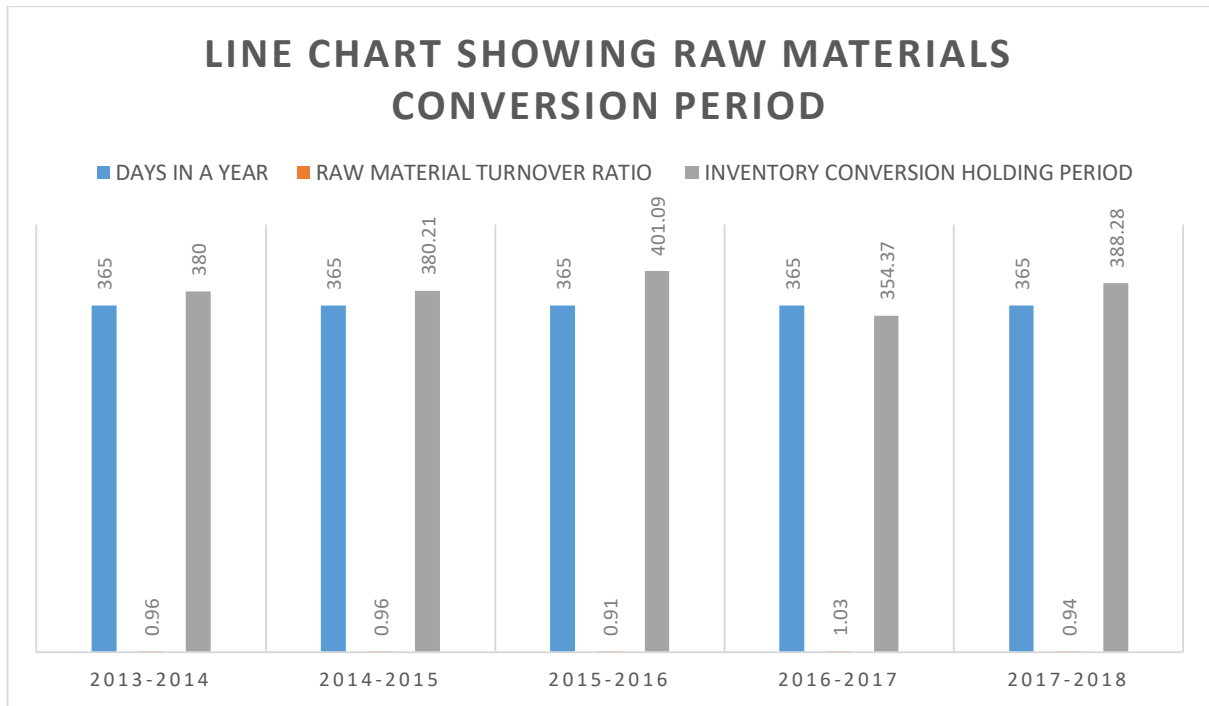
RAW MATERIAL CONVERSION PERIOD = 365 DAYS

RAW MATERILAS TURNOVER RATIO

4.11 TABLE SHOWING RAW MATERIALS CONVERSION PERIOD

YEAR	DAYS IN A YAER	RAW MATERIAL TURNOVER RATIO	INVENTORY CONVERSION HOLDING PERIOD
2013-2014	365	0.96	380
2014-2015	365	0.96	380.21
2015-2016	365	0.91	401.09
2016-2017	365	1.03	354.37
2017-2018	365	0.94	388.28

4.11 GRAPH SHOWING THE RAW MATERIALS CONVERSION PERIOD



INTERPRETATION

The inventory holding ratio of 2013-2014 is 380 days it has increased for 380.21 days in the year 2014-2015 next to the financial year 2015-2016 we get increased in turnover that is 401.09 days and in 2016-2017 it has 354.37 days which is less than previous year again it slightly decreased for 388.28 days in the year 2017-2018 above table it shows that in the company there is quick move of materials which indicates raw materials conversion period.

6) SPARE PARTS TURNOVER RATIO

Spare parts turnover ratio indicators of the effective of that spare parts investment in Stock turns the formula is calculated for spare parts turnover ratio.

SPAREPARTSTURNOVER RATIO =

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPAREPARTS

AVERAGE SPARES

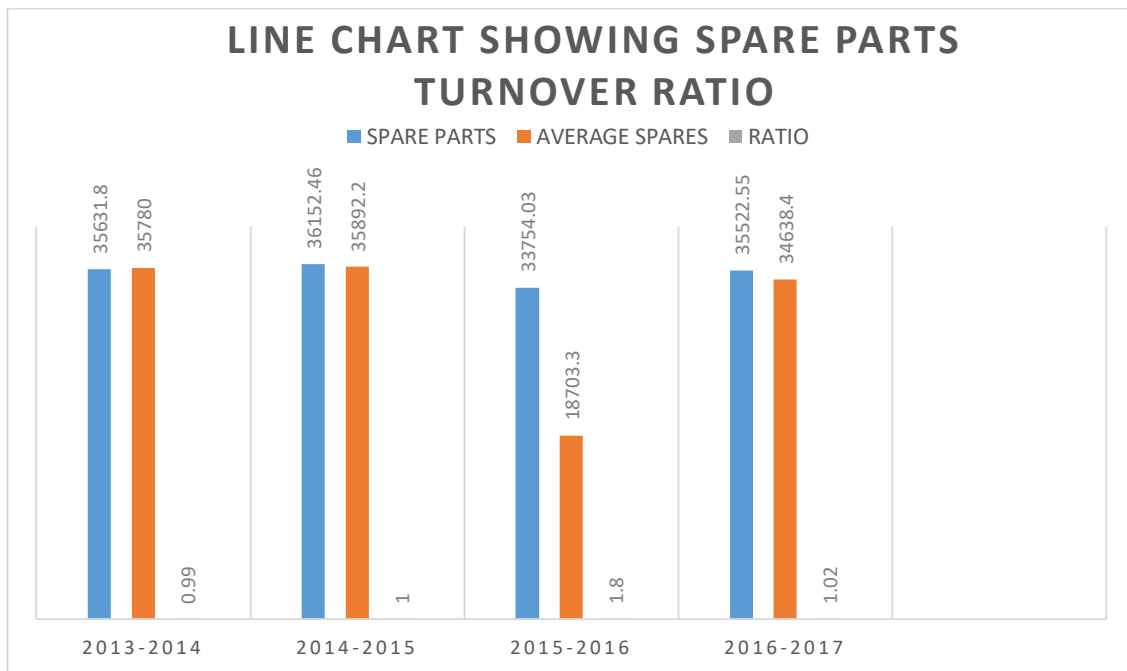
AVERAGE SPARES = OPENING SPARES + CLOSING SPARES

2

4.12 TABLE SHOWING SPARE PARTS TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	SPARE PARTS	AVERAGE SPARES	RATIO
2013-2014	35631.8	35780	0.99
2014-2015	36152.46	35892.2	1
2015-2016	33754.03	18703.3	1.8
2016-2017	35522.55	34638.4	1.02

4.12 GRAPH SHOWING SPARE PARTS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

In the spare parts turnover ratio in the year 2013-2014 we get 0.99 times here there is data ratio has been increased in the year 2014-2015 we get 1.0 which is decreasing then the 0.99 times in the year 2015-2016 is 1.8 times in increased in 2016-2017 we get the value of 1.02 is decrease from time to time in the above table it shows that the share turnover ratio indicates quick move of material from raw material two finished goods higher ratio indicates fast move of spare and low spares turnover ratio indicates slow move of spares.

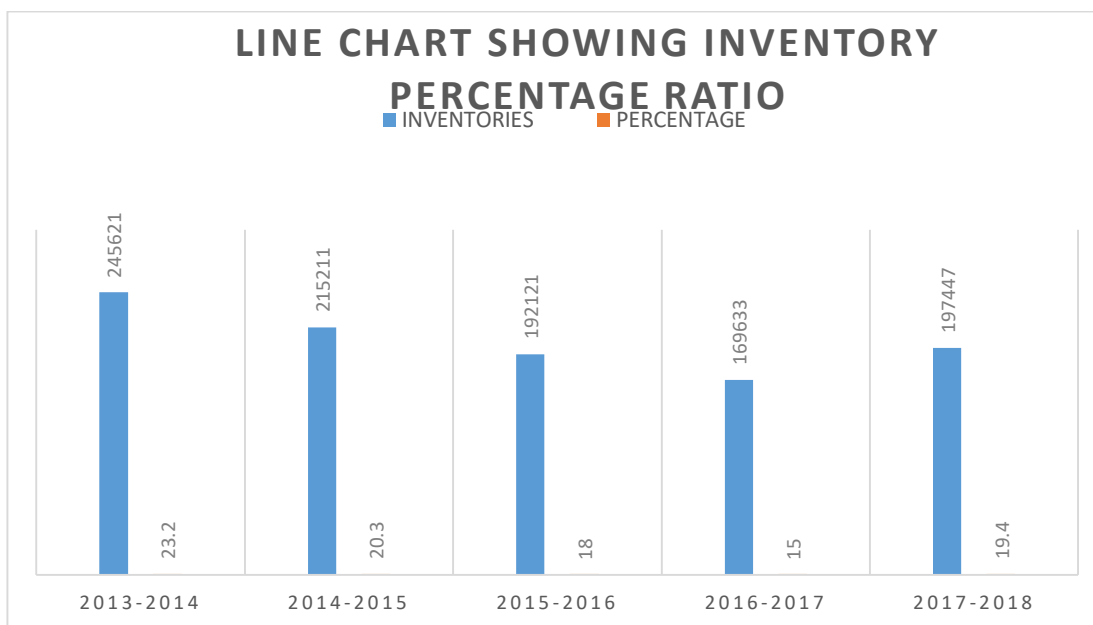
7) INVENTORY PERCENTAGE RATIO

$$\text{INVENTORY PERCENTAGE} = \frac{\text{INVENTORIES} * 100}{\text{TOTAL INVENTORY}}$$

4.13 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY PERCENTAGE RATIO

YEAR	INVENTORIES	PERCENTAGE
2013-2014	245621	23.2
2014-2015	215211	20.3
2015-2016	192121	18
2016-2017	169633	15
2017-2018	197447	19.4
TOTAL	1020029	100

4.13 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY PERCENTAGE RATIO



INTERPRETATION

In inventory percentage we get in 2013-2014 23.2% which was increased when compared to the next year 2014-2015 20.3% we get 18% increase in inventories in the year 2015-2016 when we compared to the next year 2016-2017 in the year 2017-2018 which will be again increase at 19.4% but overall from 2013-2018 the inventories has get the inventories got decreased in the year 2016-2017. In the above of inventory percentage for 5 year the percentage of inventories is getting increased in one year and getting decreased in the next year so the inventory was fluctuating.

8) INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS

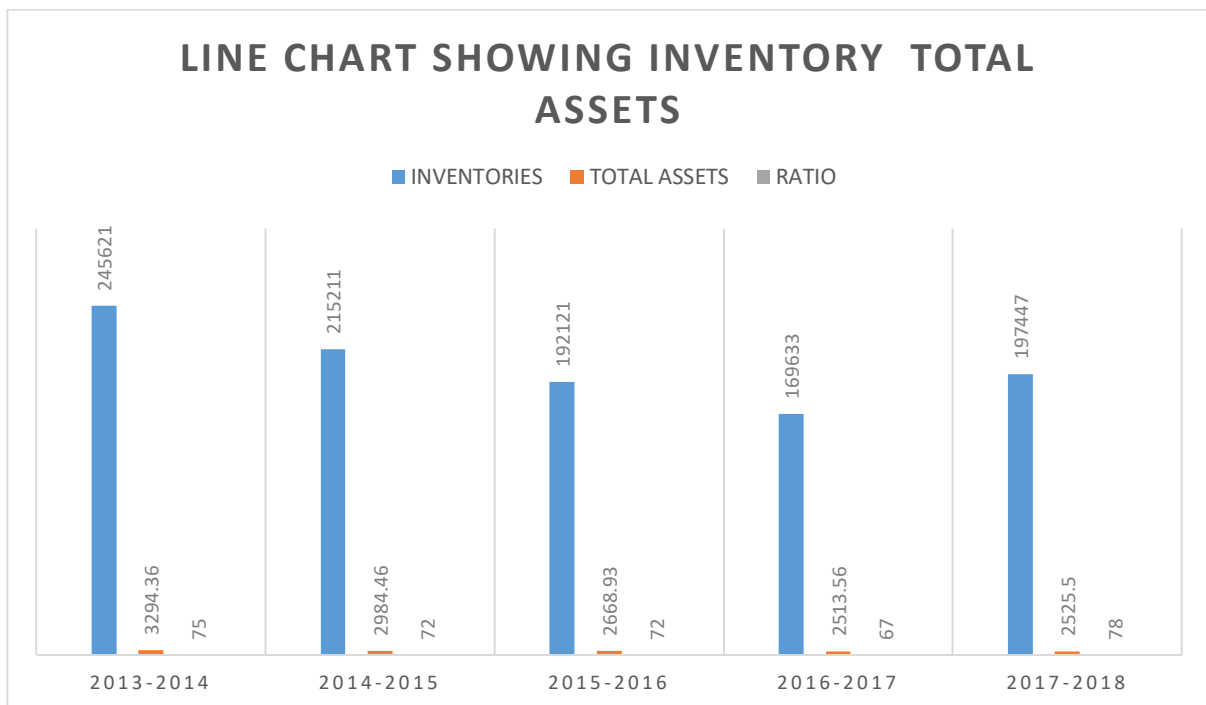
Inventories to total assets demonstrates the bit of advantages tied up in inventories this assistance to screen your levels. Resources are the organization's assets, for example, stock, money accounts receivables and equipment's. A fitting stock to add up to resources proportion relies upon the business and specific business technique.

$$\text{INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS} = \frac{\text{INVENTORY}}{\text{TOTAL ASSETS}}$$

4.14 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS

YEAR	INVENTORIES	TOTAL ASSETS	RATIO
2013-2014	245621	3294.36	75
2014-2015	215211	2984.46	72
2015-2016	192121	2668.93	72
2016-2017	169633	2513.56	67
2017-2018	197447	2525.50	78

4.14 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS



INTERPRETATION

In inventory in total assets in the year 2013-2014 we get 75% increase when compared to the next year 2014-2015 that is 72%. In the year 2015-2016 we get 72% which has decreased when we compared to the next year 2016-2017 that is 67% and we get 78% high in the year 2017-2018. In this above table it shows that the company has more assets then it can gain more profits so in any organisation total assets play very vital role for their operations of the organization.

9) INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL

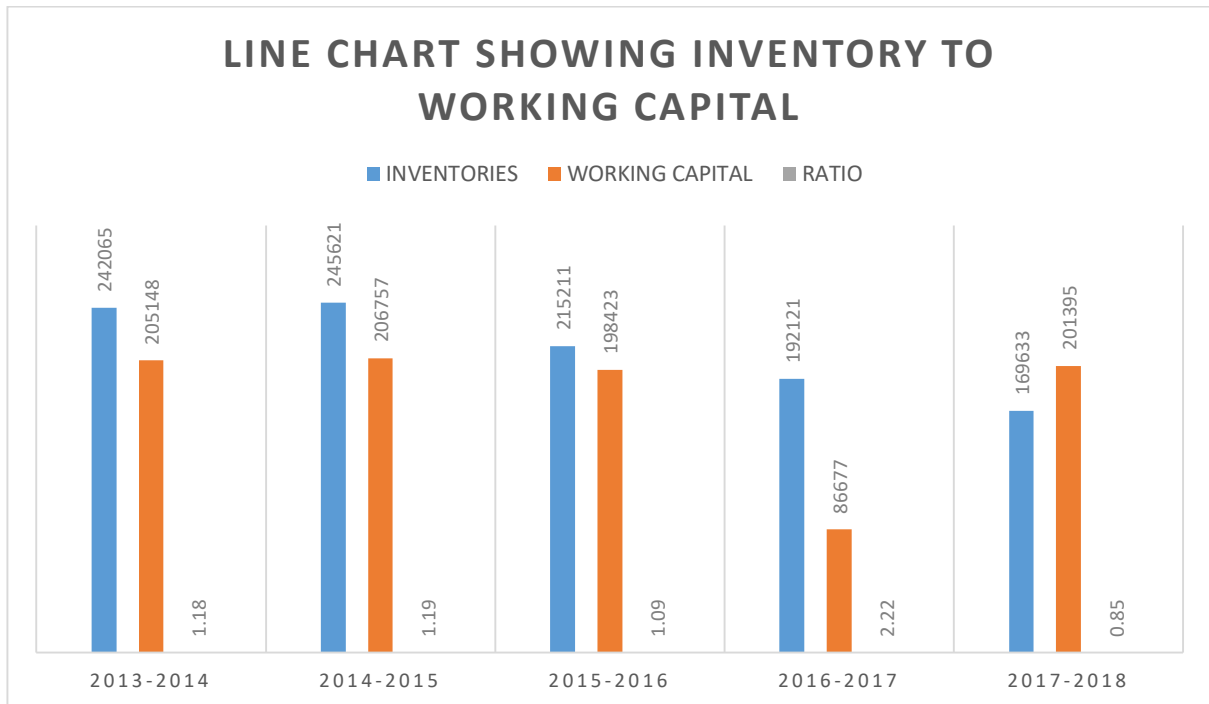
Stock to working capital ratio characterized as a strategy to show what portion of an organization inventories is financed from its accessible money is basic to business which hold stock and make due on cash supplies out general the lower the day the proportion the higher the liquidity.

$$\text{INVENTORY IN WORKING CAPITAL} = \frac{\text{INVENTORY}}{\text{WORKING CAPITAL}}$$

4.15 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL

YEAR	INVENTORIES	WORKING CAPITAL	RATIO
2013-2014	242065	205148	1.18
2014-2015	245621	206757	1.19
2015-2016	215211	198423	1.09
2016-2017	192121	86677	2.22
2017-2018	169633	201395	0.85

4.15 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL



INTERPRETATION

Inventory to working capital in the year 2013-2014 we get 1.18 times which is decreased when we compared to the next year that is 1.19 times 2014-2015 in the year 2015-2016 we get 1.09 times which is increased than the previous year in the year 2016-2017 we get 2.2 times that is increased then the previous year than in the next year shows that when we compared the whole 5 years inventory to working capital in the year 2017-2018 we get 0.85 which is decreased then it means the company has high liquidity of current assets it means the company has insufficient inventories.

10) FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO

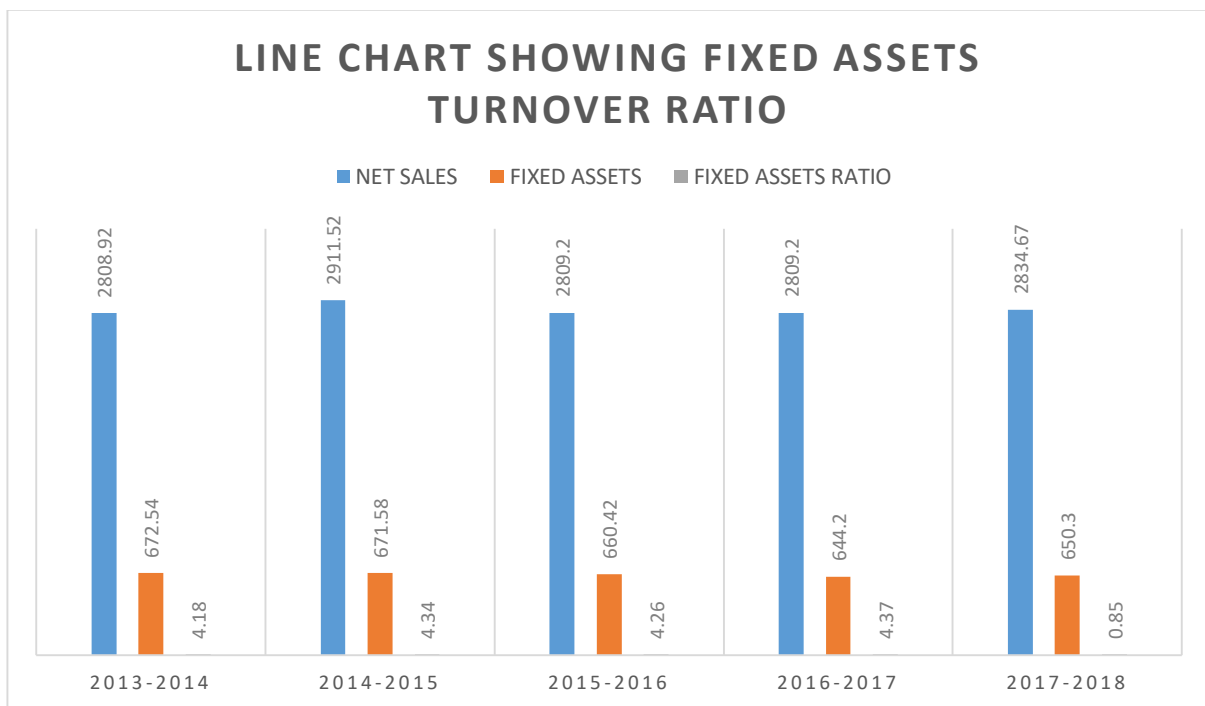
Fixed assets turnover proportion is the extent of offers it indicates how well the business is using its settled advantages for create deal a declining ratio will exhibit that the business is over placed assets into plant, equipment or other settled resources.

$$\text{FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO} = \frac{\text{NET SALES}}{\text{NET FIXTED ASSET}}$$

4.16 TABLE SHOWING FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	NET SALES	FIXED ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS RATIO
2013-2014	2808.92	672.54	4.18
2014-2015	2911.52	671.58	4.34
2015-2016	2809.20	660.42	4.26
2016-2017	2809.20	644.2	4.37
2017-2018	2834.67	650.30	4.38

4.16 GRAPH SHOWING FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

The fixed assets turnover ratio 2013-2014 is 4.18 which has slightly increase in 2014-2015 that is 4.34 and it has again 4.26 times slightly increase in the year 2015-2016 and in the year 2016-2017 it has 4.37 and in the year 2017-2018 it has increased for 4.38. In the above table if we compare the whole 5 years the fixed assets ratio is increasing slightly and it shows positive impact

CHAPTER-5
FINDINGS, CONCLUSION, AND SUGGESTION

1.1 FINDINGS

- 1) In Stock turnover ratio is 1.64 times in the year 2016-2017 which is increased Compare to all years. This shows that the company has used the limited inventories by this way it is gaining its good profit by this way the company has good liquidity.
- 2) SLN CNC TECH following the weight cost capital method for inventories.
- 3) There is fast inventories conversion period so there is fast movement of goods
- 4) Economic order quantity method is not used in the SLN CNC TECH company
- 5) Inventory in current assets holds 52% in 2016-2017 which is decreased compared to all 4 years this shows that there is a lower liquidity position in the company so that in every organization there be proper maintenance of the inventory in current assets
- 6) The raw materials turnover has increased from 0.91-1.03 times in the financial years in 2016-2017 if we compare from 2014-2017 which due to this the company will face negative impact so that proper supply of raw materials has to be taken place then there will not be problem arising in the company there is a quick movement of materials in company.
- 7) In raw materials conversion when we compared the whole conversion period for 5 years in 2016-2017 we get 354 days which will get decreased then it shows that the company there is a quick movement in the company.
- 8) Over the 5 years the inventories have decreased in the year 2016-2017 the inventories percentage for 5 years the percentage of inventory is getting increased in 1 year and getting decreased in the next year so the inventory percentage was fluctuating in the company.

1.2 SUGGESTIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Company should take necessary steps to increase its sales and make profits from all the division.
- 2) The company can improve their sales promotion strategy.
- 3) The company has to make use of new technology equipment's while manufacturing the products in the company.
- 4) The company should give more focus on reducing raw materials wastes, which may result in better utilization of available resources.
- 5) Company should improve their promotion strategy in order to reduce selling and distribution expenses.

- 6) The company has to reduce the wastage of materials while manufacturing of the products because it will reduce the resources.
- 7) Company should give more importance on make or buy decision it helps to Reduce the cost.
- 8) The company can follow just in time technique with vendors. This would help in Improving the inventory management.

1.3 CONCLUSION

. Inventories administration is one of the essential capacity of each business, in any assembling association ought to have more present resources put resources into inventories organization which does not have stock administration framework will confront more issues so that there ought to be effective supply of stock in an association stock administration needs to keep up a records of completed merchandise which are prepared for shipment the organization can decrease the cost of stock and can enhance its benefits in stock.

The inventory refers to the stock that a business firm keeps to meet its future necessities of generation and deals in stock fundamental items are raw materials and semi-completed items work in advance and completed products and saved parts. Inventory administration has turned out to be exceedingly created to address the bringing difficulties up in most corporate elements and this in light of the way that stock in a benefit of unmistakable future to the organization

The issue of stock control is a one of the most vital in hierarchical administration as a rule there isn't standard arrangement the condition at each organization or firm is unique and incorporate a wide range of features and limitation.

SLN CNC TECH PVT limited emerged as a private sector , around 5 decades ago to build the nation for serving the major sectors of the economy such as Power generation, oil & gas, defence, Automobile, etc. the company in its act diversification has growing rapidly with timely expansion leading to profits of Rs 305 crores in the year 2008.

SLN CNC TECH with its consistent performance and profitability has been confirmed with MSME category-1 status by the government of India ministry of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises.

The execution of SAP in association transport has additionally helped in enhancing its capacity by actualizing SAP in SLN CNC TECH constrained. It is to be sure an awesome

advance forward SLN CNC TECH to modernize the foundation to synchronize with new technique and vision of the organization. Move of the difficulties looked by the organization in its usage.

SLN CNC TECH has effectively has been fighting with all drawbacks and is making its turnover of Rs 5000 crores turnover by the year 2013-2014

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ANNEXURE:**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

PARTICULAR	Mar 18	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14
INCOME					
Revenue From Operations [Gross]	2,815.06	3,270.34	2,967.53	3,089.06	2,962.95
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	304.72	190.98	209.66	188.96
Revenue From Operations [Net]	2,815.06	2,957.62	2,777.55	2,880.40	2,772.99
Other Operating Revenues	21.6	28.1	33.64	33.11	37.92
Total Operating Revenues	2,835.66	2,984.72	2,810.19	2,912.51	2,809.91
Other Income	63.45	40.02	60.5	64.39	104.59
Total Revenue	2,898.11	3,023.74	2,869.69	2,975.90	2,913.50
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	1,348.58	1,477.73	1,374.36	1,615.22	1,716.17
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	0	0.52	0.33	3.13	9.2
In Inventories Changes Of FG, WIP And Trade-In-stock	-126.09	244.71	210.26	98.06	-70.92
Employee Benefit Expenses	781.73	768.89	770.11	717.76	740.4
Finance Costs	48.8	50.03	71.51	111.46	141.99
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	62.98	54.21	53.14	54.56	51.25
Other Expenses	686.83	367.49	388.49	368.2	462.69
Total Expenses	2,799.82	2,958.58	2,863.20	2,963.37	3,047.68
	Mar-18	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14

Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, Extra Ordinary Items And Tax	99.29	66.16	7.5	13.54	-135.18
Exceptional Items	0	0	0.16	16.89	11.12
Profit/Loss Before Tax	99.29	66.16	7.65	29.42	-125.06
Tax Expenses-Continued Operations					
Current Tax	22.31	14.75	2.48	0	0
Deferred Tax	-8.47	-3.14	-2.33	6.19	-43.46
^Tax for Earlier Years	0	0	0	-0.79	0
Total Tax Expenses	14.84	12.62	0.17	5.4	-52.46
Before Extra-Ordinary Items And Profit/Loss After Tax	85.45	54.55	7.49	25.02	-82.6
Prior Period Items	0	-0.90	0.28	-20.34	2.73
Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	85.45	53.65	7.76	5.68	-80.87
Profit/Loss for The Period	85.45	53.65	7.76	5.68	-50.87
	Mar-18	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	21.28	13.64	2.62	2.12	-20.18
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	21.28	13.64	2.62	2.12	-18.18
INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS AND VALUE OF IMPORTED					

SPARES, LOOSE TOOLS AND STORES					
DIVIDEND OF PERCENTAGE AND DIVIDEND					
Equity Share Dividend	17.66	17.66	5.16	5.16	11.41
Tax on Dividend	4.39	4.39	1.85	1.71	2.77
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	90	50	20	20	35

BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULAR	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
Sources of Funds					
Total Share Capital	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77
Equity Share Capital	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77	42.77
Reserves	2,140.78	2,068.59	2,035.98	2,039.07	2,039.26
Net worth	2,182.55	2,110.36	2,077.75	2,080.84	2,081.03
Secured Loans	413.85	453.76	518.02	810.66	1,121.38
Unsecured Loans	11.52	56.32	76.15	95.98	94.94
Total Debt	424.37	509.08	593.17	905.64	1,215.32
Total Liabilities	2,605.92	2,618.44	2,669.92	2,985.48	3,295.35
	Mar '18	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14
Application Of Funds					

Gross Block	667.28	1,313.89	1,197.63	1,179.80	1,170.73
Less: Accum. Depreciation	96.42	773.68	728.92	681.11	639.99
Net Block	571.86	541.21	469.71	499.69	531.74
Capital Work in Progress	0	0	192.7	173.87	142.79
Investments	4.09	4.2	4.38	4.87	5.13
Inventories	1,975.46	1,697.32	1,922.20	2,153.10	2,457.20
Sundry Debtors	1,431.37	1,209.05	992.7	978.36	862.51
Cash and Bank Balance	15.01	66.56	145.73	17.23	77.92
Total Current Assets	3,419.84	2,970.93	3,058.63	3,146.69	3,395.63
Loans and Advances	638.9	706.73	870.51	940.7	1,144.85
Total CA, Loans & Advances	4,057.74	3,676.66	3,928.14	4,086.39	4,539.48
Current Liabilities	1,781.85	1,390.71	1,632.68	1,525.12	1,577.48
Provisions	325.35	316.81	291.33	253.25	345.31
Total CL & Provisions	2,106.20	1,706.52	1,923.01	1,777.37	1,921.79
Net Current Assets	1,952.54	1,971.14	2,006.13	2,310.02	2,618.69
Total Assets	2,605.92	2,618.44	2,669.92	2,985.48	3,295.35
Contingent Liabilities	826.85	1,139.59	1,021.95	912.84	149.96
Book Value (Rs)	524.85	507.52	499.69	500.43	500.47



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF MBA

PROJECT (17MBAPR407) -WEEKLY REPORT

NAME OF THE STUDENT: VEDAVATHI K C

INTERNAL GUIDE: PROF. BHAGYASHREE G K

USN: 1AZ17MBA56

COMPANY NAME: SLN CNC TECH PRIVATE LIMITED

WEEK	WORK UNDERTAKEN	EXTERNAL GUIDE SIGNATURE	INTERNAL GUIDE SIGNATURE
3 rd Jan 2019 – 9 th Jan 2019	Industry Profile and Company Profile		
10 th Jan 2019 – 17 th Jan 2019	Preparation of Research instrument for data collection		
18 th Jan 2019 – 25 th Jan 2019	Data collection		
26 th Jan 2019 – 2 nd Feb 2019	Analysis and finalization of report		
3 rd Feb 2019 – 9 th Feb 2019	Findings and Suggestions		
10 th Feb 2019 – 16 th Feb 2019	Conclusion and Final Report		



Company Seal



College Seal

HOD Signature
Head of the Department
Department of MBA
Acharya Institute of Technology
Bangalore-560107