



A STUDY ON WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

NAME: VISHAKH NAMBIAR.

COURSE: GLOBAL PGDM.

COLLEGE: ST.XAVIER'S COLLEGE, BANGALORE.

ABSTRACT: Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MRTI). Studying the Working Capital Management Project, Working Capital Management is a challenge that every manufacturing company faces on a daily basis. Only through the efficient management of working capital can the costs of the organisation be reduced and profits increased. At the same time, the company can achieve customer happiness, thereby increasing productivity and overall profitability. For different strategic options, management must rely on certain relevant facts. Data analysis and interpretation can be useful. This study found that the operating cycle of the company was slightly disrupted and as a result, the working capital position of the company was declining. Explaining the results by answering a specific problem, using different arithmetic operations and analyzing. By using techniques such as estimating working capital, operating cycle analysis and different financial measures to determine the exact size of an enterprise.

INTRODUCTION: Guttemann and Dougal write: "Company finance can be described as an activity associated with planning, collecting, managing and managing the cash used in an organisation" Funding is a term used to describe the funds needed for a project, especially the cash needed to start a new project. Finance is often referred to as the livelihood of the company. As finance is one of the fundamental foundations of all kinds of economic processes in the contemporary economy. Considering the concept of establishing a company creates the need for capital. As the saying goes, "Work means money to make more money" On the other hand, money actually produces more money, but only when it is well managed. Consequently, the efficient management of any company operation is closely related to effective financial management.

TYPES OF FINANCE:

- SHORT TERM FINANCE.
- LONG TERM FINANCE.

SHORT TERM INVESTMENT: Mixed funds usually refer to the amounts required by the funds required to purchase immature payroll items and to meet one day today to produce other costs in the company.

LONG-TERM FUNDS: Refers to the funds required for a period of more than five years generally within the stipulated time period to support the fixed capital.

INDUSTRY PROFILE: Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL), originally Maruti Udyog Limited, is India's biggest passenger vehicle manufacturer, accounting for more than half of the local market. It is a subsidiary of Japan's Suzuki Motor Corporation. The Government of India chose Suzuki Motor Corporation as the company's commercial partner when Maruti Udyog Limited was created in 1981 under the terms of the Indian Companies Act 1956. In 1982, the Indian government and Suzuki Motor Corporation launched a joint venture. In 1983, the Maruti 800, 796 cc hatchback was introduced as the first cheap car in India, with production starting in 13 months. More than half of all automobiles sold in India are made by Maruti Suzuki. Japan's parent corporation is Suzuki Motor. From the entry-level Maruti 800 and Alto to the current hatchback Ritz, A Star, Swift, Wagon R, Estilo, Sedan Desire, SX4 and Sport Vitality Grand Vitara, the business provides a vast variety of automobiles. The firm has produced and sold over 7.5 million automobiles in India since its founding, with over 500,000 units exported to Europe and other nations. Suzuki is a government-owned firm that works with other companies to provide vehicles to Indians in the middle class. The product line has expanded throughout time, as has ownership and customer preferences. They are in charge of guiding India. MSIL's parent business, Suzuki Motor Corporation, has been a global leader in small and compact automobiles for almost three decades. Suzuki's technology was created to combine power with the capacity to run as a lightweight, fuel-efficient engine. Their vehicles have similar characteristics that make them better suited to Indian clients and circumstances. Their production system, which they inherited from their parent firm, emphasises product quality, safety, and cost. Maruti has introduced to India a very basic but effective Japanese concept, small from the beginning, simple, concise and pure. Simple activities such as open office, casual attire, frequent canteens for everyone from the CEO to the office, daily morning exercises and fantastic social events are adapted from the Japanese work culture. Maruthi Suzuki sells world-class vehicles in over 100 countries and is aggressively expanding into new markets. Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia are other important markets. With the new A-Star, Maruti Suzuki is poised to take on European markets. In 2007-08, Maruthi Suzuki sold 53,024 vehicles. It's the company's greatest yearly export, up to 35% from the previous year. In India, Maruti Suzuki has sold roughly 552,000 vehicles, with another 280,000 vehicles delivered in Europe and Israel. In India, Maruti Suzuki has two cutting-edge production facilities. The first is located in Gurgaon and spans over 300 hectares, while the second is located in Manesar and spans over 600 hectares in North India. Maruti Suzuki Centre Gurgaon - There are three completely integrated units at Maruti Suzuki Centre Gurgaon. Despite the fact that these three factories have an established capacity of 350,000 cars per year, the business has been able to produce roughly 700,000 vehicles per year at its Gurgaon facilities, thanks to various advancements in production and caissons storage over the years. Manesar, a joint venture between Suzuki Motor Corporation (SMC) and Maruti Suzuki India Limited, aims to suit their needs (MSIL). In February 2007, the institution initially opened its doors. The facility now offers Swift, A-Star, SX4, and DZire Global Strategic models. The middle section contains a broad range of programs and methodologies. Suzuki Power-Train India Limited the plant is most likely committed completely to the development of world-class diesel engines and automobiles, according to Manesar Diesel Engine Business SMC, First Maruti Corporation. Suzuki Power-Train India Limited (SPIL) owns the plant, which is a joint venture in which SMC owns 70% of the shares and MSIL owns the balance. The factory will initially be able to produce 100,000 diesel engines per year. By 2010, this figure will have risen to 300,000 engines every year. Workers at a Maruti Suzuki manager factory started riots in 2012, injuring senior members of the management team. Here are some of the company's products:

From the Maruti 800 and Alto to the Ritz hatchback, A Star, Swift, Wagon R, Estilo, Desire sedan, SX4 and sports utility Grand Vitara, Maruthi offers a wide range of vehicles.

- Maruti Alto 800
- Omni
- Gypsy

- Zen Estilo
- Wagon R
- Versa
- A-Star
- Ritz
- SX4
- Dzire
- Grand Vitara
- Ertiga
- Celerio

MILESTONES:

- Maruti Suzuki announces the worldwide debut of the 'Celerio' and the conversion to Auto Gear Shift in 2014.
- Maruti Suzuki presents the Stingray in style in 2013.
- 2012: Maruti Suzuki Alto, India's most popular car, sells over 20 lakh units.
- 2011: Maruti Suzuki India reveals the new "Swift," a long-awaited elegant sports vehicle.
- Maruti Suzuki India showcased its Rs. 1 crore (10 million) automobile on March 15, 2011. Metallic Blue WagonR VXi (Chassis No. 243899) with a 1 crore price tag was issued from the Gurgaon plant.
- The Economic Times, India's premier business journal, names Maruti Suzuki as one of India's most trusted automotive goods in 2010.
- MSIL voluntarily accepts fuel disclosure in 2009. Mundra Port Exit, First Star Center - January 10. UTVi.
- 2008 - World Premiere of concept A-star at 9th Auto Expo, New Delhi.
- 2007 - Swift Diesel Introduced. The new automotive industry and diesel engine started operations in 2006-07 in Manesar, Haryana. SX4 – Luxury Sedan Launched with the tag line "Black Men". Maruti introduced the Grand Vitara.
- 2006 – J.D.Power Survey sixth year award. MSIL converted its EMS from ISO 14001: 1996 version to ISO 14001: 2004 version w.e.f.1st July
- 2005 - MSIL was re-certified in 2005 in accordance with ISO 14001: 2004 standards.
- 2004 - New honors are introduced - a second successful facelift by Maruti engineers.
- 2003 -Maruti is listed on BSE and NSE.IPO (issue 11.2 times registered) New zen - the first facelift by Maruti engineers.

- 2002 - Divestment - Suzuki Motor Corporation (SMC) wins most of the MUL. Maruti Finance & Insurance presented.
- 2001 - Earned 104.5 billion in profits. Four New Businesses - Real Value, Insurance, Finance. Introducing the Maruti Versa. Introduced Maruti True Value.
- 2000 -Maruthi alto introduces. The first car company in India to launch a call centre.IDTR was launched in partnership with the Delhi government to promote safe driving habits.

ACHIEVEMENTS / RECOGNITION:

The company is very proud to share the customer rating of Maruti Suzuki for the first time and in the Customer Satisfaction Survey conducted by an independent organisation, J.D. Power Asia Pacific. It is the 9th time in a row.

Maruti Suzuki wins 'Golden Peacock Eco – Innovation Award'

Maruti Suzuki Is Higher In Car Customer Satisfaction In India For The Nine Year In A Year.

Maruti Suzuki becomes India's first car company to export half a million cars.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

Working capital is said to be the lifeblood of a business. Operating income means the money needed for the day-to-day operation of a firm. In financial books, there are two concepts of operating money namely: gross and net. Accordingly, the full-fledged capital expenditure refers to current assets namely: cash, securities for sale, inventory of commodities, commencement of operations, finished goods and receivables. From a contextual perspective, operating costs mean the difference between current assets and current liabilities. Generally, operating costs can be divided into fixed or permanent components that are flexible or flexible. The minimum level of investment in current assets used in a business is called a fixed or permanent operating income and the additional operating costs required to support changing business operations are called flexible or flexible operating costs.

RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

The research is conducted through a large desk survey and includes the following:

- Setting a research goal.
- Scanning from standard texts to understand financial management theory.
- The decision regarding study time in this case was made on the basis of various factors in the current assets and current financial management liabilities.
- Collection of specific company documents namely, company profile and annual reports during the period under review.
- Basic and secondary data collection, related to company operations.
- Identification of current assets and current operating liabilities.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Working capital is defined as an excess of current assets over current obligations, or as a current asset. Financial management that works addresses the issue that occurs while attempting to manage current assets,

current obligations, and the linkages between them. In any industry operating costs are very important as they play a significant role from purchasing line items until they are converted into finished assets. If operating costs are invested at a lower rate, it causes a delay in the production of finished products which also reduces sales and profits or if it is heavily invested, interest should be paid on value. , consumables, receivables, finances and its management system are enormous.

A study was conducted to determine the financial management of the "MARUTI SUZUKI" operating system to determine the various operating costs. Since working capital is the lifeblood of a corporation and the emotional centre of an organisation can function effectively without a sufficient amount of operating capital.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY: The research focuses on the financial management of the Maruti SUZUKI INDIA. Because financial performance is not a one-time choice, the study's goal is to determine the company's financial performance from 2011 to 2015, as well as its growth and profitability.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY: The study's major goal was to examine the company's financial performance throughout the inventory period pertaining to assets and liabilities during the 2011-15 fiscal years.

The subjective objectives are:

- Determining the operating requirements of the company.
- Study the various components of a company's operating budget.
- To study operational financial management over the past 5 years
- Study the real difficulties the bank faces in meeting the operating financial requirements.
- To get a clear picture of the operating costs of the company.
- Getting the right conclusions and recommendations.

RESEARCH METHOD: Research requires secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from previous records, files and annual reports of concerns and other financial statements.

SOURCES FOR DATA COLLECTION: Data is defined as a group of random symbols in the text value, image, or response value of a word, action as objects. Data is processed into a form that is important to the recipient and that has a real and perceived value in the current or expected actions or recipients' decisions.

SECONDARY DATA: The second data is that, which has already been collected by another agency or researcher for the purpose of using it for a specific purpose. The source of the secondary data concern is about various records, reports and published research studies. The most important tools in my studies are bank websites, annual reports and books and magazines.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

- Use of scale as a method of analysis. Therefore all limit analysis parameters also apply.
- Analysis is limited to 5 years.
- Limited data provided by the company.
- Due to time constraints, an in-depth study was used.

- Performance accounting research is based on information gathered through interviews with company executives and executives.
- Confidentiality of certain facts and statistics.
- Research is based on secondary data.

Strengths in the SWOT analysis of Maruti Suzuki:

- Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) is the market leader, with a market share of 48.74 percent.
- MUL's major competitive advantage is its countrywide merchant network and after-sales support facilities.
- MUL uses an effective public relations approach to communicate its product concepts to the general audience.
- At the previous exchange rate, Maruti Suzuki had the greatest house sales of 9,66,447 units, up from 7,65,533 units. He just surpassed the ten-million-dollar milestone in property sales.
- MUL's primary strengths are its high product value and dedicated consumer base.
- There are around 15 automobiles on the Maruti manufacturing line. It features strong energy-saving goods such as the Maruti Swift, Diesel, and Alto, among others. The Alto continues to outperform the compact market with a high selling price.
- MUL was the first auto dealership to utilise its real value business to sell old vehicles.
- MUL has a sizable market share, but only when the sales service has contributed significantly to its income.

Weaknesses in Maruti Suzuki's SWOT analysis:

- The quality of the vehicles is inferior to that of quality companies such as Hyundai and new overseas competitors such as Volkswagen and Nissan.
- Government involvement as a result of MUL participation.
- The younger generations started to form stronger bonds with new foreign goods.
- Company executives and labour unions are both wrong. Strikes by employees have recently lowered productivity and interrupted sales.
- Unlike other players, Maruthi does not feature in the SUV category.

Opportunities in Maruti Suzuki's SWOT analysis:

- MUL has unveiled its Wagon R LPG variant, which is both a sensible and timely move.
- MUL has the ability to start research and development on electric cars to replace the most efficient fuel.
- The Maruti Servo 600 has the potential to grab a significant portion of the middle class, making it a serious competitor to the Nano. Maruti's new Dzire is projected to gain market share and produce the same enchantment as the Maruti Esteem (not currently available).
- The company's export capabilities open up new markets in the United States and the United Kingdom.
- The economy of the nation is constantly improving, and the administration is working hard to double the country's GDP.

Threats to Maruti Suzuki's SWOT analysis:

- MUL's market share has dropped from 50.09 percent to 48.09 percent in the recent year (2011).
- Due to the numerous emerging players like Volkswagen Polo, big firms like Suzuki, Hyundai, and Tata have lost market share. Due to the Figo, Ford's market share increased significantly.
- Indigo ecs, Tata Motors' most recent debut as the Nano 2012 offers a significant challenge to some of its rivals.
- As India prepares to join the auto industry, China may offer strong competition. However, the debut of the Hyundai H800 might result in a drop in Alto sales.

CHALLENGES FACED BY Maruti SUZUKI:

Suzuki Motors Corporation has been recalling various models of cars since 2005, including the Grand Vitara and the XL7. A defect was found in the steering wheel adjustment pulley, which has a plastic outer section and is used to power the power steering pump and air conditioner. Compressor. The plastic outer shell weakened and the reel parts broke due to repeated heat stress.

The company has found that broken cover parts can jam between the covers and the drive belt, causing the drive belt to slip, requiring more steering effort and increasing the likelihood of collision or accident. Suzuki Motor Corporation dealers are adjusting the free electric power steering pump belt tension adjuster for customers with vehicles with similar disabilities, and the company is working on a problem-solving mechanism for cars with this problem.

In the small car industry in India, Suzuki subsidiary Maruti Suzuki India Limited has faced a severe wage struggle. The business is dealing with major production issues, resulting in long-term pregnancies for popular models, including the Maruti Suzuki Swift, Maruti Suzuki Swift Dzire and a few other cars. These manufacturing problems may have led to the loss of Maruthi Suzuki market share in India, but the company worked with its suppliers to increase supply and address the lag in general sales. Variety of models the statement from India's largest automaker, which submitted its annual report for the financial year 2020 on Wednesday and examined the detrimental impact of the disease, said "tough days, but we will be strong".

The market leader suffered its first loss in almost two decades, reaching Rs. Suffered a loss of over Rs 250 crore. Total sales were Rs. 4,000 crore, up from nearly Rs. 19,000 crore.

MARUTI SUZUKI – FUTURE PLANS:

In 2022, in collaboration with Toyota, Maruthi Suzuki will launch a mid-size SUV based on the current Brezza building in the Hyundai Creta region. The MPV C component is likewise scheduled for 2023, and both cars will most likely be built at Toyota's Piedade facility.

Unlike the Baleno, Ciaz, and Ertiga, which will be supplied to Toyota and Maruthi in India by 2022, both the updated SUV and MPV firms may have distinct features or variances to help them acquire more popularity in India. Cars should be used.

"With more than a dozen SUVs run by rivals, Maruthi Suzuki understands the need of being competitive in order to maintain 50% of its inventory. Because of the leak of diesel, UV pressure is a problem "one of the four well-known CEOs remarked the 1.5-liter diesel engine has not been phased out of Maruthi's plans. Maruti also develops its future range with the help of local Toyota firms.

It is estimated that half of the low-end hatchbacks in India are used cars, more than half of which are used by buyers who prefer long SUVs, luxury SUVs and MPVs for Rs. Price less than Rs 5,000 and Rs. Preferred up to 1crore. According to automaker IHS Mark it, utility vehicle sales will close at 38% in 2019, half behind the hatchback before overtaking the last car in 2020. Entry-car share or part of a small car was once a columnist. For Maruti, he said today. Only 10% of the total market compared to the 25% share you had 5-7 years ago. In addition to importing petrol Vitara Brezza and S-Cross models, Maruti has developed an entry-level SUV with S-presso. Maruti expects its customers to upgrade to a much larger SUV and MPV like the Swift, Desire, Ciaz and Ertiga.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31/03/2020 & 31/03/2021:

| PARTICULARS | 2020 | 2021 | INCREASE | DECREASE |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | |
| Current Investments | 1,218.80 | 8,415.70 | 7,196.90 | |
| Inventories | 3,214.90 | 3,050.00 | | 164.90 |
| Trade Receivables | 1,974.90 | 1,276.60 | | 698.30 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 21.10 | 3,036.40 | 3,015.30 | |
| Short Terms Loans and Advances | 16.90 | 23.00 | 6.10 | |
| Other Current Assets | 1,980.80 | 2,725.00 | 744.20 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (A) | 8,427.40 | 18,526.70 | 10,099.30 | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 106.30 | 488.80 | 382.50 | |
| Trade Payables | 7,494.10 | 10,161.70 | 2,667.60 | |
| Other Current Liabilities | 3,014.80 | 4,714.60 | 1,699.80 | |
| Short Term Provisions | 679.60 | 741.60 | 62.00 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (B) | 11,294.80 | 16,106.70 | 4811.9 | |
| WORKING CAPITAL(A- B) | -2,867.40 | 2,420 | 5,287.40 | |

INTERPRETATION:

From the above analysis, it is known that in the year 2020, the working capital is **-2,867.40** and in 2021 the working capital is **2,420.00**. Hence, there is an increase in working capital of 5,287.40.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31/03/2019& 31/03/2020:

| PARTICULARS | 2019 | 2020 | INCREASE | DECREASE |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | |
| Current Investments | 5,045.50 | 1,218.80 | | 3,826.70 |
| Inventories | 3,325.70 | 3,214.90 | | 110.80 |
| Trade Receivables | 2,310.40 | 1,974.90 | | 335.50 |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 178.90 | 21.10 | | 157.80 |
| Short Terms Loans and Advances | 16.00 | 16.90 | | 0.90 |
| Other Current Assets | 1,485.10 | 1,980.80 | 495.70 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (A) | 12,361.60 | 8,427.40 | | 3,934.20 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 149.60 | 106.30 | | 43.30 |
| Trade Payables | 9,633.00 | 7,494.10 | | 2,138.90 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 3,743.30 | 3,014.80 | | 728.50 |
| Short-Term Provisions | 624.40 | 679.60 | 55.20 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (B) | 14,150.30 | 11,294.80 | | 2,855.50 |
| WORKING CAPITAL(A-B) | -1,788.7 | -2,867.40 | | 1078.70 |

INTERPRETATION: From the above analysis, it is known that in the year 2019, the working capital is **-1,788.7** and in 2020 the working capital is **-2,867.40**. Hence, there is a decrease in working capital of 1078.70.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31/03/2018&**31/03/2019:**

| PARTICULARS | 2018 | 2019 | INCREASE | DECREASE |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| CURRENTASSETS | | | | |
| Current Investments | 1,217.30 | 5,045.50 | 3,828.2 | |
| Inventories | 3,160.80 | 3,325.70 | 164.90 | |
| Trade Receivables | 1,461.80 | 2,310.40 | 848.60 | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 71.10 | 178.90 | 107.80 | |
| Short Terms Loans and Advances | 3.00 | 16.00 | 13.00 | |
| Other Current Assets | 2,007.40 | 1,485.10 | | 522.30 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (A) | 7,921.40 | 12,361.60 | 4,440.20 | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Short Term Borrowings | 110.80 | 149.60 | 38.80 | |
| Trade Payables | 10,497.00 | 9,633.00 | | 864.00 |
| Other Current Liabilities | 4,274.30 | 3,743.30 | | 531.00 |
| Short Term Provisions | 560.00 | 624.40 | 64.00 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (B) | 15,442.10 | 14,150.30 | | 1,291.80 |
| WORKING CAPITAL(A- B) | -7520.70 | -1,788.7 | 5,732.00 | |

INTERPRETATION: From the above analysis, it is known that in the year 2018, the working capital is - **7520.70** and in 2019 the working capital is **-1,788.7**. Hence, there is an increase in working capital of 5,732.00.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31/03/2017&**31/03/2018:**

| PARTICULARS | 2017 | 2018 | INCREASE | DECREASE |
|---|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | | |
| Current Investments | 2,178.80 | 1,217.30 | | 961.50 |
| Inventories | 3,262.20 | 3,160.80 | | 101.40 |
| Trade Receivables | 1,199.20 | 1,461.80 | 262.60 | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 13.80 | 71.10 | 57.30 | |
| Short Terms Loans and Advances | 2.50 | 3.00 | 0.50 | |
| Other Current Assets | 2,119.70 | 2,007.40 | | 112.30 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS (A) | 8,776.20 | 7,921.40 | | 854.80 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Short-Term Borrowings | 483.60 | 110.80 | | 372.80 |
| Trade Payables | 8,367.30 | 10,497.00 | 2,129.70 | |
| Other Current Liabilities | 3,926.50 | 4,274.30 | 347.80 | |
| Short Term Provisions | 449.00 | 560.00 | 111.00 | |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES (B) | 13,226.40 | 15,442.10 | 2,215.70 | |
| WORKING CAPITAL(A- B) | -4,450.20 | -7520.70 | | 3,070.50 |

INTERPRETATION: From the above analysis, it is known that in the year 2017, the working capital is - **4,450.20** and in 2018 the working capital is **-7520.70**. Hence, there is a decrease in working capital of 3,070.50.

WORKING CAPITAL OF Maruti SUZUKI YEARWISE:

| Year | WORKING CAPITAL |
|------|-----------------|
| 2017 | -4,450.20 |
| 2018 | -7520.70 |
| 2019 | -1,788.7 |

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 2020 | -2,867.40 |
| 2021 | 2,420 |

CURRENT RATIO:**MEANING OF CURRENT RATIO:**

The current rate is the ratio that reflects the relationship between current assets and current liabilities. This measure is widely used for short-term financial analysis. Also known as operating income, this rate corresponds to the company's current assets and its current liabilities.

$$\text{CURRENT RATIO} = \frac{\text{CURRENT ASSETS}}{\text{CURRENT LIABILITIES}}$$

CURRENT RATIO TABLE:

| Year | Current Assets | Current Liabilities | Current Ratio |
|------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 2017 | 8,776.20 | 13,226.40 | 0.6635 |
| 2018 | 7,921.40 | 15,442.10 | 0.5129 |
| 2019 | 12,361.60 | 14,150.30 | 0.8736 |
| 2020 | 8,427.40 | 11,294.80 | 0.7461 |
| 2021 | 18,526.70 | 16,106.70 | 1.1502 |

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF CURRENT RATIO:**CONCLUSIONS:**

Firms were founded with the intention of making money for their owners in the long term. Long-term value, on the other hand, is the total of short-term values. The production of short-term value is taken care of through effective financial management. Effective financial management requires the control of short-term interest rates, as well as investment and self-financing. Cash investments, inventory, and short-term receivables, as well as financial resources such as commercial and bank loan obligations, are all part of managing working capital levels. Working capital is essential to the survival of every sector, whether it be manufacturing or service. Working capital is a fundamental and critical need for carrying out day-to-day company activities. Working capital is a kind of financing that allows a company to operate. Working Capital Finance reduces the total amount of money needed to construct Current Assets, which will help you improve your Turnover

Ratio. The majority of the money will have a considerable influence on those firms' profits. We discovered a substantial negative association between network performance profitability and liquidity, as well as a positive relationship between corporate profits and efficient financial management. Based on the above, we may deduce that these outcomes (findings) can be enhanced further if corporations manage their money in the most effective manner. Financial performance management includes "current asset management, current liabilities, and current financing assets." If such businesses are in charge of their finances, the accounts will get a one-time list of items in the correct sequence, which will boost their profitability.

AREA FOR FURTHER STUDIES: There is a lot to be done about working in the corporate sector in the future. We suggest further research on the same topic on diversity companies and extend the sample years. The scope of additional research can be expanded on the components of operational funding cash management, securities for sale and receivable management.

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