

**A**  
**project report**

**On**

**“THE STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH RATIO ANALYSIS”**



**DNANESHWAR SAHAKARI SAKHAR KARKHANA LTD ,**

**Tal. Newasa Dist. Ahmednager**

***SUBMITTED TO***

**Savitribai Phule Pune University , pune**

***Submitted by***

**Miss : shinde kanchan suresh**

**B.B.A-3 Year**

**(Financial Management)**

**Under The Guidance of**

**Prof .Yogesh .B. Tambe**

**2020-2021**

**ART'S COMMERCE &SCIENCE COLLEGE, SONAI.**

**MULA EDUCATION SOCIETY SONAI**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It gives me immense pleasure in completing this project and submitting the final report. The last two months with Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd, Bhenda, have been full of learning and sense of contribution toward the organization. I would like to thank Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd, Bhenda, for giving me an opportunity for learning and contributing through this project. I also take this opportunity to thank every body who made this experience memorable one.

A successful project can never be done by an individual to whom the project is assigned it requires help and guardianship of some conversant person who helped the undersigned actively or passively in the completion of successful project.

In this context as a student of "*Arts, Commerce and Science College Sonai*" I am grateful to Principle Dr. Shankar Laware. I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Yogesh B. Tambe for valuable guidance on such worthwhile topic. "THE STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH RATIO ANALYSIS".

**Place: Sonai**

**Date:**



**shinde kanchan suresh**

**B.B.A (financial management)**

## **DECLARATION**

I do hereby declare that the project report entitled "**THE STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT WITH RATIO ANALYSIS**" in **Dyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Ltd, Bhenda** has been prepared and submitted as part of the curriculum for the degree of **Bachelor of Business Administration, In arts commerce and science college, sonai of Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune.**

Also declare that this project is the result of my efforts and is not the result of any other university or institution for any other purpose.




**Shinde Kanchan Suresh**

**B.B.A 3 Year**


**(Financial Management)**

# CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that Mrs. Shinde Kanchan Suresh .Student of Bachelor of Business Administration 3rd year. Study At Mula Education Societys Arts Commerce Science College Sonai.Worked on project titled:- THE STUDY OF WORKING CAPITAL. successfully completed his project work in partial fulfillment of Bachelor in Business Administrative. This report is the record of student's own efforts under our supervision and guidelines.



**Project  
Guide**



**Internal  
Examiner**



**External  
Examiner**

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# INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

The life or death of any business enterprise depends upon the availability of cash. A Business firm / enterprise incurring losses still survive because of sufficiency of cash. Similarly, lack of cash can give rise to failure in the face of actual or prospective earnings.

Efficient cash planning through a relevant and timely cash budget may enable a firm to obtain optimum working capital and ease the strains of a cash shortage, facilitating temporary investment of cash and providing funds for normal growth.

Many company/ factories are interested in increasing their profits. However, very few companies worry about managing their working capital. Many companies fail due to bad management of working capital. They may be profitable, but they are not able to pay their bill.

Working capital management involves the relationship between a company's short-term assets and its short-term liabilities. The goal of working capital management is to ensure that a company is able to continue its operation and that it has sufficient ability to satisfy both maturing short-term debt and upcoming operational expenses. The management of working capital involves managing inventories, accounts receivable and payable and cash management

Working capital refers to the amount of capital that is readily available to an organization. Organization needs both-term and short-term fund, Funds are needed for long term purposes of fixed assets, such as plant and machinery, land building, furniture. Funds are also required for short-term purpose like purchases of raw materials, payment of wages and other day-to-day expenses. The objective of working capital management is to maintain the optimum balance of each of working capital components.

## **Working capital Managements takes place at two levels:**

1. Ratio Analysis can be used to monitor overall trends in working capital and to identify areas requiring management.
2. The individual components of working capital can effectively managed by using various techniques and strategies.

When considering these techniques and strategies, company needs to recognize that each department has a unique mix of working capital components. The emphasis that needs to be placed on each component varies according to the department.

Working capital management keeps your cash flowing as quickly as possible. If cash flow is considered as the lifeblood of a business then working capital management becomes the heart-this is what pumps cash around a successful business, perfectly as quickly as possible! Pricing and costing can be considered as the lungs because they are the system that takes in revenue, expels costs and makes sure you have plenty of oxygen to keep the business alive. A healthy body needs healthy lungs and in the same way to build or maintain a healthy business you need to:

- Set prices and control costs for your healthy lungs.
- Manage working capital for your healthy heart.

Liquidity and profitability are two more important and major aspects of corporate business life. No firms can survive, if it has no liquidity. A firm may exist without making profits but cannot survive without liquidity may soon meet with its downfall and ultimately die. Working capital management is thus a basic and broad measure of judging the performance of a business.

Further more working capital management is not an end in itself. It is an integral part of a company's overall management. The needs of efficient working capital management must be considered in relation to other aspects of the company's financial and non-financial performance.

Thus, an attempt has been made to study the management of working capital of

**'Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd ,Bhenda'.**



# COMPANY PROFILE

**'Dnyaneshwar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd ,Bhenda'**



**Location:-**

Bhenda ,Newasa Road.

Bhenda , Tal: Newasa, Dist: Ahmednagar.

Pin: 414605

Ph: (0242) 255525

Fax: (02427) 255528

E-mail ID:[info@pratikcabletra.com](mailto:info@pratikcabletra.com)

Phan no:AAAAM1145M

Vat teen no:27840410669-V

G.S.T.REG. NO:27AAAAM1145M1ZL

**Registration No:-** A.N.G/P.R.G./ (A)-3 Date:-27-7-1970

**No. of Share:**

**Chairman: Mr. Loknete Marutirao Ghule Patil.**

**Vice Chairman: Mr. Pandurang g. abhang**

**Managing Director: DR. Kshitij ghule.**

**Chief Accountant: Mr. S .D Choudhari.**

## Product:

- Sugar Production

## Processing:

The harvested Sugar cane material is crushed and the juice is collected and filtered the liquid is then treated to remove impurities; this is then neutralized with sulphur dioxide. The juice is then boiled sediment settles the bottom and can be dredged out, usually while being stirred to produce sugar crystals. Resultant sugar is then either sold as it for use or processed further to produce lighter grades.

## Products:-

### Sugar



We produce two grades of sugar, **M-30**, and **S-30**, which is of export quality with an International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA) value less than .

We use Double Sulphitation Process for sugar production, where the clarified sugarcane juice is treated and mixed with Sulphur Di-oxide in tanks and the outcome is known as 'Sulphured Syrup' which is further sent to be converted as sugar crystals.

Sugar crystals of grade **S-30** come in **6 to 0.8 mm** size and **M-30** in **1.2 to 1.70 mm**. **S-30** grade sugar has polarization above **99.8**, the moisture of about **0.03%** and **SO2** content below **20 ppm**.

## Molasses



Molasses is the by-product separated from 'C' grade sugar during the centrifuging of sugar crystals. The yield of molasses per ton of cane is in the range of 4 to 4.5%. The entire quantum of molasses produced is being used for captive consumption in our distilleries.

## Bagasse



Bagasse is the fibrous residue from the sugar cane after extracting cane juice. We produce Steam and Power by using bagasse as fuel for the high pressure boilers in the Cogeneration power plants.



## Press Mud



Press mud, the solid waste produced while processing sugar cane is rich in potassium, calcium, phosphorous and organic matters. Press mud is also a base material for producing bio-earth which is done by composting with spentwash, a liquid- waste generated out of distillery operation.

## Distillery



Dnyaneshwar s.s.k ltd. is engaged in manufacturing of Alcohol from molasses by state-of-art plant having production capacity of 30000 litres per day, at Nanglamal (Meerut). The plant incorporates atmospheric distillation and integral evaporation technology to produce high quality product and simultaneously reduce the effluent being generated from the plant.

This plant is capable of producing Rectified Spirit and Denatured Spirit as per international quality standards. Our strengths are adequate in-house availability of molasses from own sugar factories and large dispatch & storage facilit.

The distillery is employs bio composting process as the effluent treatment method to produce organic manure for soil enrichment.

## **Rectified Spirit (RS)**



We produce Rectified Spirit (RS) as per BIS specification (IS-323). RS is used by potable liquor producers for producing country liquor or can be further processed to produce Extra Neutral Alcohol. We supply RS to buyers all over India.

## **Denatured Spirit (DS)**



We produce denatured spirits as per the requirement of buyer. Denatured Spirit is mainly used by Alcohol Based Chemical Industries and Pharmaceutical manufacturers. We are regular supplier of DS to all major alcohol based chemical producers.

## Organic Manure



Our bio-composting facility can produce about 100 MT organic manure per month. We have adequate in-house availability of press mud, key raw material, from own sugar factories to ensure smooth production of good quality organic manure. Our main customers of organic manure are farmers.

## Fusel Oil



Fusel oil, containing 60-70 percent of amyl alcohol, is a byproduct and produced in small volumes. Fusel oil is a good solvent and diluent for printing inks, gums and hydraulic fluids.

## Co-generation



### **Bagasse-based Cogeneration**

DSSK has cogeneration facilities at its sugar units at bhenda. The plant generates GREEN POWER using bagasse produced as a residue from cane sugar processing. It is called green power or a renewable power since it is a self-replenishing source of energy.

The Green Power so produced not only caters to the captive requirement of the sugar plant but is also exported to the state grid to replace the coal-dominated power.

### **Sustainable development**

- Saves generation of the same amount of power in grid-connected, fossil fuel dominated power plants
- Reduces GHG emissions due to reduced usage of conventional fossil fuels like coal, oil, natural gas; thereby helps conserve these finite natural resources
- Truly carbon-neutral, since CO<sub>2</sub>emission due to combustion of bagasse is more than offset by its absorption, thanks to the surrounding cane fields
- Efficient utilization of locally available bagasse gives sustainable competitive advantage to the cultivation of sugarcane
- Sets an example for other sugar mills by making bagasse-based cogeneration seem more attractive due to its revenue potential
- Increased power availability due to distributed electricity generation improves the quality of life in the surrounding villages

### **By Product:**

- Distillery
- Rectified spirit
- Molasses

### **Sub Product:**

- Electricity Power Plant.



**Social Ability:**

- Jijamata College Bhenda
- Medical Facility
- Library
- Cultural Center

## ❖ RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- ❖ To study and analyse the concept of working capital
- ❖ To study the operating cycle.
- ❖ To study the different ratios related to working capital.

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## ❖ AREA:

Finance

## ❖ SOURCES OF DATA

### ➤ Primary Data:-

The primary data has been collected personally by visiting all the department of sugar factory. Materials, Finance and Production etc.

### Secondary Data:-

The secondary data has been collected from

- ❖ The sugar factory's divisional balance sheet
- ❖ The sugar factory MIS Accounts over last five year.
- ❖ Annual Reports and Journals.

## **LIMITATION**

1. Some Information is confidential those information may not be made available in the project.
2. The research conducted was only regarding the information available till the duration of the project.
3. Information is based on Balance Sheet figures, which has some inherent limitations.

# INTRODUCTION TO WORKING CAPITAL

## ➤ **Definition:-**

Working capital is defined as “Excess of current liabilities and provisions” it is that part of the capital with which the business is worked over.

Working capital is also called as circulating capital.

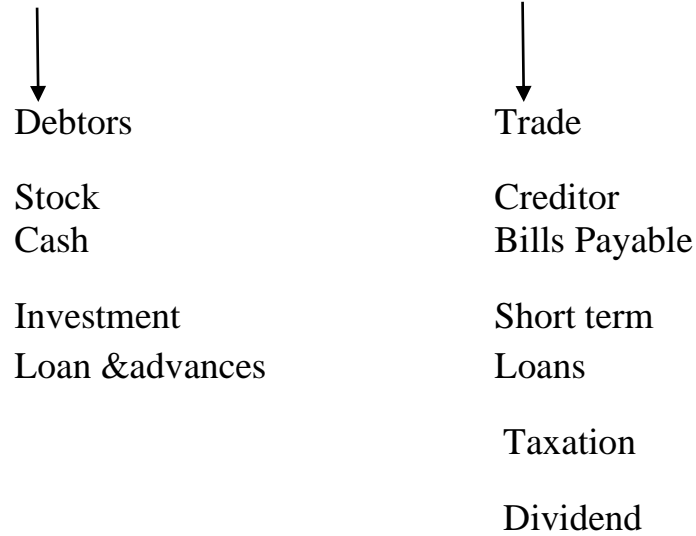
A firm invests a part of its permanent capital in fixed asset and keeps a part of it for working i.e. for meeting the day to day requirements. We will hardly find a firm which does not require any amount of working capital for its normal operations. The requirements of working capital vary from firm to firm depending upon the nature of Business, Production Policy, Market conditions. Seasonality of operations, conditions of supply etc.

A company invests its fund for long-term purposes and for short-term operation. That portion of a company's in short-term current assets to carry on its day to day operation smoothly is called the working capital.

Investment in short-term assets, cash, short-term securities, amounts receivable and inventories of raw materials, work in process and finished goods.

In simple words, working capital refers to that of firm's capital, which is required for financing short term or current assets such as cash marketable securities, debtors and inventories.

**Working capital**=current Asset-Current Liabilities



The primary objective of working capital management is to ensure that sufficient cash is available :

1. Meet day to day cash flow needs
2. Pay wages and salaries
3. Pay creditors to ensure continued supplies of goods and services
4. Ensure long-term survival of the business entity

## **CONCEPT OF WORKING CAPITAL**

Working capital differs from fixed capital in terms of time required to recover the investment in a given asset. In case of fixed capital or long-term asset (such as land, building and equipment), a firm usually needs several year or more to recover the initial, investment in contrast, working capital is turned over or circulated at a relatively repaid rate.

There are two concept of working capital gross and net working capital. Generally the working capital has its significance in two perspectives. There are gross working capital and net working capital are called “Balance sheet Approach” of working capital.

### **GROSS WORKING CAPITAL**

The terms ‘gross working capital’ refers to the firm’s investment in current asset. According to this concept working capital refers to firm’s investment in current asset. The amount of current liabilities is not deducted from total of current asset.

### **NET WORKING CAPITAL**

The term ‘net working capital’ refers to the excess of current assets over current liabilities. It refers to the difference between current assets and current liabilities the net working capital is qualitative concept which indicates the liquidity position of a firm and the extend to which working capital needs may be financed by permanent source of fund.

The ‘positive net working ’represents the excess of current assents over current liabilities.

The net working capitals turn to be negative when current liabilities are exceeding the current asset. The negative ‘working capital’ position will adversely affect the operation of the firm and its profitability.

Working capital is also to of permanent and temporary working capital.

## **OBJECTIVE OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

By optimizing the investment in current assets and by reducing the reducing the level of current liabilities. The company can reduce the looked-up of the fund in working capital thereby. It can improve the return on capital employed in the business.

The second important objective of working is that the company should always be in a position to meet. It's current obligation which should properly be supported by current asset available with the firm. But maintaining excess funds in working capital means locking of fund without return.

The firm should manage its current assets in such way that the Marginal return on investment in these assets is not less than the cost of capital employed to financial the current asset.

The firm should maintain proper balance sheet current assets and current liabilities to enable the firm to meet its day to day financial obligation.



# IMPORTANCE OF WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Working capital is the lifeblood and nerve center of a business. Just as circulation of blood is essential in the human body for maintaining life, working capital is very essential to maintain the smooth running of the business. No business can run successfully without an adequate amount of working capital. The main advantages of maintaining adequate amount of working capital is as follows:

- **Solvency of business:**

Adequate working capital helps in maintaining solvent of the business by providing uninterrupted flow of production.

- **Goodwill:**

Sufficient working capital enables a business concern to make prompt payment and helps in creating and maintaining goodwill.

- **Easy loan:**

A concern having adequate working capital, high solvency and good credit Standing can arrange loans from banks and other on easy and favourable terms.

- **Cash credit:**

Adequate working capital also enables a concern to avail cash discounts on the purchases and hence it reduce the cost.

- **Regular supply of raw material:**

Sufficient working capital ensures regular supply of raw material and continuous production.

- **Regular payments of day to day commitments:**

Working capital can make regular payments of salaries, wages and other day-to day commitment, which raise morale of its employees, increase their efficiency, reduces wastage' and costs and enhances production and profit.

- **Exploitation of favourable market conditions:**

Only concerns with adequate working capital can exploit favourable market conditions such as purchasing its requirements in bulk when the prices are lower and by holding its investment for higher prices.

- **Ability to face crisis:**

Adequate working capital enables a concern to face business crisis in emergencies such as depression because during such period, generally, there is a much pressure on working

Capital.

- **Quick and regular return on investment:**

Every investor wants a quick and regular return on investment. sufficient of working capital enables a concern to pay quick and regular dividends to its investors, as there may not be much creates the favourable market to raise addition fund in future.

- **High morale:**

Adequacy of working capital creates an environment of security, confidence, and high morale and creates overall efficiency in business.

# OPERATING CYCLE CONCEPT

Working capital is the life blood of any business, without which the fixed assets inoperative. Working capital circulates in the business, and the current assets change from to other. Cash is used for procurement of raw materials and stores items and for payment of operating expenses, and then converted into work-in-progress, then to finished good. When the finished goods are sold on credit terms receivables balances will be formed. When the receivable are collected, it is again converted into cash. The need for working capital arises because of time gap between production of good their because of time production of good and their actual realization after sales. This time gap is called technically called as 'operating cycle 'or 'working capital cycle'.

If a business is operating profitably, than in theory it should generate cash surplus. If it doesn't generate surplus , the business will eventually run out of cash and expire.

The operating cycle involves three phase:

1. Acquisition of resources such as raw material, labour ,power and fuel.
2. Manufacture of the product which includes conversion of raw material into work-in-progress into finished goods.
3. Sale of the product either for cash or on credit. Credit sale create accounts receivable for collection.

The factor a business expands the more cash it will need for working capital and investment. Good management of working capital will generate cash, which will help improve profits and reduce risks.

**Following is the operating cycle:**



The investment in current asset is circulating in nature. This changes the shape from raw material to semi finished goods, debtors and finally to cash. Thus, conversion of working capital in to cash may result in the profit or loss. Cash thus, conversion of working capital in to cash may result in the profit or loss.

Working capital cycle consists of following five steps:

- Conversion of cash to raw material.
- Conversion of raw material into work-in-progress.
- Conversion of work-in-progress into finished goods.
- Time for sale of finished goods.(cash and credit sales)
- Time for realization from debtors and bills receivable into cash.

A short operating cycle is a sign of goods working capital management. Conversely ,a

Long cash operating cycle indicate that capital is tied up which the business waits for customer to pay.

It is quite possible for a business to have a negative cash operating cycle. I.e. receiving payment from customer before it has pay suppliers.

Example: typically companies, which employ just in time practices such as dell, and companies that buy on extended credit term and sale for such as Tesco.

The longer the production process, the more cash firm must keep tied up in inventories. Similarly, the longer it takes customers to pay their bills, the higher the value of account receivable. On the other hand if a firms can delay paying for its won material it may reduce the amount of cash it needs. In simple words accounts payable reduce networking capital.

Collect receivables  
(Debtors) Faster

You release cash from  
the cycle

Collect receivables  
(Debtors) Slower

Your receivables stock  
cash

Get better creditors (in  
terms of duration or  
amount) from suppliers

You increase your  
cash resources

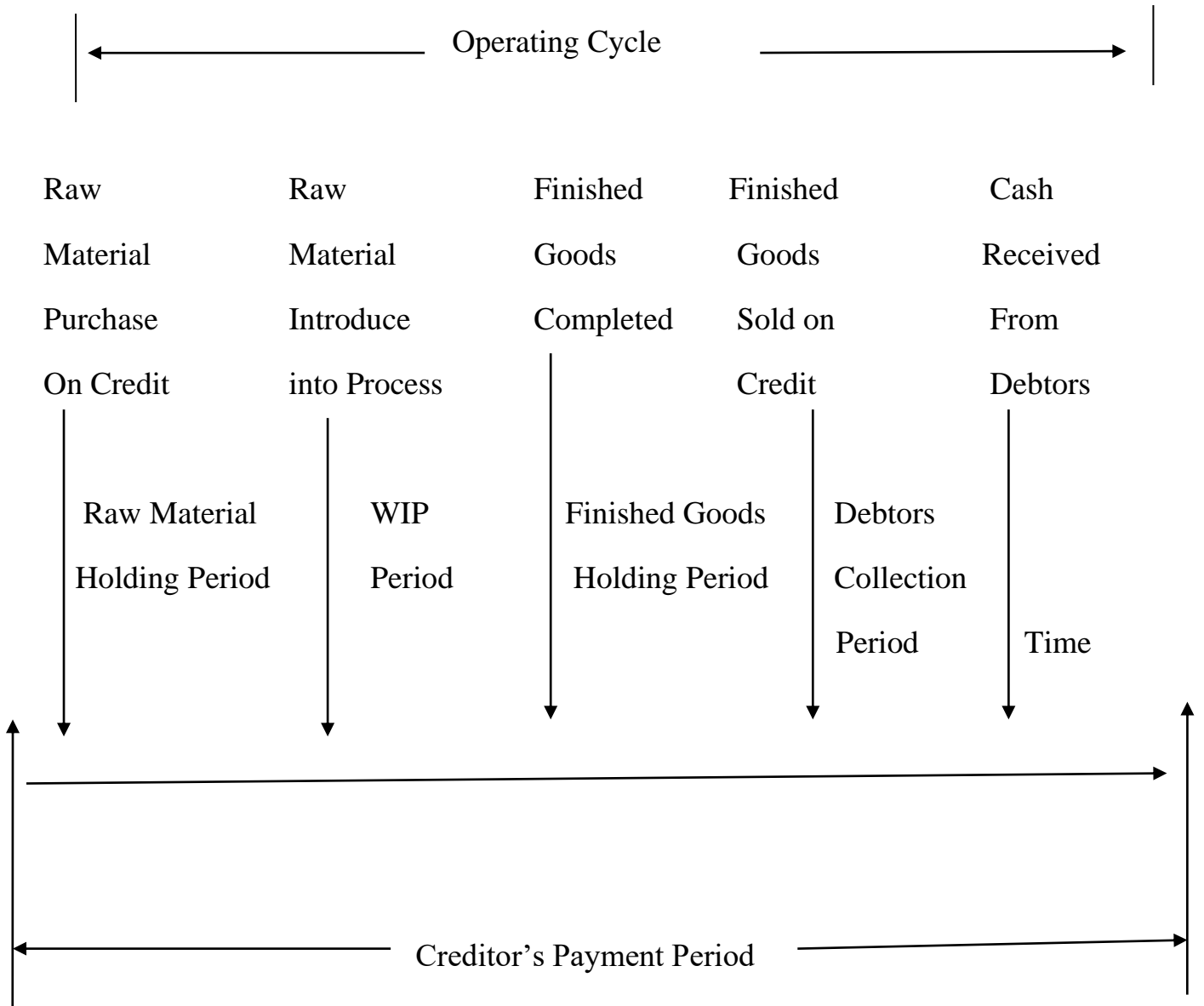
Shift inventory (Stock)  
Faster

You free up cash

Move inventory (Stock)  
Slower

You consume more  
cash

# Operating Cycle of Sugar Factory



## **RATIO ANALYSIS**

### **Definition:-**

The accounting ratios indicate a quantitative relationship which is used for analysis and decision making.

The primary uses of financial statements are evaluating past performance and predicting future facilitated by comparison. Therefore, the focus of financial analysis is always on the crucial information contained in the financial statement. This depends on the objectives and purposes of such analysis. The purpose of evaluating such financial statements is different from person depending on its relationship.

The financial analysts always need certain yardsticks to evaluate the efficiency and performance of any business unit. The one of the most frequently used yardsticks is ratio analysis. Ratio analysis involves the use of various methods for calculating and interpreting financial ratio to assess the performance and status of the business unit. It studies the numerical of quantitative relationship between two variables or items.



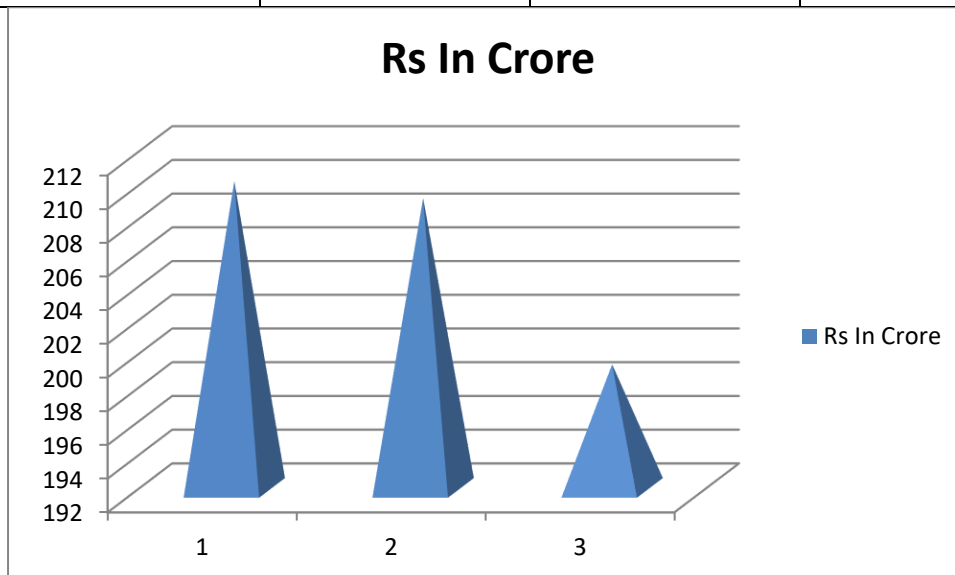
## ADVANTAGES OF RATIO ANALYSIS

- I. Ratio analysis reflects the working efficiency of a concern.
- II. Ratio analysis facilitates comparison between one firm and another in the same industry over a number of year to ascertain profitability .
- III. Since ratio analysis reflect the financial health of a concern, bank, insurance and other financial institution relay on them while judging loan application and in taking vital investment decisions.
- IV. Ratio analysis helps in establishing trend, since the results are analyzed over a number of years. Tread analysis is fruitful in preparing plans for the future.
- V. Ratio analysis is helpful in forecasting likely events in future.

## ANALYSIS OF WORKING CAPITAL

### 1) Total Current Asset:-

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Rs In Crore	210.199	209.19	199.33

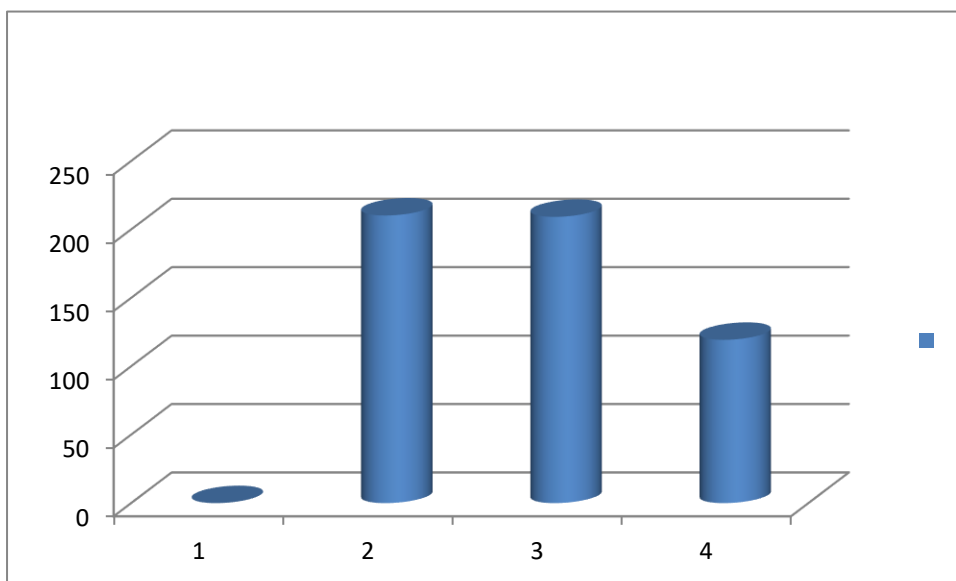


### Interpretation :-

The current assets are gradually increasing. This can also be seen diagrammatically. In the year 2018-19, it has decreasing as compare to previous year Rs,1.009 corer in the year 2020-21 it has also decreasing in current asset.

### 2) Total current Assets

Sr.No	Particular	2018 -19	2019 - 20	2020 -21
		<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
1.	Inventory	107.89	98.40	42.94
2.	Debtors	23.09	10.38	36.12
3.	Advances	0.479	15.05	20.83
4.	Cash& Bank	78.74	85.36	19.44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>210.199</b>	<b>209.19</b>	<b>119.33</b>

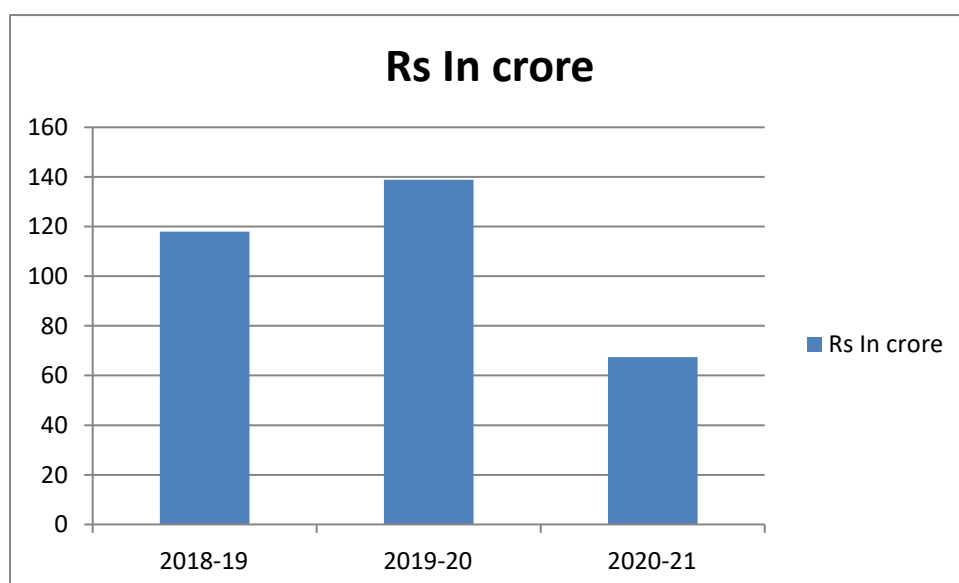


## Interpretation:

The table shows that, major part of current assets is covered by stock every year. After stock the major part is covered by debtors. In the year 2019-20 the cash and bank increased as compare 2018-19 but, in the year 2020-21 the cash and bank in increased.

### 3)Total Current Liabilities:

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Rs In crore	118.02	138.84	67.35

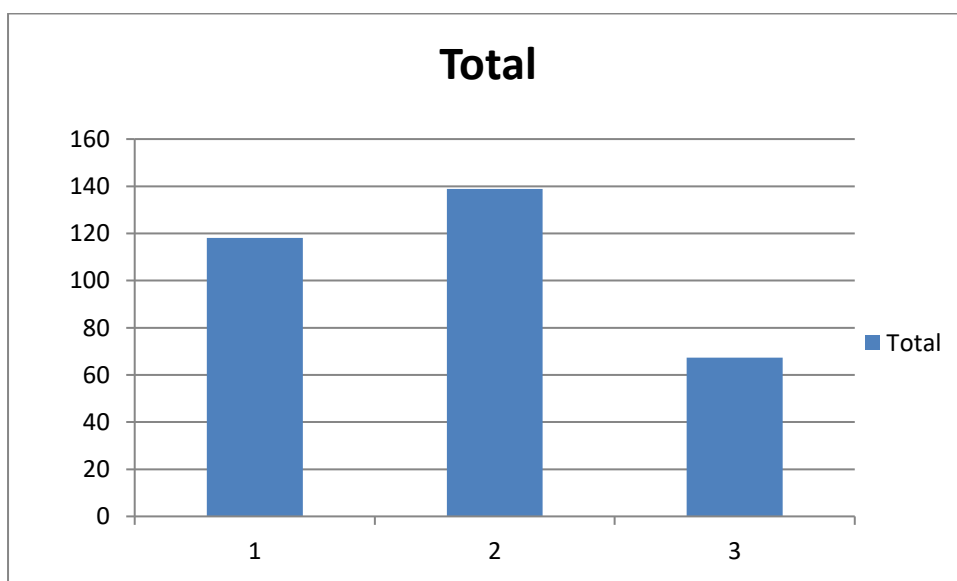


## Interpretation:

In the year 2018-19 the current liabilities are decreases as compare to 2019-20. In the year the 2020-21 the current liabilities decreased in 71.49 crore as compare to 2019-20.

#### 4) Total Current Liabilities:

year	Particular	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
		Rs	RS	Rs
1.	Creditors	24.34	37.50	(-) 8.64
2.	Other current Liability	75.40	61.55	66.80
3	Provisions	18.28	39.79	9.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>118.02</b>	<b>138.84</b>	<b>67.35</b>



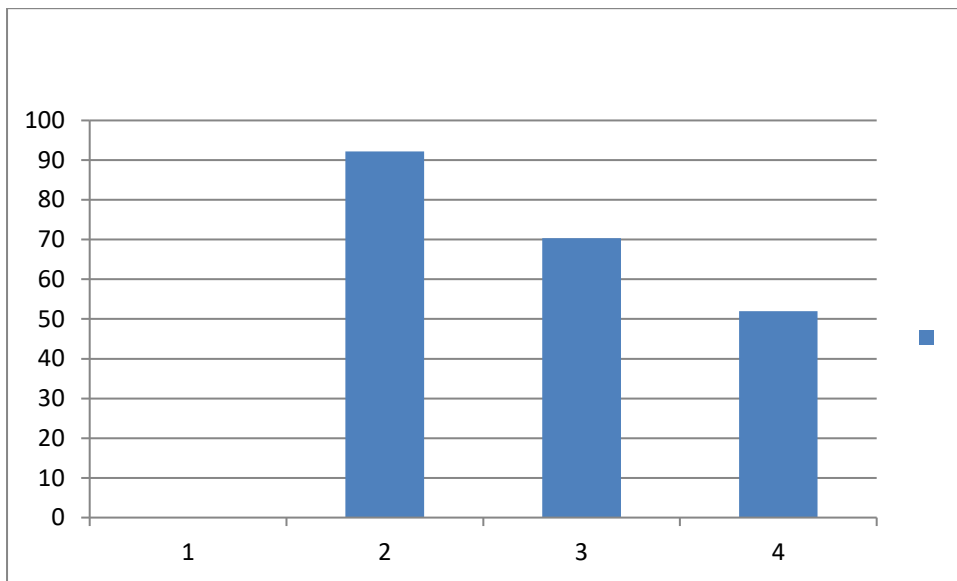
**Interpretation:**

This graph shows the separation of creditors, provision, and other current liabilities.

The table show that, major part of current liabilities is covered by creditors every years small part of amount is covered by other current liabilities is increasing every year.

### 5) Net Working Capital

Sr. No	Particular	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
		<b>Rs</b>	<b>RS</b>	<b>Rs</b>
1.	Stock	107.89	98.40	42.94
2.	Debtors	23.09	10.38	36.12
3.	Advances	0.479	15.05	20.83
4.	Cash & Bank	78.74	85.36	19.44
	<b>Total (A)</b>	210.199	209.19	119.33
1.	Creditors	24.34	37.50	(-)8.64
2.	Provisions	18.28	39.79	9.19
3	Others Current Liabilities	75.40	61.55	66.80
	<b>Total (B)</b>	118.02	138.84	67.35
	<b>Net working Capital (A-B)</b>	92.179	70.35	51.98



**Interpretation:**

The graph shows the working capital of the company is decreases every year.

## Analysis of Working Capital Through Different Ratios

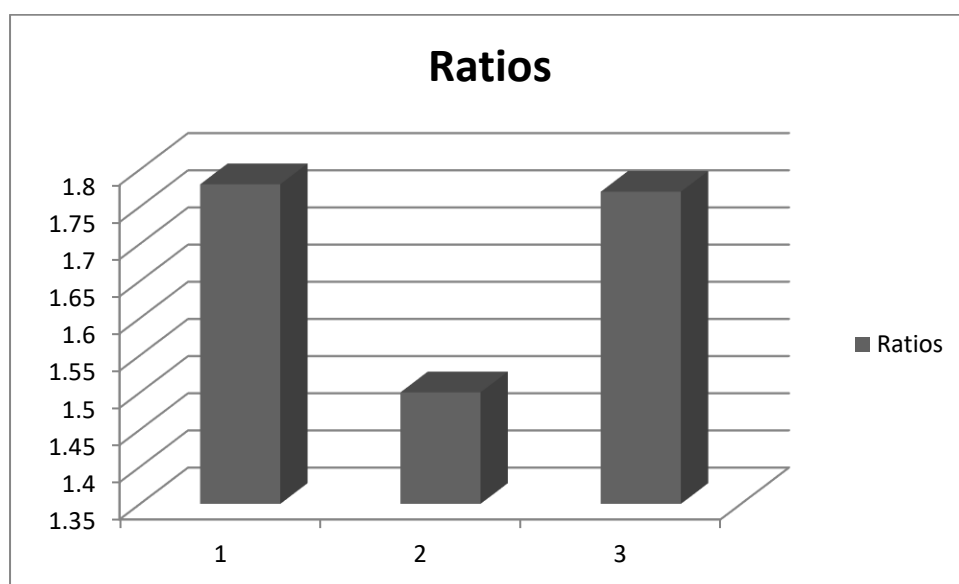
### 1) Current Ratios:

This ratio is a measure of the ability of firm to meet its short-term obligation. It is perhaps the best-known measure of financial strength at a given point of time. In general, a ratio of 2:1 is usually considered good. Too small ration indicates that some potential difficulty in covering obligation may exist. A high ratio may indicate that the company has too many assets tied up in current assets and is not making efficient use of them.

Current Ratio = Current Assets/ Current Liabilities.

(Rs. In Crore)

Years	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Ratios
2018-19	210.199	118.02	1.78:1
2019-20	209.19	138.84	1.5:1
2020-21	199.33	67.35	1.77:1



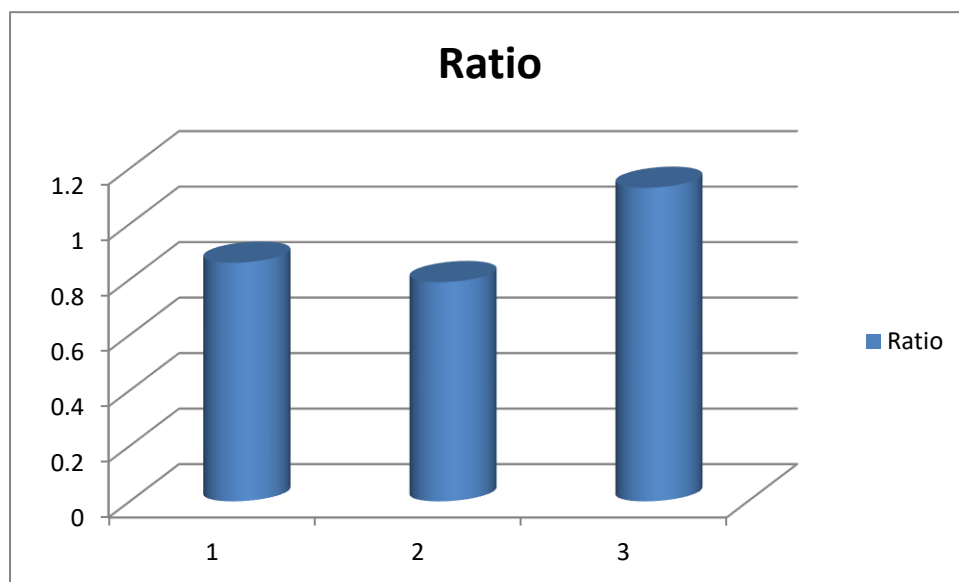


## 2) Quick Ratio:

This ratio is also known as 'liquid ratio' or 'acid ratio' it express the relationship between quick current asset & current liabilities. This ratio is a more refined tool and measure the liquidity it is a better test of financial strength than the current ratio. A quick ratio of 1:1 is usually considered satisfactory.

**Quick Ratio: quick Assets / quick liabilities**

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quick Assets</u>	<u>Quick liabilities</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
<b>2018-19</b>	<b>102.309</b>	<b>118.02</b>	<b>0.86:1</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>110.79</b>	<b>138.84</b>	<b>0.79:1</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>76.39</b>	<b>67.35</b>	<b>1.13:1</b>



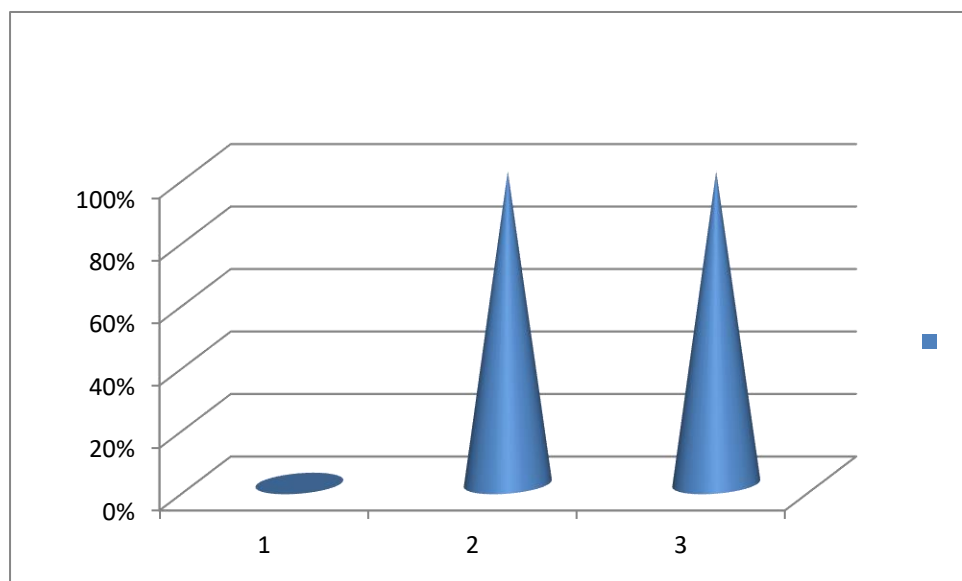
**Interpretation:**

### 3) Working Capital Turnover Ratio:

This ratio helps to measure the efficiency of utilization of net working capital. It is significant that for an amount of sales relative amount of working capital should be adequate and thus, this ratio helps management to maintain the adequate level of working capital.

$$\text{Working Capital Turnover Ratio} = \text{Sales} / \text{working capital}$$

Year	Sales	Working Capital	Ratio
2018-19	(-)225.79	92.179	(-)2.449:1
2019-20	71.01	70.35	1.009:1
2020-21	44.30	51.98	0.852:1

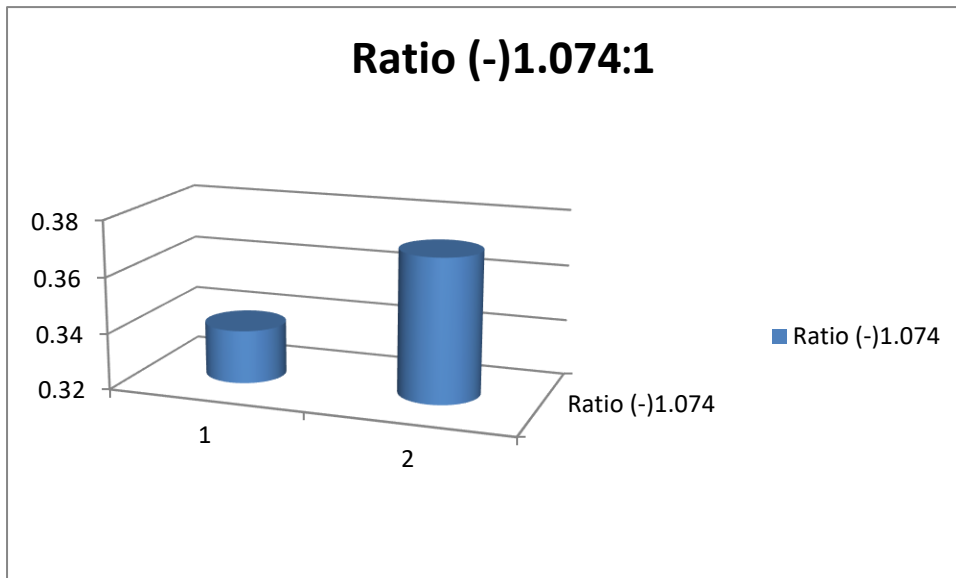


#### 4) Current asset Turnover Ratio:

A higher asset turnover ratio indicates capability of organization to achieve maximum sales within minimum investment in current asset. It indicates that current assets turned over in the forms of sales more no. of times Higher current asset in turnover ratio better will be the situation.

$$\text{Current Asset Turnover Ratio} = \text{Sales} / \text{Current Assets}$$

Year	Sales	Current Assets	Ratio
2018-19	(-)225.79	210.199	(-)1.074:1
2019-20	71.01	209.19	0.339:1
2020-21	44.30	119.33	0.371:1



## Research Finding

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The sugar factory has maintained their working capital position. In the year 2019-20 the working capital was very high but after that in year 2020-21 the working capital is decreasing by 44.72crores.

### **Current ratio:**

The current ratio recommended is 2:1 and for manufacturing company is 1.33 but the ratio of the sugar factory is more than 2. Hence sugar factory is better position to meet their current obligation.

### **Liquid ratio:-**

Liquid ratio checks the immediate liquidity of the firm i.e. availability of the firm to pay its debts with the available most liquid funds. The recommend ratio is 1:1 in the case of sugar factory liquid ratio is 0.84 which highlights they are trying to maintain balance.

Working capital turnover ratio:

In the year 2003-04 and 2005-06 working capital turnover ratios is 0.64 and 0.81 respectively.

### **Current Asset Turnover Ratio:**

Sugar factory shows that ability of using the current asset is up to the minimum level. But in the year 2004-05 ratio is 1.07. It means this year position is better.

## **SUGGESTION**

### **Working Capital:**

Sugar factory is a seasonal industry. Hence their working capital is very high but last three year company has decreased their working capital. To improve the working capital, the sugar factory should try to adopt latest/approaches to improve the working capital.

### **Quick Ratio:**

The ratio should be 1:1 when the ratio goes below 1; it is a sign of danger. So this ratio must be 1. It means the quick assets are equal to current liabilities. In the last two year sugar factories ratio is less than 1. Thus it is required to improve.

### **Current Asset Turnover Ratio:**

The sugar factory should maintain their Current Asset Turnover Ratio. Last two year ratio is less than 1. Hence it means not sufficient sale. Sugar factory should maintain their sales level. Sugar factory should be careful about the market condition, government policy.

## **CONCLUSION**

To conclude I would like to mention here that this project work out is very helpful to me. This is a unique opportunity to discuss the concept of text book with an organization. This is provided a break through to apply theoretical knowledge in practical corporate word. And this experience will be helpful for future performing.

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