

A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT IN KALPATURU GLOBAL ALLOYS PVT LTD AT KADIVEDU

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the modern times, business men have shown growing responsiveness of the requirement for precession in the field of inventory control.

Previously, inventories were an indication of wealth, even though inventories are kept in liquidity has directed business man to hold cash and securities. There had been a solid tendency towards holding the means of purchase goods rather than the goods themselves.

An exploratory study was adopted to achieve the objectives of the study, and the study was conducted in **KALPATARU GLOBAL ALLOYS (P) LTD AT KADIVEDU** ON “INVENTORY MANAGEMENT”.

The general objective of the study was to analysis the inventory level in **KALPATARU GLOBAL ALLOYS (P) LTD AT KADIVEDU** However the study was conducted with the following specific objectives:

- To apprehend the concept of stock management as a primary approach for a production organisation.
- To analyse various inventory models and its application in kalapataru global alloys pvt ltd Ltd.
- To have a look at the mode of inventory management techniques.
- To suggest appropriate measures for the efficient inventory management.

The major limitation of the study was the paucity of time. Even then, maximum care has been taken to arrive at appropriate conclusion. The method adopted for collection of data was personal interview with managers. It was also sourced from the secondary data. After collecting data from the respective sources, analysis and interpretation of data has been made.

Based on the findings, logical conditions are dawn and future suitable suggestions and recommendations are bought out. The entire project is presented in the form of a report using chapter scheme in a logical sequence from introduction to annexure and bibliography.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Smoothing models of conceivable creation, for example, **Beckman (1961)**, are additionally appropriate here. Beckman's model joins the expense of a straight yield with the per-unit expenses of raising and lessening the creation level for the dimension chose for the past period.
2. At that point the smoothing models in this vein creation incorporate **Sobel (1969) and Sobel (1971)**. In our model, interestingly, the request cost work is reliable with non crecking and term, yet we take into account any number of straight pieces.
3. **Sobel (1970)** concentrates such an example in which the area of the wrinkle is chosen at first and is then dated for a period. He contends for the limit of the general stock approach that is restricted under the normal cost criteria, given the area of the wrinkle under the markdown rate criteria and the constrained interest.
4. **Hari R. Swamy's** examination work "Materials Management in Public Inquiries", evaluates execution in focal open organizations of Rajasthan, instrumentation constrained, share unit: HMT, Ajmer unit: Hindustan Zinc Ltd, Debari unit; Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri Unit and Sambar Solts Limited. The investigation covers different parts of material administration in these enterprises from 1977-78 to 1981-82.
5. **Ramakrishna Rao B., in 1979**, in the investigation of Bharat Heavy Plate and Wessels Limited (BHPV) in Visakhapatnam, 'Substantial Engineering Industry Materials Management' has assessed the execution of the materials the executives in BHVV and some explicitly issues identified with material administration in BHPV and Bh Which ran the designing business.
6. In **1980 K. Sambasiva Rao** directed an exploration contemplate called "Materials Management in the Public Sector Shipbuilding Industry". He made an audit of the investigation of overseeing things in Indian businesses and lit the arrangement and spending plan. Material Management at Hindustan Ships Limited He examined profoundly in the fields of study, aggregation and accreditation, deals investigation, and stock control in the light of stock gauges set by the Bureau of Public Enterprises under the examination.
7. The main accommodation verification that we permit on Bensousson et al is the requesting cost work that has any direct pieces. **(1983)**, restricted skyline all out expected cost criteria.

8. As noted in the general medicines of Markov's choice procedures in **Hayman and Sobel (1984, p. 171) and Putman (1994, p. 331)**, the normal cost criteria are perfect for demonstrating frameworks, in which choices are frequently made.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study has been undertaken primarily to analyse the performance of KALPATARU GLOBAL ALLOYS, which brings out the key performance indicators of inventory management with the help of this, we can understand the financial management practice that takes place in professional organization. These data was collected from two sources.

- Primary sources
- Secondary sources

Primary sources:

- ✓ Interaction with planning and development department
- ✓ Interaction with finance department

Secondary Source:

- ✓ The secondary source was collected from the company Annual reports, journals, magazines, inventory department and internet.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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ABC ANALYSIS

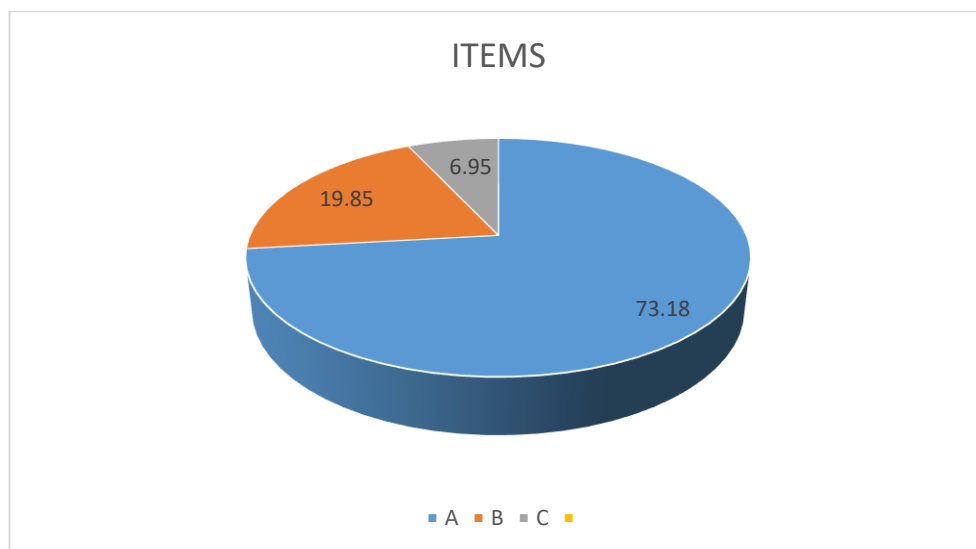
In materials management, the ABC analysis (or selective inventory control) is an inventory categorization technique. ABC analysis divides an inventory into three categories. 'A' items with very tight controls and accurate records. 'B' items with less tight controlled and good records and 'C' items with the simplest controls possible and minimal records.

ABC ANALYSIS OF KALAPATTURU GLOBAL ALLOYS PVT LTD (2021 – 2022)

Items	Quantity	Quantity value	Total value	%	Cumulative %	ABC analysis
Quartz	5400	1500	81,00,000	6.33	6.33	B
Charcoal	4680	20000	9,36,00,000	73.18	79.51	A
Iron powder	1440	12000	1,72,80,000	13.52	93.03	B
Electrode paste	25.2	90,000	22,68,000	1.77	94.8	C
Oxygen	3600	350	12,60,000	0.98	95.78	C
Pipes	10,800	500	54,00,000	4.22	100	C

MATERIALS AND CONSUMPTION**TABLE 5.1**

S.NO	ITEMS	TOTAL (%)
1	A	73.18
2	B	19.85
3	C	6.97

CHART 5.1:**INTERPRETATION:**

From the above table and chart 5.1 shows that 'A' category materials (Charcoal) are 73.18% and 'B' category materials (Quartz, Iron powder) are 19.85% and 'C' category materials (electrode paste, oxygen, pipes) are 6.95%.

SUGGESTIONS

- It is suggested that regular feedback should be taken from the inventory management department
- The company has to concentrate on research and development so that it would be useful in the proper inventory management
- Regular inventory usage record must be useful for further updating and modification.

CONCLUSION

With the present study I conclude that Inventory is the physical asset of a company that can create problem if there is shortage, while in production and also if it's excess even after production. Inventory is constantly changing. Management need to maintain proper technic for managing inventory in the organisation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

S.NO	AUTHOR NAME	BOOK TITLE	PUBLICATION	EDITION
1	I.M.PANDEY	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	VIKAS PUBLICATIONS	EIGHT
2	M.V.KHAN & P.K.JAIN	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	TATA HILL PUBLICATIONS	SECOND