



बी ई एम एल लिमिटेड BEML LIMITED

(A Govt. Of India Mini Ratna Company under Ministry of Defence)

Bangalore Complex



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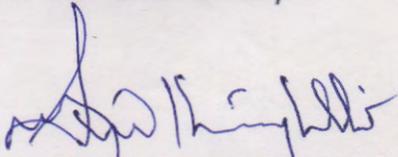
08.05.2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. RAMYA V (1AY16MBA58)** a student pursuing **MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**, from **ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BANGALORE**, has completed her project work successfully at BEML Ltd. Bangalore Complex, during the Period from 07/02/2018 to 08/4/2018, as a part of her curriculum and has submitted a report titled **"A STUDY ON INVENTORY MANAGEMENT" AT BEML LTD,**

During her project work, we have found her to be diligent and honest in her work and we wish her all success in her future endeavors.

for BEML LIMITED,


(SYED SHUIYBUDDIN K.Z)
OFFICER-HR





ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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

Date: 19/05/2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Ramya V** bearing USN **1AY16MBA58** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2016-18 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. Project report on "**A Study on Inventory Management**" at **BEML Ltd., Bangalore** is prepared by her under the guidance of **Dr. Ramanaiah G** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

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ACHARYA

DECLARATION

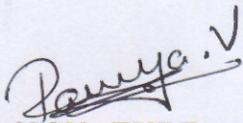
I am **RAMYA.V**, hereby declare that the internship report entitled "A Study on Inventory Management" at BEML Ltd., Bangalore" prepared by me the guidance of **Dr.Ramanaiah G** Faculty of MBA Department, Acharya institute of Technology and External guidance by **Mr, JASMAL** Head of finance department.

I also declared that this project work is the partial fulfilment of the university regulation for the award of degree of master of business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological university, Belgaum.

I have undergone a summer project internship for a period of eight weeks. I further declare that this project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has been submitted for the award of any degree Diploma from any other university/ institution.

PLACE: - BANGALORE

DATE: - 04/05/2018


SIGNATURE

RAMYA.V

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.NO	Content	P5age number
	Executive summary	
Chapter -1	INTRODUCTION	
1.1	General introduction	4
1.2	Objective of inventory management	4
1.3	Type of inventory management	5
1.4	Advantages of inventory management	5
1.5	Principle of inventory management	6
1.6	Tools and technique for inventory management	6
1.7	The reason for keeping the stock	9
1.8	Industry profile	9
1.9	Company profile	11
1.10	Promoters	13
1.11	Vision mission and Quality process of the company	17
1.12	Product and services	18
1.13	BEML competitors	22
1.14	SWOT Analysis of BEML company	22
1.15	Future growth and prospects	23
1.16	Financial statement	25
Chapter-2	CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REBIEW	
2.1	Background of the study	30

2.1	Review of literature	30
Chapter-3	RESEARCH DESIGN	
3.1	Title of the study	37
3.2	Statement of the problem	37
3.3	Need for the study	37
3.4	Objective of the study	37
3.5	Scope of the study	38
3.6	Research methodology	38
3.7	Type of the research	38
3.8	Limitation of the study	39
Chapter-4	DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
	Data analysis and interpretation	41
Chapter-5	Findings, conclusion, interpretation	
5.1	Findings	57
5.2	Suggestion	58
5.3	Recommendation	59
5.4	Conclusion	60
	Bibliography	
	Annexures	

List of the table

TABLE NO	TITALE OD THE STUDY	PAGE NO
4.1.1	Table showing inventory turnover ratio	41
4.1.2	Table showing inventory conversion period	42
4.1.3	Table showing inventory in current assets	44
4.1.4	Table showing raw materials turnover ratio	45
4.1.5	Table showing raw materials conversion period	47
4.1.6	Table showing spare parts turnover ratio	48
4.1.7	Table showing inventory percentage ratio	50
4.1.8	Table showing inventory to total assets	51
4.1.9	Table showing inventory to working capital	53
4.1.10	Table showing fixed assets turnover ratio	54

List of the graphs

TABLE NO	TITELE OF THE GRAPH	PAGE NO
4.1.1	Graph showing inventory turnover ratio	41
4.1.2	Graph showing inventory conversion period	43
4.1.3	Graph showing inventory in current assets	44
4.1.4	Graph showing raw materials turnover ratio	46
4.1.5	Graph showing raw materials conversion period	47
4.1.6	Graph showing spare parts turnover ratio	49
4.1.7	Graph showing inventory percentage ratio	50
4.1.8	Graph showing inventory to total assets	52

4.1.9	Graph showing inventory to working capital	53
4.1.10	Graph showing fixed assets turnover ratio	54

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BEML limited is set up in May 1964 and on January BEML has begun its business it was entirely owned and worked by India's government until the point that 1992 and 25% of property divested by the government. BEML is a one of the Asia's second greatest assembling of the earth moving equipment, and it has holding 70% of the India's market in that area. BEML has his assembling units in Bangalore, Mysore, kolar gold fields. It has numerous local workplaces everywhere throughout the world.

It manufactures an electronic range of goods to meet the prerequisites of mining, development, control, water system preparation Cement, steel and rail segments. The earthmoving hardware's contains bulldozers, dump trucks, pressure driven excavators, wheel loaders, rope scoops, strolling draggling, engine graders, and scrapers.

The organization additionally produces high power diesel motors and overwhelming obligation water driven sums to meet correct client necessities. The organization plans to diversify into varied activities including underground storages for petrol- products, leasing and financial services and joint ventures.

BEML production moving inventory for Delhi metro and Namma metro in a relationship with Hyundai Rotem BEML has provided in excess of 200 mentors to the DMRC and has a request of 150 mentors from Bangalore metro BEML has autonomously provided around 140 cars to DMRC utilizing Hyundai Rotem, Jaipur metro venture. Metro has furthermore asked for by the gathering supply commission for the Jaipur metro venture. Metro is the primary makes supply commission to the Jaipur metro venture. Metro is the main produces of rail and metro mentors. Jaipur metro project. Metro has also ordered by the manufacturing supply commission for the Jaipur metro project. Metro is the principal manufactures supply commission to the Jaipur metro project. Metro is the leading manufactures of rail and metro coaches.

In this undertaking report the examination expands on the stock administration at BEML 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 BEML limited in the manufacturing unit regarding maintenance of the inventories. Inventory occupy the most strategic position in the structure of working capital in most of the business enterprise BEML limited is a public sector to learn inventory management in BEML so that I would get to know how they manufacture rail coaches what type of materials they use of equipment's they manufacturing the rail coaches the purpose of study is to understand the techniques of the inventories.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The term stock means to the great or materials utilized as a part of the organization with the end goal of creation and deals stock assumes exceptionally imperative part in organization without sufficient stock the organization can't gain its productivity. Stock is one of the important things of current asset which have smooth running of its tasks stock organization is that parts of current assets organization, which is stressed over keeping up perfect interest for stock and applying strong control system to restrict the total stock organization cost. Inventories incorporates crude materials stock, work-in advance, and completed products stock the fundamental objective of compelling association of stock is to limit the aggregate expenses. As indicated by Charles A. kopek, might be characterized as the co-appointment of arrangement of capacity rendering to an arrangement which will financially use plant, empowers and manages the systematic developments of products through their whole exchange cycle, from getting of all materials to the transportation of completed merchandise at pre-decided rate. Buy, creation and deal offices are generally worried about the administration of inventories.

1.2 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

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.

1.4 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 martials 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.

1.5 Principles of Inventory management

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

1.6 Tools and Techniques for inventory management

1. Always better control classification(ABC)
2. Economic order quantity (EOQ)
3. Just In Time (JIT)
4. Vital Essential Desirable classification (VED)
5. Economic order quantity or re-order quantity
6. FIFO method
7. LIFO method

Those are some techniques used in inventory management

- 1) **Always better control:** ABC examination is stock advancement in production network, ABC investigation is a stock order strategy which includes in isolating things into three classifications, 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) is the whole of units that an association should move up to stock with each demand to restrain the total costs of stock –, for instance, holding cost, organize cost, and lack costs.

- 3) **Just in Time:** is an inventory strategy companies service to increase efficiency and decrease waste by receiving goods only as they are wanted in the production process, thereby reducing inventory costs. This method needs manufacturers to forecast demand exactly.

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

- 5) **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

6) 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

1.7 The reasons for keeping stock.

There will be three essential purposes behind keeping a stock:

- 1) Time – The time slacks present in the store organize, from supplier to customer at each stage, needs that you keep up certain measure of stock to use in this "lead time"
- 2) Uncertainty - Inventories are spared as supports to deal with exposures demand, supply and advancement of stock.
- 3) Economic of scale-perfect state of "one unit at any given minute at a place where customer require it, when he needs it" rule tends to persist bundles if cost similar to coordination. So mass acquiring, advancement and securing takes in takes in financial aspects of scale, in this way stock. There are three basic reasons for keeping an inventory:

1.8 Industry profile

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.

For any nation little or enormous developed or developing essential infrastructure facilities, for example, streets, dams, burrow, 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 is less productive and time consuming. Thus, to increase efficiency and productivity and time consuming. Thus, to increase efficiency and productivity, mechanical equipment has increased extremely.

Foreigners have ruled India for several years and as such after independence India has import to strengthen the country's defence force. Numerous industries producing defence equipment have been started but Indian government there after felt the need of having strong defence,

which is capable of defending its borders from neighbours. In this view the ministry of defence has established in BMEL.

BMEL was to a great extent perceived to create protection gear's and substantial capital hardware like railroad mentors, earth mover's machines and so on. Two dynamic wars with Pakistan and china have made resistance service to jerk one more unit of BEML which was begun in KGF in the year 1964 it is one of the significant units in Asia. BEML its had number of branches all finished India.

Its few units in various piece of the nation have greatly added to the development of the economy. It has giving work as well as has adequately accomplished the benefits of economies of scale.

BEML was initially a part of HAL, under the ministry of defence. It started it rail coach unit in 1946-47 along with aircraft they were manufacturing rail coach here. Due to non-similarity in the manufacturing process, HAL required to handover the rail coach division to somebody else at the same organization the manufacturing of these equipment's is idea of new organization(BMEL) took place. It is also making foreign exchange to the country. It is adding to the economy development both specifically and by implication. It has happened as an effective modern unit of the Indian economy

Indian heavy earth moving equipment and spare parts manufacturing of various capacity ranges from mini versions to the gains. Overseas manufactures also manufactures the equipment and spare and export to our country, hence providing a stiff competition.

There are four EM and around 5000 spare parts manufactures in the country, the four major manufactures are:

- BEML
- L&T
- TATA-HIRACHI
- ESCORTS

Among whom BEML is controlling

The earth moving apparatus ventures have achieved a specific level of development, in that the adjustments in Machinery configuration are more transformative even so there is rehashed advance of new innovation into the hardware. Presently the new innovation that is

the focal point of a few of a few new norms ventures includes the extra of electronic gadgets and programming to the hardware.

The degree of the earth moving industry internationally is in the \$60 billion (us) go. The business is primarily situated in Europe, japan and in the USA. A considerable lot of the endeavour have extended to a portion of the creating nations. Major worldwide undertakings assemble items in various nations, and after that fare all around. Worldwide endeavours custom innovation any place it is situated to build up the machines and after that scan for the best area to make items.

The earth moving enterprises trusts that it can adequately deciding the suitable solid, security and condition for its machines the measures advancement process as the innovation more dynamic, the requirement for pre-standard research development and confirmation additionally turn out to be all the more difficult. A noteworthy test will be for members to picking up help for industry or government to reserve such work so as to deliver sound specialized morals

1.9 Company profile



BEML constrained (in the past Bharath earth movers restricted) was set up in May 1964 and it is one of the general population segment responsibility for accumulating of rail mentors

& spare portions and mining gear at its Bangalore complex. also, the organization offers bulldozers, excavators, engine grader, wheel loader, wheel grader, dump trucks, metro autos, railroad mentors, rail wagons, and resistance equipment's. the organization's sections are mining & construction business, barrier business and rail & metro business. Under mining and development business, the organization produces and supplies mining and development hardware, for example, dumpers, scoops and loaders to different client's area. Under rail & metro business, the organization fabricates and supplies rotating current electronic various units, overhead hardware autos, and steel and to the rail parts. it makes and supplies guard ground bolster gear, for example, recuperation vehicles, connect framework, wagons and flying machine towing tractors, vehicles for rocket ventures, tank transportation trailers. The organization has halfway disinvested and at present legislature of India keeps 54 percent of aggregate value and rest 46 percent is held by open, money related foundation, outside institutional financial specialists, banks and representatives.

BEML constrained, a miniratna-class 1', accept an essential part and serves India's inside zones like barrier, rail, power, mining and establishment. The association started with an unassuming turnover of Rs.5 Cr in the midst of 1965 and today, and to its changed business portfolio, the association has had the ability to accomplish a turnover of more than Rs. 3500 Cr. Its three essential business verticals viz., mining & construction, boundary and rail and metro are upgraded by its nine amassing units organized at Bangalore, kolar gold fields(KGF), Palakkad, Mysore and assistant – vignyan ventures Ltd, in chikmangalur area. BEML's things are sold and balanced through its tremendous promoting framework spread wherever all through the country. BEML's things are obvious to more than 56 countries. As an element of association's globalization approach, the association has extended its overall reach by opening close-by association at Indonesia and brazil starting late in adding to Malaysia and china working environments.

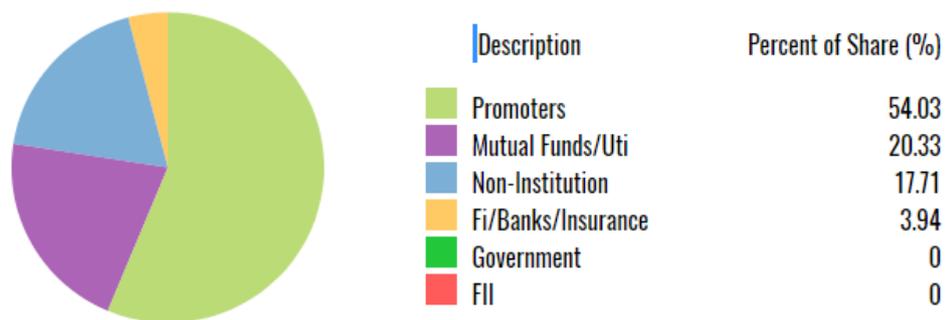
The association limits under three vital business verticals – viz mining and advancement, safeguard and rail& metro. Each one of the above business is controlled by an official who goes about as CEO of the business and reports to the executive and directing head of the association.

The association has a given R&D establishment and gathering as per tried and true system of the association to meet the specific demands through in-house R&D and key particular tie-ups with overall players.

1.10 PROMOTERS

The Main promoter of BEML company is President of India the total share held by him is 22,500,000.

BEML LTD SHARE HOLDINGS



SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (% OF SHARES HELD)

SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (% OF SHARES HELD)

Particulars	Mar 2018	Dec 2017	
Promoter and Promoter Group			
Indian Promoters	54.03	54.03	0
Individuals / Hindu Undivided Family			
Central Government/State Government(s)	54.03	54.03	0
Foreign Promoters			
Non-Residents Individuals / Foreign Individuals			
Any Others (Specify)			
Total of Promoter and Promoter Group	54.03	54.03	0
Public Shareholding			
Institutions	28.26	29.81	5.2
Mutual Funds / UTI	20.33	20.79	2.21
Financial Institutions / Banks	3.94	3.56	10.67
Foreign Institutional Investors			
Foreign Portfolio investors	3.99	5.47	27.06
Provident funds / Pension funds			
Central Government / State Government(s)			
State Finance Corporation			
Non-Institutions	17.71	16.16	9.59
Bodies Corporate	4.9	4.45	10.11

Particulars	Mar 2018	Dec 2017	
Individuals			
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital up to Rs. 1 lakh	10.48	9.36	11.97
Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs. 1 lakh	1.22	1.22	0
NBFCs Resisted with RBI	0.02	0.02	0
Employee Trusts			
Clearing Members	0.19	0.22	13.64
Non-Resident Indians	0.83	0.81	2.47
Foreign Mutual Fund			
Trusts	0.01	0.01	0
Hindu Undivided Families			
Escrow Account			
Any Other	0.06	0.06	0
Total Public Shareholding	45.97	45.97	0
Total of Promoter and Public Shareholding	100	100	0
American Depository Receipts			
GDRs			
Grand Total	100	100	0

BEML LTD HELD BY MUTUAL FUND SCHEMES

Scheme	Holding (%)
Aditya Birla SL Emerging Leaders Fund-4-Reg(G)	6.04
Sahara Infra Fund-Fixed Pricing(G)	4.90
Aditya Birla SL Emerging Leaders Fund-3-Reg(G)	4.67
Sahara Star Value Fund(G)	4.43
Sahara Power & Natural Resources Fund(G)	3.97
Sahara R.E.A.L Fund(G)	3.28
UTI LT Adv Fund-III(G)	3.19
Sahara Midcap Fund(G)	2.92
Sahara Growth Fund(G)	2.65
UTI LT Adv Fund-IV(G)	2.53
Kotak Infra & Eco Reform Fund(G)	2.48
Sahara Wealth Plus Fund-Fixed Pricing(G)	2.36
Tata Regular Saving Equity Fund-Reg(G)	2.32
Kotak India Growth Fund-Series I(G)	2.25
Sahara Tax Gain Fund(G)	2.18
HDFC Infrastructure Fund(G)	1.86
DHFL Pramerica Equity Income Fund(G)	1.80
Invesco India Arbitrage Fund(G)	1.63

Scheme	 Holding (%)
Aditya Birla SL Small & Midcap Fund(G)	1.62
DHFL Pramerica Arbitrage Fund-Reg(G)	1.56

1.11 VISSION MISSION AND QUALITY PROCESS OF THE COMPANY

VISSION

Turn into a market pioneer, as a broadening organization, providing quality items and administrations to parts, for example, mining and development, rail and metro, protection and aviation and to rise as a conspicuous global player.

MISSION

- Improve intensity through coordinated effort, key collusions and joint endeavours, to support and improve piece of the overall industry in item bunches BEML works.
- Grow beneficially by forcefully seeking after business and market openings in residential and worldwide markets by seeking after no less than 10% of offers in trade
- Adoption of condition of workmanship advances and get new items through exchange of innovation and in-house R&D.
- Offer innovation and practical aggregate for improved consumer loyalty.
- Continue to extend and develop keeping an eye on new things and markets with turnover from in-house R&D made things at 60%
- Attract and hold people in a satisfying and motivating condition by empowering creative energy and advancement with wearing down level under 5%

QUALITY POLICIES

BMEL constrained perspectives quality change as a business methodology and subsequently stays first in the zones of item and services.at BEML a corporate quality arrangement accentuating on add up to quality administration, it guarantees the that quality framework received it helps in item, administrations and process that will meet exclusive requirements

and imperatives execution criteria. The assembling units of the organization have been guaranteed from ISO9002008 quality administration framework. also, the KGF complex and Mysore complex Bangalore complex are confirmed for ISO 140012008 ecological administration. And furthermore, Bangalore complex is guaranteed for BSOHSAS18001-2007. occasional review is improved the situation the motivation behind taking inputs about dismissal of item on day-today premise and even make important move to avert it. There is a cross capacity group who will visit intermittently visit the client site to catch 'voice of client 'about the quality. Different quality affirmation activities have been taken up to acquire quality changes.

1.12 PRODUCT AND SERVICES

BEML items durables of universal principles, hardware's and framework intended to withstand through workplace under changed atmosphere condition. It makes extensive variety of items to address the issues of development, mining, control, water system, bond, steel, and resistance and railroad areas. The different made are recorded underneath: -

MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

- Hydraulic excavators
- Loading shovel
- Backhoe
- Bulldozers
- Pipe layers
- Electric rope shovels
- Walking dragline

RAILWAYS

- Passenger coaches
- DC electronic multiple units DC-EMU'S
- AC electronic multiple units DC-EMU'S
- Track laying equipment's
- Rail coaches
- Spoil disposal units

- Treasury vans
- Mail rail coaches
- Metro coaches

DEFENCE

- BEML Tatra heavy duty trucks
- Heavy duty trailers 20,30 tones
- Pontoon mainstream bridge system
- Sarvatra bridging system
- Dry support bridge
- Hydraulic press 100T for bush pressing

MATERIAL PREPARATION

- Optical tracer flame cutting machines
- CNS flame cutting machine
- Shoot blasting machine for (rolled section and plates)

SUB ASSEMBLY

- Spot welding machine
- Spot blasting machine

BOGIE

- Submerged welding
- Check and straightening machine for bogie components

STAINLESS STEEL METRO CARS



TATRA HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS



UTILITY TRACK VEHICLES



PASSANGER TRAINAC- ELECRTCIC MULTIPLE



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RAIL BUS



SKY BUS



1.13 BEML COMPETATORS INFORMATION

BEML is an assembling organization assumes critical part in serving the Indian economy by contributing for centre area like resistance, rail control, mining. What's more, it is a main produce organization in India yet even it has danger of contenders like caterpillar, komatsu, Joy worldwide and so on. Caterpillar is an overwhelming gear fabricating organization which produces loaders, dozers, excavators, scrubbers or trucks, this organization is a major contender. Komatsu, satisfaction worldwide is additionally a substantial hardware fabricating organization which delivers an overwhelming apparatus utilized as a part of underground and surface mining. Alfa laval India restrain has 3946.50 piece of the overall industry more them the BEML has 1061.95 piece of the overall industry. Furthermore, amradeep enterprises APS-star businesses restricted, Terex, Hitachi, Volvo, L&T this organization is a contender for BEML.

1.14 SWOT ANALYSIS OF BEML COMPANY

STRENGTH

- All fabricating units of BEML 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
- BEML has granted has first Indian organization which has procured cutting edge metro auto fabricating limit in the nation
- 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

- BEML has low margin due to the dictates of market/current environment.
- No order for rail mentors throughout the previous 2 years which was influencing primary concern.
- The technology of certain products does not match with the international standards
- High wage cost- flat important to higher overheads

OPPORTUNITY

- Coal India predicted to increase production of coal from 0.5 billion ton to 1 billion in the next five years so operationalization of extra coal blocks would increase business opportunity.
- Metro rail is forecasting to cover to tire-11 cities in the country
- Indian railway is progressing to medium speed LHB coaches.
- MAKE- IN -INDIA of government is boom to Indian industry and focus is on for high production
- Coal India anticipated to expand generation of coal from 0.5 billion ton to 1 billion in the following five years so operationalization of additional coal squares would build business opportunity.
- Metro rail is anticipating to cover to tire-11 urban areas in the nation

THREATS

- Merger and procurement in mining and development gear industry is a primary danger
- Domestic and worldwide financial for assembling organization needs to get
- Project delay, particularly in mining segment because of postponement in settling condition and social issues
- Burden on diminish in the cost of capital Merger and acquisition in mining and construction equipment industry is a main threat

1.15 FUTURE GROWTH AND PROCEPECTS

- There is a chance for mining and construction equipment's are being expectable in mining and construction and complete annual production of coal to one billion ton consecutively by 2020. Rail and metro business imagines further orders for non-metro 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 2015-2016.
- BEML company is planning to achieve a sales target of 3800 crore by the year 2018-2019
- In 2016-2017 the army has been allocated funds about 2 times as compared to 2015-2016 for acquisition of heavy and medium vehicles. BEML is making efforts to pick up business in the areas related to its product portfolio
- In 2016-2017 the armed force has been dispensed finances around 2 times when compared with 2015-2016 for obtaining of heavy and medium vehicles. BEML is attempting to pick up business in the regions identified with its item portfolio

1.16 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

PARTICULAR	Mar 17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14	Mar-13
INCOME					
Revenue From Operations [Gross]	2,814.06	3,260.34	2,966.53	3,088.06	2,961.95
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	303.72	189.98	208.66	189.96
Revenue From Operations [Net]	2,814.06	2,956.62	2,776.55	2,879.40	2,771.99
Other Operating Revenues	20.6	27.1	32.64	32.11	36.92
Total Operating Revenues	2,834.66	2,983.72	2,809.19	2,911.51	2,808.91
Other Income	62.45	39.02	59.5	63.39	103.59
Total Revenue	2,897.11	3,022.74	2,868.69	2,974.90	2,912.50
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	1,347.58	1,476.73	1,373.36	1,614.22	1,715.17
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	0	0.51	0.32	3.12	9.1
Changes In Inventories Of FG, WIP And Stock-In Trade	-125.09	243.71	209.26	97.06	-69.92
Employee Benefit Expenses	780.73	767.89	769.11	716.76	739.4
Finance Costs	47.8	49.03	70.51	110.46	140.99
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	61.98	53.21	52.14	53.56	50.25
Other Expenses	685.83	366.49	387.49	367.2	461.69
Total Expenses	2,798.82	2,957.58	2,862.20	2,962.37	3,046.68
	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14	Mar-13
Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, Extra Ordinary Items And Tax	98.29	65.16	6.5	12.54	-134.18
Exceptional Items	0	0	0.15	15.89	10.12
Profit/Loss Before Tax	98.29	65.16	6.65	28.42	-124.06
Tax Expenses-Continued Operations					

Current Tax	21.31	13.75	1.48	0	0
Deferred Tax	-7.47	-2.14	-1.33	5.19	-42.46
^Tax for Earlier Years	0	0	0	-0.78	0
Total Tax Expenses	13.84	11.62	0.16	4.4	-42.46
Profit/Loss After Tax And Before Extra-Ordinary Items	84.45	53.55	6.49	24.02	-81.6
Prior Period Items	0	-0.89	0.27	-19.34	1.73
Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	84.45	52.65	6.76	4.68	-79.87
Profit/Loss for The Period	84.45	52.65	6.76	4.68	-79.87
	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14	Mar-13
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	20.28	12.64	1.62	1.12	-19.18
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	20.28	12.64	1.62	1.12	-19.18
VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOU RAW MATERIALS					
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Share Dividend	16.66	16.66	4.16	4.16	10.41
Tax on Dividend	3.39	3.39	0.85	0.71	1.77
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	80	40	10	10	25

BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULAR	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Sources of Funds					
Total Share Capital	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77
Equity Share Capital	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77
Reserves	2,139.78	2,067.59	2,034.98	2,038.07	2,038.26
Net worth	2,181.55	2,109.36	2,076.75	2,079.84	2,080.03
Secured Loans	412.85	452.76	517.02	809.66	1,120.38
Unsecured Loans	10.52	55.32	75.15	94.98	93.94
Total Debt	423.37	508.08	592.17	904.64	1,214.32
Total Liabilities	2,604.92	2,617.44	2,668.92	2,984.48	3,294.35
	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	666.28	1,312.89	1,196.63	1,178.80	1,169.73
Less: Accum. Depreciation	95.42	772.68	727.92	680.11	638.99
Net Block	570.86	540.21	468.71	498.69	530.74
Capital Work in Progress	0	0	191.7	172.87	141.79
Investments	3.09	3.2	3.38	3.87	4.13
Inventories	1,974.46	1,696.32	1,921.20	2,152.10	2,456.20
Sundry Debtors	1,430.37	1,208.05	991.7	977.36	861.51
Cash and Bank Balance	14.01	65.56	144.73	16.23	76.92
Total Current Assets	3,418.84	2,969.93	3,057.63	3,145.69	3,394.63
Loans and Advances	637.9	705.73	869.51	939.7	1,143.85
Total CA, Loans & Advances	4,056.74	3,675.66	3,927.14	4,085.39	4,538.48
Current Liabilities	1,780.85	1,389.71	1,631.68	1,524.12	1,576.48
Provisions	324.35	315.81	290.33	252.25	344.31
Total CL & Provisions	2,105.20	1,705.52	1,922.01	1,776.37	1,920.79
Net Current Assets	1,951.54	1,970.14	2,005.13	2,309.02	2,617.69
Total Assets	2,525.49	2,513.55	2,668.92	2,984.45	3,294.35

Contingent Liabilities	825.85	1,138.59	1,020.95	911.84	148.96
Book Value (Rs)	523.85	506.52	498.69	499.43	499.47

CHAPTER-2

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 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.

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1) STEPEHN ARO-GORDEN AND JAIDEEP GUPTE 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 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 AYEBONO, AND EKNOW T. GHANAH 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. Jeessop (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

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 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 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 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 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 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, 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 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 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 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 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

As per this examination the material administration is a technique for arranging, official and controlling the field and office exercises in development. The fundamental target of material administration to guarantee that development materials are accessible at their purpose of utilization poor materials administration can bring about expanded expenses amid development equipped administration of materials can bring about huge reserve funds in the task cost Dennis et al (2000) broke down that the procedure business generation and stock administration framework. The procedure enterprises, containing of firms that include an incentive by blending, designing, isolating the chemicals response. As indicated by sahari et al (2012) determined that stock administration prompts stock diminishing, as is regularly the condition in JIT where as crude materials and extra parts are bought or generation in the just in time as each phase of the creation strategy various investigations have says that JIT INVENTORY MANAGEMNT has hopeful effect on firm execution.

19) SERHII ZIUKOV 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 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 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

1.1 TITEL OF THE STUDY

“A study on inventory management with reference to the BEML limited”

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

An investigation of stock administration at BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LIMITED is embraced to know the stock execution and position of the organization and to know the quality and shortcoming and to find out the gainfulness of the organization.

Stock constitute most vital resources of extensive organizations in India. Stock two-fold edged is generally a 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 BEML 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.

1.3 NEED FOR THE STUDY

stock administration assumes an essential part in BEML 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.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To discover stock turnover proportion of the organization
- To investigate the extent of inventories in current resources keeping in mind the end goal to know benefit of the organization
- To investigate the stock conversion time frame for the chose inventories.
- To examine the raw material turnover proportion for the organization.
- To know the raw materials, change period for the chose raw materials
- To discover the spare parts turnover proportion for the organization
- To examinations the inventory rate in the organization
- To examinations the working capital for the chose organization

- To know the inventory in total assets of the company

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

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

1.6 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.
 - a) Personal interactions with the assistance finance manager.
 - b) 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

1.7 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.

1.8 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- Some of the data has been maintained has confidential by BMEL limited
- All techniques the inventory Management are not used by BMEL 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

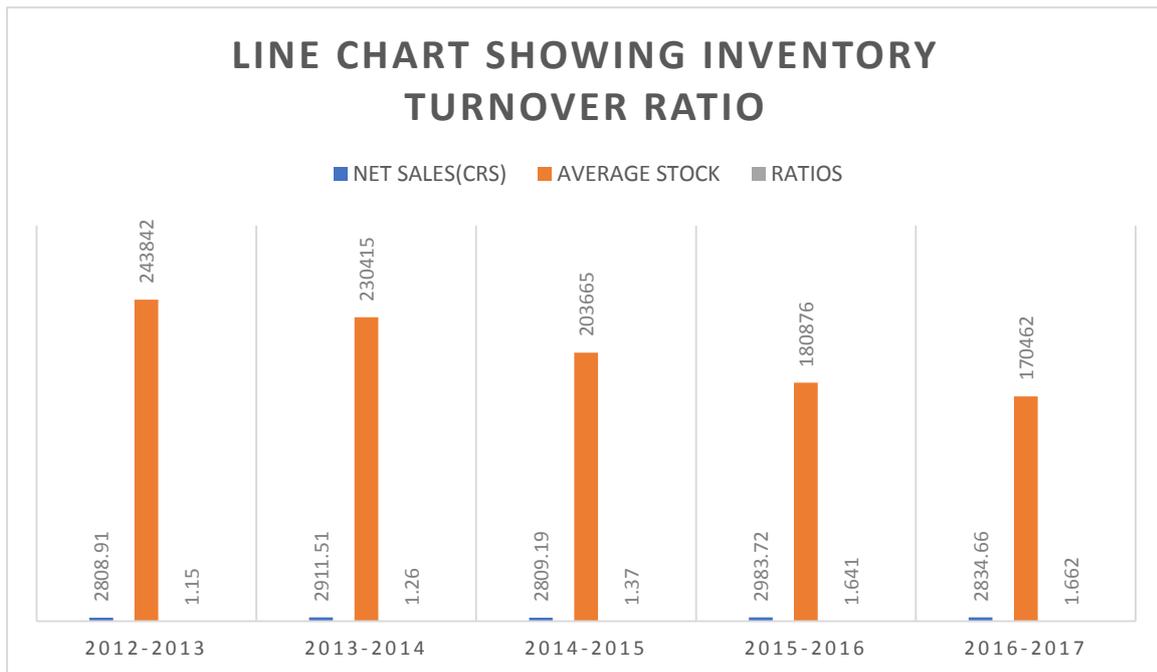
a) Inventory turnover ratio

Stock turnover ratio otherwise called stock speed it will demonstrates 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.

4.1.1TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	NET SALES(CRS)	AVERAGE STOCK	RATIOS
2012-2013	2808.91	243842	1.15
2013-2014	2911.51	230415	1.26
2014-2015	2809.19	203665	1.37
2015-2016	2983.72	180876	1.641
2016-2017	2834.66	170462	1.662

- INVENTORY TRUNOVER RATIO = $\frac{\text{NETSALES}}{\text{AVERAGE STOCK}}$
- AVERAGE STOCK = OPENING STOCK + CLSOING STOCK



4.1.1 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO

INTERPRETATION

The inventory turnover ratio in the year 2012-2013 was 1.15 and in gas increased for 1.26 in the year 2013-2014 and in the year 2014-2015 it was 1.37 and it has increased for 1.641 and again we get 1.662 in the year 2016-2017 it means the company is using minimum stock and increasing the sales.

b) 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.

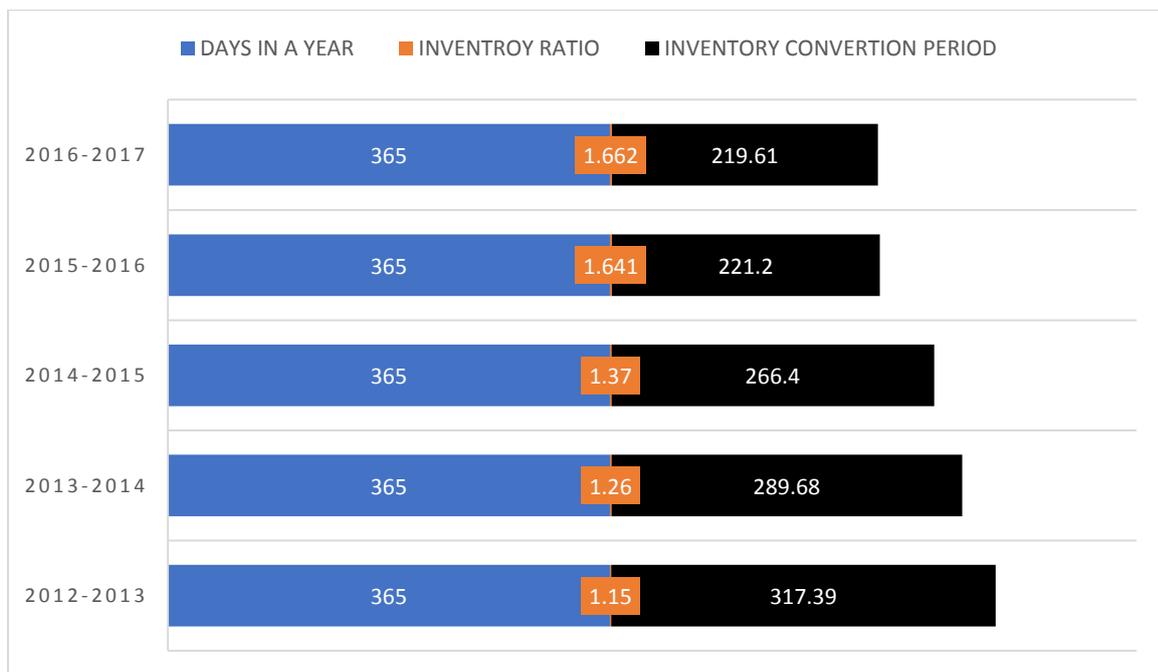
Inventory conversion period = $\frac{365}{\text{Inventory conversion ratio}}$

Inventory conversion ratio

4.1.2 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD

YEAR	DAYS IN A YEAR	INVENTROY RATIO	INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD
2012-2013	365	1.15	317.39
2013-2014	365	1.26	289.68
2014-2015	365	1.37	266.4
2015-2016	365	1.641	221.2
2016-2017	365	1.662	219.61

4.1.2 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY CONVERSION PERIOD



INTERPRETATION

Inventory conversation period in the year 2012-2013, 317 days in the year 2013-2014 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 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 even in the year 2016-2017 it has decreased for 219 days so the company is taken less conversation period to clear the stock in the recent years.

c) **INVENTORY IN CURRENT ASSECTS**

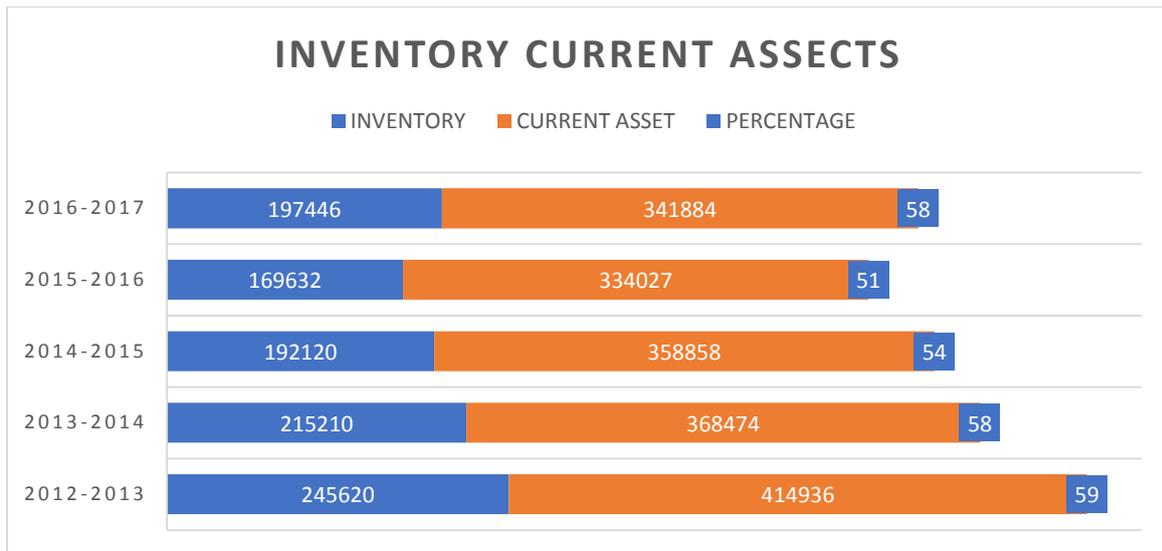
Inventory in current assets shows that how much liquidity of a firm is kept in the inventory whereas inventory whereas inventory is less than current and also inventory is the non-liquid current assets.

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

4.1.3 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY CURRENT ASSETS

YEAR	INVENTORY	CURRENT ASSET	PERCENTAGE
2012-2013	245620	414936	59
2013-2014	215210	368474	58
2014-2015	192120	358858	54
2015-2016	169632	334027	51
2016-2017	197446	341884	58

4.1.3 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY CURRENT ASSECTS



INTERPRETATION

Inventory in current assets in the year 2012-2013 is 59% it is further decreased to 58% in the year 2013-2014 The percentage of inventory has decreased for the further 3 years that is 54% in the year 2014-2015 and then 51% in the year 2015-2016 and again it has increased for 58% in the year 2016-2017 in the above table of inventory in current assets it indicates that in 2015-2016 if there lowest percentage of inventory in current asset there is low liquidity position in the company.

d) 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

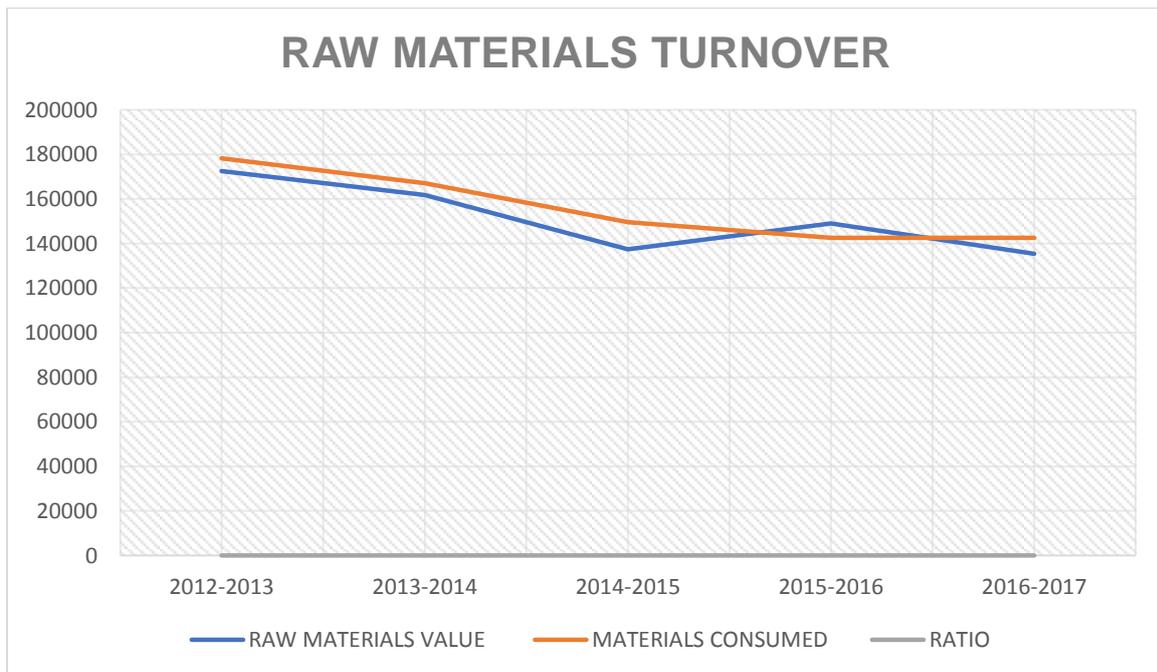
$$\text{RAW MATERIALS RATIO} = \frac{\text{MATERIAL CONSUMED}}{\text{AVERAGE RAW MATERIALS}}$$

4.1.4 TABLE SHOWING RAW MATERIALS TURNOVER RATIO

YAER	RAW MATERIALS VALUE	MATERIALS CONSUMED	RATIO
2012-2013	172427	178174	0.96
2013-2014	161734	167081	0.96
2014-2015	137368	149551	0.91
2015-2016	148999	142546	1.03
2016-2017	135404	142541	0.94

GRAPH SHOWING RAW MATERIALS TURNOVER RATIO

4.1.4 GRAPH SHOWING RAW MATERIALS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

The raw materials turn over in the year 2012-2014 is 0.96 for both the years the value is the same in 2014-2015 we get 0.91 which will slightly decrease than in the last year. In the year 2015-2016 we get 1,03 times which is increased when we compared to previous ratio and in the year 2016-2017 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 2016-2017 it has shown negative impact in the company.

e) RAW MATERIL CONVERSION PERIOD

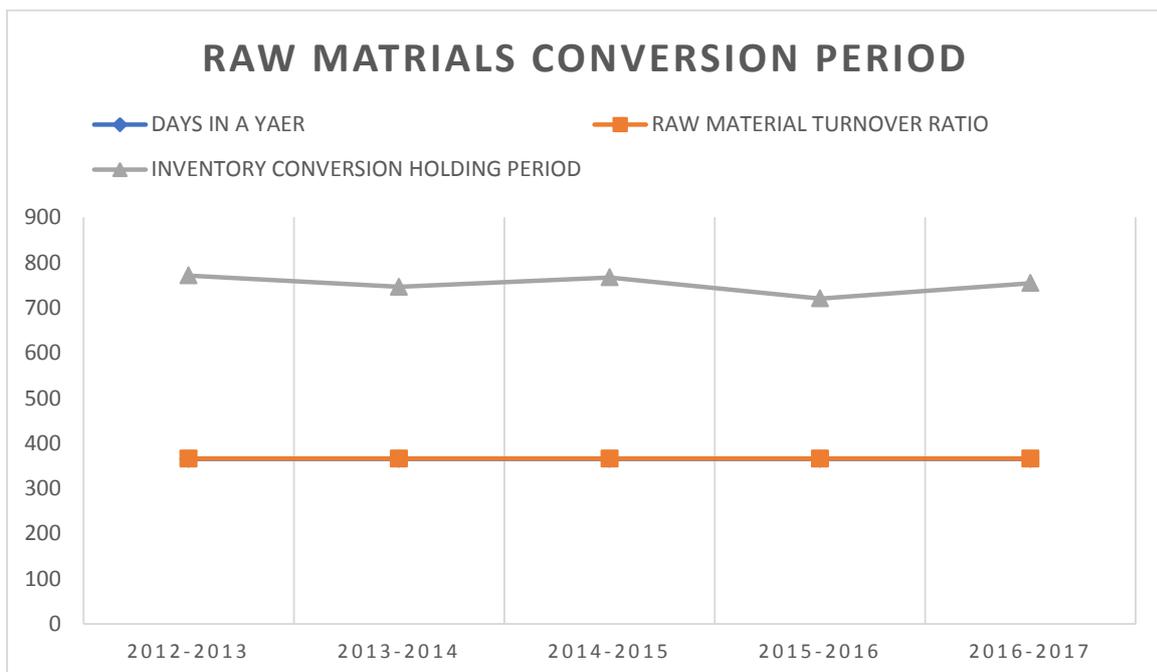
It refers to the quantity of days or time taken for the generation unit to change over raw materials to completed products.

$$\text{RAW MATERIAL CONVERSION PERIOD} = \frac{\text{365 DAYS}}{\text{RAW MATERILAS TURNOVER RATIO}}$$

4.1.5 TABLE SHOWING RAW MATERIALS CONVERSION PERIOD

YEAR	DAYS IN A YAER	RAW MATERIAL TURNOVER RATIO	INVENTORY CONVERSION HOLDING PERIOD
2012-2013	365	0.9	405
2013-2014	365	0.96	380
2014-2015	365	0.91	401
2015-2016	365	1.03	354
2016-2017	365	0.94	388

4.1.5GRAPH SHOWING THE RAW MATERIALS CONVERSION PERIOD



INTERPRETATION

The inventory holding ratio of 2012-2013 is 405 days it has decreased for 380 days in the year 2013-2014 next to the financial year 2014-2015 we get increased in turnover that is 401 days and in 2015-2016 it has 354 days which is less than previous year again it slightly decreased for 388 days in the above table it shows that in the company there is quick move of materials which indicates raw materials conversion period.

f) 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.

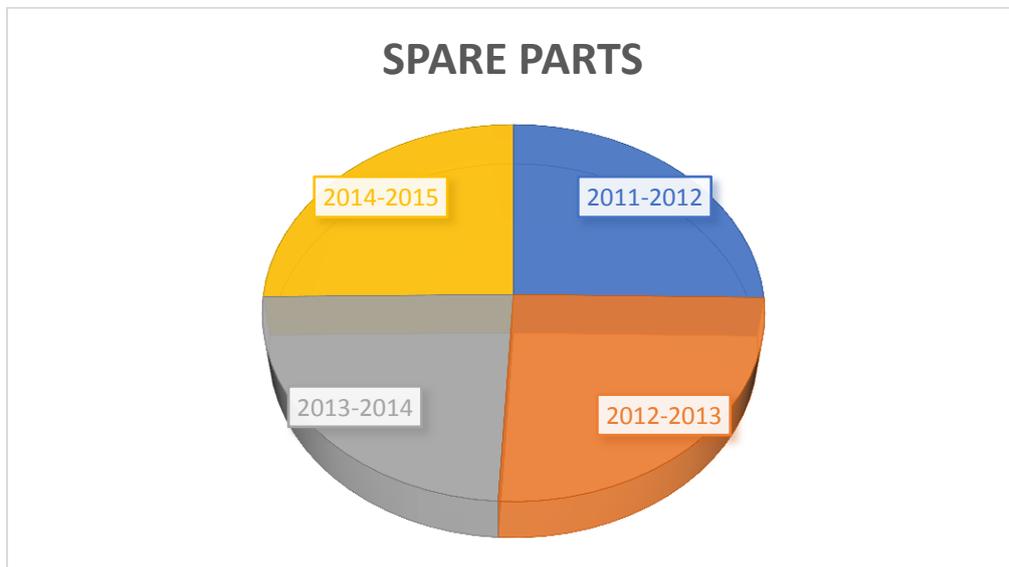
$$\text{SPARE PARTS TURNOVER RATIO} = \frac{\text{ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPAREPARTS}}{\text{AVERAGE SPARES}}$$

$$\text{AVERAGE SPARES} = \frac{\text{OPENING SPARES} + \text{CLOSING SPARES}}{2}$$

4.1.6 TABLE SHOWING SPARE PARTS TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	SPARE PARTS	AVERAGE SPARES	RATIO
2011-2012	35631.7	35779	0.99
2012-2013	36152.45	35892.1	1
2013-2014	33754.02	18703.2	1.8
2014-2015	35522.54	34638.3	1.02

4.1.6 GRAPH SHOWING SPARE PARTS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

In the spare parts turnover ratio in the year 2011-2012 we get 0.99 times here there is data ratio has been increased in the year 2012-2013 we get 1.0 which is decreasing then the 0.99 times in the year 2013-2014 is 1.8 times in increased in 2014-2015 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.

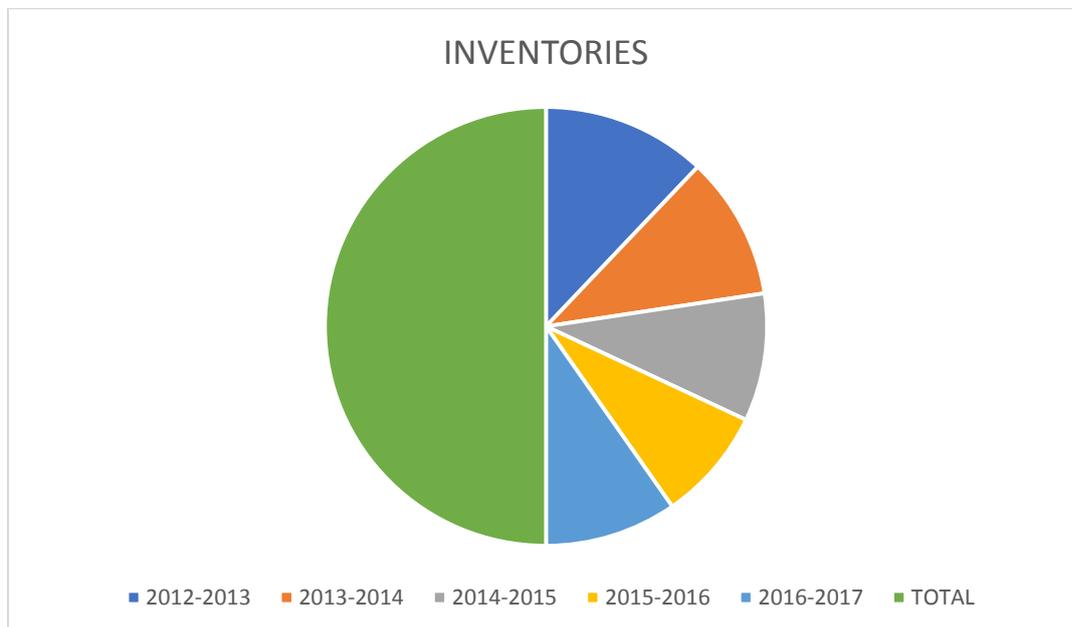
h) INVENTORY PERCENTAGE RATIO

4.1.7 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY PERCENTAGE

YEAR	INVENTORIES	PERCENTAGE
2012-2013	245620	23.1
2013-2014	215210	20.2
2014-2015	192120	18
2015-2016	169632	15
2016-2017	197446	19.3
TOTAL	1020028	100

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

4.1.7 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY PERCENTAGE



INTERPRETATION

In inventory percentage we get in 2012-2013 23.1% which was increased when compared to the next year 2013-2014 20.2% we get 18% increase in inventories in the year 2014-2015 when we compared to the next year 2015-2016 in the year 2016-2017 which will be again increase at 19.3% but overall from 2012-2017 the inventories has get the inventories

got decreased in the year 2015-2016. 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.

j) INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS

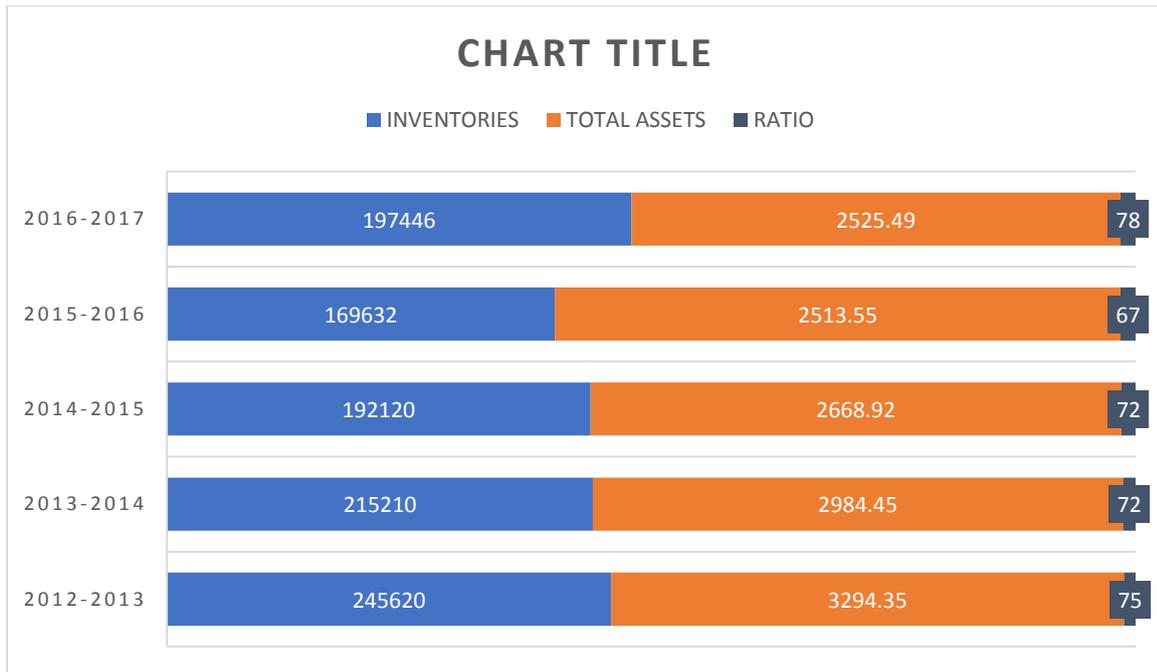
Inventories to total assets demonstrates the bit of advantages tied up in inventories this assistance to screen your levels. Resources are the organization's assets, for example, stock, money accounts receivables and equipment's. A fitting stock to add up to resources proportion relies upon the business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

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

4.1.8 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS

YEAR	INVENTORIES	TOTAL ASSETS	RATIO
2012-2013	245620	3294.35	75
2013-2014	215210	2984.45	72
2014-2015	192120	2668.92	72
2015-2016	169632	2513.55	67
2016-2017	197446	2525.49	78

4.1.8 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY TO TOTAL ASSETS



INTERPRETATION

In inventory in total assets in the year 2012-2013 we get 75% increase when compared to the next year 2013-2014 that is 72%. In the year 2014-2015 we get 72% which has decreased when we compared to the next year 2015-2016 that is 67% and we get 78% high in the year 2016-2017. In this above table it shows that the company has more assets than it can gain more profits so in any organisation total assets play very vital role for their operations of the organization.

k) INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL

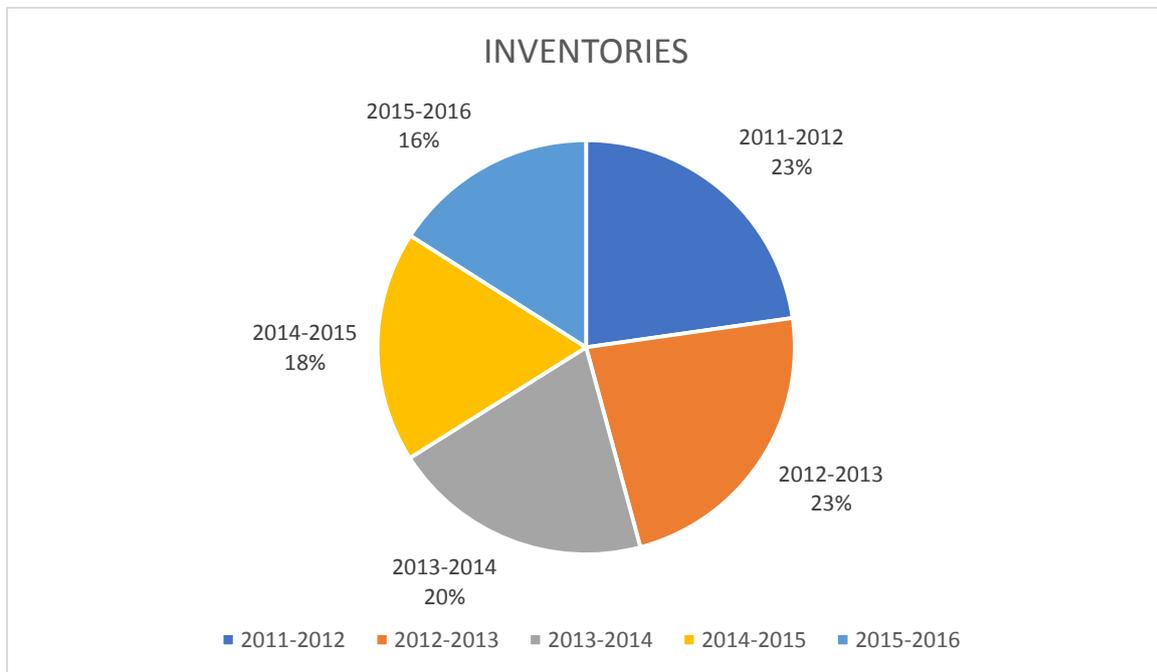
Stock to working capital ratio characterized as a strategy to show what portion of an organization inventories is financed from its accessible money is basic to business which hold stock and make due on cash supplies out general the lower the day the proportion the higher the liquidity.

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

4.1.9 TABLE SHOWING INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL

YEAR	INVENTORIES	WORKING CAPITAL	RATIO
2011-2012	242064	205147	1.17
2012-2013	245620	206756	1.18
2013-2014	215210	198422	1.08
2014-2015	192120	86676	2.21
2015-2016	169632	201395	0.84

4.1.9 GRAPH SHOWING INVENTORY TO WORKING CAPITAL



INTERPRETATION

Inventory to working capital in the year 2011-2012 we get 1.17 times which is decreased when we compared to the next year that is 1.18 times 2012-2013 in the year 2013-2014 we get 1.08 times which is increased than the previous year in the year 2014-2015 we get 2.1 to 1 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 2015-2016 we get 0.84

which is decreased then it means the company has high liquidity of current assets it means the company has insufficient inventories.

D) FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO

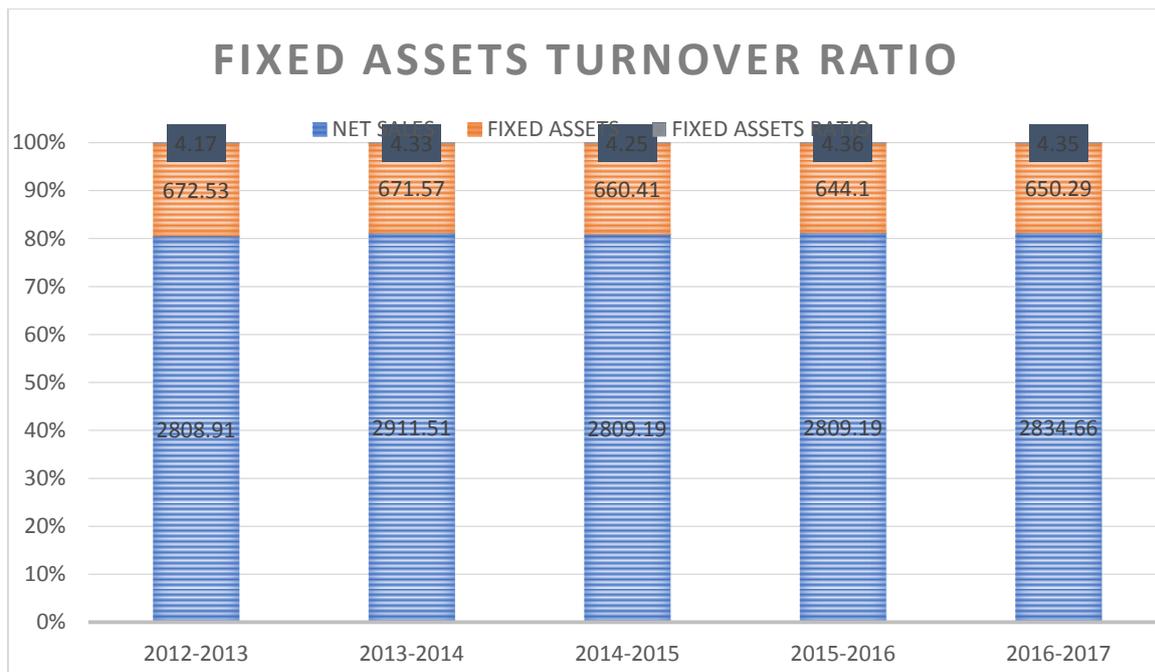
Fixed assets turnover proportion is the extent of offers it indicates how well the business is using its settled advantages for create deal a declining ratio will exhibit that the business is over placed assets into plant, equipment or other settled resources.

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

4.1.10 TABLE SHOWING FIXED ASSET TURNOVER RATIO

YEAR	NET SALES	FIXED ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS RATIO
2012-2013	2808.91	672.53	4.17
2013-2014	2911.51	671.57	4.33
2014-2015	2809.19	660.41	4.25
2015-2016	2809.19	644.1	4.36
2016-2017	2834.66	650.29	4.35

4.1.10 GRAPH SHOWING FIXED ASSETS TURNOVER RATIO



INTERPRETATION

The fixed assets turnover ratio 2012-2013 is 4.17 which has slightly increase in 2013-2014 that is 4.33 and it has again 4.25 times slightly increase in the year 2014-2015 and in the year 2015-2016 it has 4.36 and in the year 2016-2017 it has increased for 4.35. 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) The inventory turnover ratio is 1.64 times in the year 2015-2016 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) BEML 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 BEML company
- 5) Inventory in current assets holds 52% in 2015-2016 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 2015-2016 if we compare from 2013-2016 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 2015-2016 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 2015-2016 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 SUGGESTION

- 1) In inventory turnover ratio in the data analysis there is increase in inventories in the company that in any organization there limited.
- 2) Inventories conversion period which shows fast movement of goods.
- 3) In inventory in current assets it has low percentage of inventories which means in any company assets has to be more then only the company will gain more profits.
- 4) In inventory in current assets it has low percentage of inventories which means in any company assets has to be more then only the company will gain more profits.
- 5) Spare parts turnover ratio has been decreased but there should be sufficient spare parts in the organization.
- 6) The company can adopt the economic order quantity model in order to control the cost of the inventory.

1.3 RECOMMENDATION

- 1) Company should take necessary steps to increase its sales and make profits from all the division.
- 2) As company can adopt economic order quantity model in order to control the cost of the inventory.
- 3) The company can improve their sales promotion strategy.
- 4) The company has to make use of new technology equipment's while manufacturing the products in the company.
- 5) The company should give more focus on reducing raw materials wastes, which may result in better utilization of available resources.
- 6) Company should improve their promotion strategy in order to reduce selling and distribution expenses.
- 7) The company has to reduce the wastage of materials while manufacturing of the products because it will reduce the resources.
- 8) Company should give more importance on make or buy decision it helps to reduces the cost.
- 9) The company can fallow just in time technique with vendors. This would help in improving the inventory management.

1.4 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 meets 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.

BEML limited emerged as a public sector under the ministry of defence around 5 decades ago to build the nation for serving the major sectors of the economy such as mining, construction, defence, railway, etc. the company in its act diversification has growing rapidly with timely expansion leading to profits of Rs 305 crores in the year 2008.

BEML with its consistent performance and profitability has been confirmed with mini rathna category-1 status by the government of India ministry of defence.

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

BEML 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

1.16 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

PARTICULAR	Mar 17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14	Mar-13
INCOME					
Revenue From Operations [Gross]	2,814.06	3,260.34	2,966.53	3,088.06	2,961.95
Less: Excise/Service Tax/Other Levies	0	303.72	189.98	208.66	189.96
Revenue From Operations [Net]	2,814.06	2,956.62	2,776.55	2,879.40	2,771.99
Other Operating Revenues	20.6	27.1	32.64	32.11	36.92
Total Operating Revenues	2,834.66	2,983.72	2,809.19	2,911.51	2,808.91
Other Income	62.45	39.02	59.5	63.39	103.59
Total Revenue	2,897.11	3,022.74	2,868.69	2,974.90	2,912.50
EXPENSES					
Cost Of Materials Consumed	1,347.58	1,476.73	1,373.36	1,614.22	1,715.17
Purchase Of Stock-In Trade	0	0.51	0.32	3.12	9.1
Changes In Inventories Of FG, WIP And Stock-In Trade	-125.09	243.71	209.26	97.06	-69.92
Employee Benefit Expenses	780.73	767.89	769.11	716.76	739.4
Finance Costs	47.8	49.03	70.51	110.46	140.99
Depreciation And Amortisation Expenses	61.98	53.21	52.14	53.56	50.25
Other Expenses	685.83	366.49	387.49	367.2	461.69
Total Expenses	2,798.82	2,957.58	2,862.20	2,962.37	3,046.68
	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14	Mar-13
Profit/Loss Before Exceptional, Extra Ordinary Items And Tax	98.29	65.16	6.5	12.54	-134.18

Exceptional Items	0	0	0.15	15.89	10.12
Profit/Loss Before Tax	98.29	65.16	6.65	28.42	-124.06
Tax Expenses-Continued Operations					
Current Tax	21.31	13.75	1.48	0	0
Deferred Tax	-7.47	-2.14	-1.33	5.19	-42.46
^Tax for Earlier Years	0	0	0	-0.78	0
Total Tax Expenses	13.84	11.62	0.16	4.4	-42.46
Profit/Loss After Tax And Before Extra-Ordinary Items	84.45	53.55	6.49	24.02	-81.6
Prior Period Items	0	-0.89	0.27	-19.34	1.73
Profit/Loss from Continuing Operations	84.45	52.65	6.76	4.68	-79.87
Profit/Loss for The Period	84.45	52.65	6.76	4.68	-79.87
	Mar-17	Mar-16	Mar-15	Mar-14	Mar-13
OTHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
EARNINGS PER SHARE					
Basic EPS (Rs.)	20.28	12.64	1.62	1.12	-19.18
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	20.28	12.64	1.62	1.12	-19.18
VALUE OF IMPORTED AND INDIGENIOUS RAW MATERIALS					
STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS					
DIVIDEND AND DIVIDEND PERCENTAGE					
Equity Share Dividend	16.66	16.66	4.16	4.16	10.41
Tax on Dividend	3.39	3.39	0.85	0.71	1.77
Equity Dividend Rate (%)	80	40	10	10	25

BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULAR	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Sources of Funds					
Total Share Capital	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77
Equity Share Capital	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77	41.77
Reserves	2,139.78	2,067.59	2,034.98	2,038.07	2,038.26
Net worth	2,181.55	2,109.36	2,076.75	2,079.84	2,080.03
Secured Loans	412.85	452.76	517.02	809.66	1,120.38
Unsecured Loans	10.52	55.32	75.15	94.98	93.94
Total Debt	423.37	508.08	592.17	904.64	1,214.32
Total Liabilities	2,604.92	2,617.44	2,668.92	2,984.48	3,294.35
	Mar '17	Mar '16	Mar '15	Mar '14	Mar '13
Application Of Funds					
Gross Block	666.28	1,312.89	1,196.63	1,178.80	1,169.73
Less: Accum. Depreciation	95.42	772.68	727.92	680.11	638.99
Net Block	570.86	540.21	468.71	498.69	530.74
Capital Work in Progress	0	0	191.7	172.87	141.79
Investments	3.09	3.2	3.38	3.87	4.13
Inventories	1,974.46	1,696.32	1,921.20	2,152.10	2,456.20
Sundry Debtors	1,430.37	1,208.05	991.7	977.36	861.51
Cash and Bank Balance	14.01	65.56	144.73	16.23	76.92
Total Current Assets	3,418.84	2,969.93	3,057.63	3,145.69	3,394.63
Loans and Advances	637.9	705.73	869.51	939.7	1,143.85
Total CA, Loans & Advances	4,056.74	3,675.66	3,927.14	4,085.39	4,538.48
Current Liabilities	1,780.85	1,389.71	1,631.68	1,524.12	1,576.48
Provisions	324.35	315.81	290.33	252.25	344.31
Total CL & Provisions	2,105.20	1,705.52	1,922.01	1,776.37	1,920.79
Net Current Assets	1,951.54	1,970.14	2,005.13	2,309.02	2,617.69
Total Assets	2,525.49	2,513.55	2,668.92	2,984.45	3,294.35

Contingent Liabilities	825.85	1,138.59	1,020.95	911.84	148.96
Book Value (Rs)	523.85	506.52	498.69	499.43	499.47



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ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DEPARTEMENT OF MBA
INTERNSHIP WEEKLY REPORT (16MBAPR407)

Name of the student: Ramya.v

Internal guide: DR. Ramanaiah

USN No: 1AY16MBAS8

Specialisation: Finance

Title of the project: "A Study on inventory management" at BEML LTD

Company Name: BEML LIMITED

Company address: P.B.No. 7S01, New Thippasandra Post, Bangalore-560075

Week	Work undertaken	External guide signature	Internal guide signature
1 st week	Introduction about BEML and its operation		
2 nd week	Learning about different operation and products of BEML		
3 rd week	Gathering information about BEML		
4 th week	Analysing the position of the company in the BEML		
5 th week	Research problem identification		
6 th week	Preparation of the research instrumental for data collection		
7 th week	Theoretical background of the study and interpretation of the data collected during the survey		
8 th week	Interpretation of the data collected during the survey and preparation of report.		



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