

PROJECT REPORT (17MBAPR407)

“A STUDY ON WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT” AT PIXEL CONTROLS,
BENGALURU

BY

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1AY17MBA05

Submitted to

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI



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

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March 2019

Date: 16/02/2019

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. BHAVYASHREE T S** bearing USN **1AY17MBA05**, student of **Acharya Institute of Technology Bengaluru**. To pursuing MBA 4th semester as successfully completed her internship on “**PROJECT ON WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AT PIXEL CONTROLS**” for a period of 6 weeks from **03/01/2019** to **16/02/2019**. During this association with us, she executed the work assigned to her very diligently.

During this tenure we found her to be very keen in learning. Her conduct during this period was satisfactory.

Regards



HR MANAGER

Bengaluru



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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

Date: 23/03/2019

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Bhavyashree T S** bearing USN **1AY17MBA05** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2017-19 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum. Project report on “**Working Capital Management at Pixel Controls, Bengaluru,**” is prepared by her under the guidance of **Prof. Sandhya S**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum, Karnataka.

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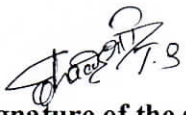
Signature of Principal/Dean Academics

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

DECLARATION

I, **Bhavyashree T S**, hereby declare that the Project report entitled “A STUDY ONWORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT” at “PIXEL CONTROLS, Bengaluru prepared by me under the guidance of Prof. SANDHYA.S, faculty of M.B.A Department, Acharya institute of Technology and external assistance by **Mr. Narasimha Reddy, Manager, PIXEL CONTROLS**. I also declare that this Project work is towards the partial fulfilment of the university regulations for the award of degree of Master of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. I have undergone a summer project for a period of Six weeks. I further declare that this Project is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other University / Institution.

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 10/04/2019


Signature of the student

ACKNOWLEDEMENT

I wish to express my sincere thanks to our respected Principal, **Dr. Prakash M R**, beloved Dean-Academics, **Dr. Devarajaiah R M**, and deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. M M Bagali**, HOD, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bengaluru for their kind support and encouragement in completion of the Project Report.

I would like to thank **SANDHYA S**, Asst. Professor, Department of MBA, Acharya Institute of Technology, Bengaluru and external guide **Mr. Narasimha Reddy**, HR Manager, Pixel controls, Bengaluru, who gave me golden opportunity to do this wonderful Project in the esteemed organization, which helped me to learn various concepts.

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

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 10/04/2019

Name: Bhavyashree T S

(1AY17MBA05)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Being part of education programs, each student studying considering MBA must take up project on a particular subject assign to him or her likewise I was also entrusted with the work of managing working capital in Pixel Controls.

Working Capital (WC) is (Current Asset - Current Liabilities) and short - term financing is called Working Capital Management. It includes the connection between a company's short - term assets and short - term liabilities. The objective of Working Capital Management (WCM) is to ensure that the company is able to fulfil its task and has sufficient income to pay for both short - term debt maturity and future operating costs.

For the accompanying reason, the working capital is used in Pixel Controls: raw material, ongoing work, stock, finished goods, sundry debtors and daily cash prerequisites. The Pixel Controls maintain certain finances that are therefore available to fund the preconditions of the present resources. The diverse information concerning working capital administration, for example, determinants, grouping, sources have been inspected identifying with Pixel Controls.

The ratio analysis has been completed using two years money related data that is from 2015-16 and 2016-17. Ratios such as Net Working Capital Ratio (NWCR), Absolute Quick Ratio (AQR), Working Capital Turnover Ratio (WCTR), Current Ratio (CR), Quick Ratio (QR), Creditors Turnover Ratio (CTR) were examined.

At pixel Controls, Management of working capital expanded during the season of study. This demonstrates that working capital is sustainably supervised and that various offices work in ideal coordination to guarantee the advancement of Pixel Controls, yet I have given a couple of recommendations and conclusion on my project study.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION ABOUT PROJECT

Project gives us a good opportunity to improve the practical knowledge of the study which helps to gain an in-depth knowledge of study. The project period where is from 6 to 7 weeks of time.

In the starting weeks I got a chance to learn about the company and structure of company's management structure. Later I learned about the product and services that are available in the company and the quality of each products and the different types of customers. The product and services where broadly classified on the customers. The company provides sources like data and limitations of the study.

Project offered me a great opportunity to share my insights, to describe my academic preparation and internship helps the students to develop the key research report.

Benefits of Project

projects are very useful for the efficiency of individuals and trainees when it comes to fulfilling promises and to understand the real corporate world. Project helps the students to create their own professional network, and also helps the company to find future employees and increase retention rates for its employees.

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE

Industrial automation is the use of various control devices such as PC's/PLC's/DCS, which are used to control various functions of an industry and provide automatic control performance without significant intervention of humans. In industries, the control strategy uses a set of techniques that are implemented to achieve the desired output or performance, making the automation system most necessary for the industries.

The automotive industry is growing at incredible speed. However, the goal remains primarily work more efficiently and bring product quickly to the market.

Automotive manufacturing capabilities, strategic relationships and automation and control solutions enhance the entire automotive supply chain that can help achieve the goals of experience and expertise at the start of the global programme Including development of global specifications, integration of IT and manufacturing systems, local support and coordination of machine builders and training of the workforce.

Deep knowledge of operations and process optimization of automotive manufacturers. To help automotive manufacturers and their tire suppliers, they provide comprehensive enterprise - wide solutions and services.

Secure business process enhances manufacturing elasticity, increases access to production information in real time, and improves enterprise supply chain integration.

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE

Pixel control is one of the biggest service provider and supplier in the industrial automation and communication field, which offers an active and passive fibre component to its major customers in iron & steel and telecom industries since 2007.

Pixel controls recognised as a service provider as team of leading experts in the industrial automation and communication filed to execute the installation, commissioning and testing.

Pixel control is the company which is having a large stock of fibre products, electrical products, networking products. Pixel control welcomes all the requests for customer from large to small products. As a solution partner, the company is providing a complete and well-balanced product range with which they can simplify the complex solution for their customers.

Pixel control have bonded relationship with their customers and in-depth knowledge of their technical team which allows pixel continuous growth.

Pixel controls grown into a flexible and progressive consulting engineering firm in assembling, testing, erecting and maintenance for the energy industry.

Pixel control truly care about their clients and do whatever to deliver complete customer satisfaction. While company take their project seriously, they enjoy their work value in the long relationship.

Pixel control understand the value of having an experienced and qualified force, so the company have invested in technology training to ensure that they services will have the expertise to expertly the complete their projects.

1.4 PROMOTERS

a. Shankar Murthy N

A vice president at pixel controls who completed B.E (Bachelor of Engineering)

b. Venkataramana Reddy

c. Narasimhalu M V

A Managing Director and Manager in pixel controls who completed B.E(Bachelor of Engineering) & MTech (Masters in Technology)

1.5 VISION MISSION AND QUALITY POLICY

VISION

“With a customer-oriented strategy to provide high quality products and timely technical services to enable our customers to implement their projects faster”

MISSION

“Continuous commitment to our customer for innovative solutions at the most economical cost and stringent delivery schedules”

Quality Policy

We are focused to furnishing our clients with items and services of the most noteworthy quality possible, reliable with the objective and core values of our company. To accomplish this, we will persistently improve procedure, products and services that meet or exceed customer desires. Our quality approach provides a framework for defining and amending quality objectives, keeping up regulatory, customer necessities and fostering nonstop improvement.

1.6 PRODUCTS

➤ **Fibre optic connectors and adapters**

Optical connectors is one of the most important components for optical communication. It connects to connectors/connect with optical devices, modules and fibres. Two major zirconia ferrule sizes are used for optical connectors. They provide connections with consistent futures that use there own manufacturing zirconia ferrule. They have a range of connector kits and adapters for FC, MU, SC and LC configurations.

The two types of Fibre optic connectors and adopters are:

- Fibre splice tray
- Fibre slice closure

FIG NO. 1.6.1

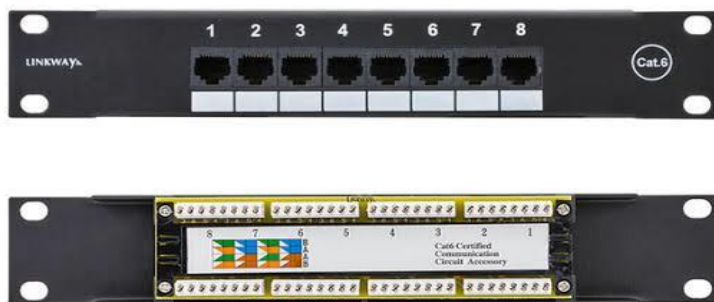


➤ **Patch panels / LIU**

A patch panel is a device or unit in which many sockets are generally similar or same. They can be used in a convenient way for the use of connection and a routing circuits for connections, texting of circuits and monitoring. They are designed to be flexible. Patch panels are deeply used in computer networks, radio, T V and recording studios.

The word PATCH comes from the first use in wireless studios and telephone, where it is possible to replace additional backup equipment for temporarily non-functional equipment. This cohesion was achieved through the patch cord and patch panel.

FIG NO. 1.6.2



➤ **Fibre optic cable**

A fibre optical cable, is a gathering like an electric cable but more than one optical fibre used for lighting. Fibre optic elements are usually covered individually using plastic coated & presenting the protective tube in a environment in which the cable will be installed various cables are used for different applications such as Telecommunications or the collection of high - speed data between various parts of buildings.

FIG NO. 1.6.3



➤ **Media converters**

A media converter is a simple networking device that connects to uneven media types such as distorted pairing with fibre optic cabling. They were introduced to the industry in 1990's and are among the among the fibre optic cable-based system that integrate with existing copper based, structured cabling system. They also use Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) access and data transport services to enterprise users.

Types of media converters are as follows

- Small form factor plugging
- Fibre optic communication
- Gigabit interface converter

FIG NO. 1.6.4



➤ **Communication cable**

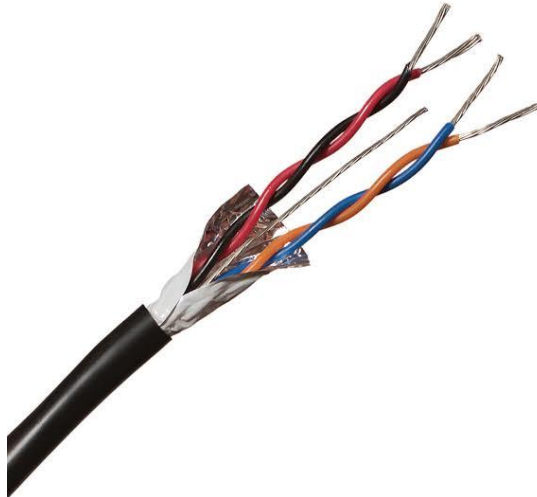
Communication cables are electrical cables which is used to send information signals. Communication cables can be executed by optical fibres condensed connectors, copper condensers, or twisted wire joints.

In today's electronic world Communication cable plays an important part of every system of information.

Various types of communication cables are as follows:

- Serial cable
- Telephone cable
- Cable glands
- Ca5E/cat6 patch cables
- Power cables

FIG NO. 1.6.5



➤ **Ethernet switches**

An ethernet switch is a connected device that creates a network connection between connected computers (allowing computer to communicate with each other). This is different from ethernet centre: although one centre sends all the ports to the next data packets it understands the addressing scheme if a switch packet and only send a data packet to its destination port, the number of tools to be limited is at the same time.

FIG NO. 1.6.6



➤ **Ethernet routers**

A router is a networking tool which forward the data between the computer networks. A router performs traffic instruction on internet data sent by the internet such as email and web pages, in the format of data packets. A packet is usually from a router to another network through which the network has access to the internet as long it reaches its destination node.

A router is connected from various networks to more than two data lines. The router reads a network address information packet when the database comes in arrow to determine the final destination. Then, using a routing policy in the information in its routing table, it guides the packet to its packet's next network.

FIG NO. 1.6.7



1.7 AREAS OF OPERATION

Bangalore

#32, Kalyan Nagara, D Group Employees Layout, Near the Great Eastern International Public School, Lingaderanahalli, Bangalore- 560091

Website: www.pixelcontrols.com

1.8 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY

- Good cabins with more than 30 computers
- Provides water and air conditioning to the employees in the office
- Good ventilation facility

Equipment includes

- Automatic and manual equipment
- Cycling testing equipment
- High speed automatic coilers for long run purpose
- Commissioning and erection equipment

1.9 COMPITATORS

Madox technology pvt. Ltd

Madox technologies pvt, ltd is an certified engineering and manufacturing solution company which got incorporated in 2009. The headquarter is located in Bangalore with the team of 60+ employees. In 2010 Madox technologies started panel manufacturing. Madox technologies become private limited company and started giving Turn key automation solution in 2013 and in 2014 it become an ISO 9001-2008 companies. Madox technologies an office in KSA for middle east marketing with an alliance. It become an ISO 9001-2015 company team strength as increase to 50+ in 2016.

Anubhavi automation

Anubhavi automation was established in 2004 as a proprietorship company and later turned as a partnership firm in 2009. It is a full-service provider of automated industrial control system. The core of Anubhavi automation business philosophy is to provide the highest level of quality products combined with customer services.

Anubhavi automation take up projects on complete turn key basis where the complete consulting desire hardware and software supply and commissioning is carried out.

Power dot automation

Power dot automation is registered in 2012 located in Bangalore which gained immense expertise in offering industrial automation, scada system, installation of PLC drives etc. power dot automation place as a service provider/ supplier/ trading company.

Ellen automation

Ellen automation is an acknowledged organisation which is a sole proprietorship-based company which engaged as manufacturer of control panel, bobbin winder machine etc.

Ellen automation was established in 2009 at Bangalore, which holds specialisation in rendering CNC retrofitting services and PLC automation services. The team members of Allen automation are well experience in electrical control panel and machine tool industry for the past many years. The company involves in the projects with major companies all over India.

Venson electric private limited

Venson electric was set up in the year 1973 as little-scale industry by production of custom-constructed control and security equipment for age, transmission and distribution shift gear equipment. Today it is the most leading maker of relay panels for the voltages up to 220kv.

Venson electric private limited entered into 400kv protection segment and it is providing more items for essential projects in India and it is likewise sending out its products to other nations. Venson enjoying an excellence market notoriety.

SUPINCO automation private limited

Supinco automation is operating its business from 2005. It is the subsidiary company of SUPCON which is working for Indian projects in different segments like including design, engineering, supply, commissioning. The global engineering centre is located in Bangalore.

1.10 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

1. Products identified for renovation and excellence
2. Acquires the plant broad optimisation technique reach productivity and effectiveness
3. There is a flexible, technical automation solution for low cost to design
4. Demonstrates integrated architecture for enhancing efficiency and productivity on the customer's organisation
5. Dedicated customer relationship management as able to reach a high level of customer satisfaction.

WEAKNESSES

1. Lack of skilled workers
2. Cost of raw material will increase
3. Increasing cost of energy
Different laws fluctuations regarding the production standards in the markets can be challenged in various markets given by the company

OPPURTUNITIES

1. Research and development
2. A huge investment through emerging markets in automation and technology
3. Lot leveraging to improve the company's integrated enterprise visions
4. New technology provides the opportunity to practice the division pricing strategy in the new market

THREATS

1. Serious competition leads to limited growth in market share
2. Low margins can hurt economic instability
3. Furthermore, the demand for manufacturers is not comparable to its competitors
4. The financial planning is not effective and efficient
5. Limited success outside main business

1.11 FUTURE GROWTH AND PROSPECTS

Pixel controls are looking for the opportunity to get maximum profit at the lower cost. Their hard-earned money will be fully utilized for the benefit of their future.

The company is planning to expand their services to other automation industries, and also it is planning to provide services to the power generation industries like Jindal coal, solar, water power generation etc,

In future pixel controls is planning to provide services to telecommunication sector such as installation and commissioning, and also it expands its production unit.

1.12 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Profit & Loss account for the year ended march 31,2016 of pixel controls

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Opening Stock	63400	Sales Accounts:	
Purchase Accounts:		Sales	6062340
Purchase	3561066		
Purchase Imports	1494734	Closing Stock	904994
Product Assembly Charges	595141		
Gross Profit C/d	1252993		
	6967334		6967334
Salary & Wages	1793290	Gross Profit B/d	1252993
Travelling & Conveyance	1216680		
Guest House Charges	1182500	Interest on IT Refund FY	
Loading & Boarding	960057	2013-14	39820
Office Expenses	593931	Interest on IT Refund FY	
Fuel Expenses Reimbursement	546714	2014-15	19120
Import Duty Paid	332746	Freight Charges	16825
Vehicle Maintenance	269390	Service Income	7991701
Computer Maintenance	225788		
PF employee Contribution	215123		
PF & PPF Employer			
Contribution	215123		
Postage & Courier Charges	212732		
Employees State Insurance			
Corporation	120503		
Rent Paid	60000		
Repair & Maintenance Charges	40563		
Interest & Service Charges	34168		
Audit Fee	22000		
Admin Charges	18140		
Rate & Taxes	16816		
IDLI Charges	8998		
Bank Charges	6699		
Donation Paid	2000		
Round Off	19		
Depreciation	8516		

Net Profit Transfer to P&L adj Account	1217965		
	9320461		9320461

Balancesheet as at march 31,2016, of PIXEL CONTROLS

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Partner's Capital Account		Fixed Assets	50319
Shankar Murthy N	500000	Advances and	
Venkataramana Reddy	600000	Deposits	862567
Partner's Current Account		Sundry Debtors	1219218
Shankar Murthy-Working Partner	458019	Cash & Bank Balance	119090
Venkataramana Reddy	178235	Closing Stock	904994
Current Liabilities & Provisions	637011		
Sundry Creditors	782921		
	3156188		3156188

Profit & Loss account for the year ended march 31, 2017 of PIXEL CONTROLS

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Opening stock	904994		
Purchase accounts		Sales account	
Purchase	7305172	sales	10345792
Purchase imports	1453990		
		closing stock	954994
Gross profit C/d	1636631		
	11300786		11300786
Travelling and conveyance expenses	2516157	Gross profit B/d	1636631
Salary & wages	2418226	Interest on IT refund	23544
Lodging and boarding	2272860	Freight income	34837
Guest house charges	2011005	Service income	13271072
Office expenses	831522		
Fuel expenses reimbursement	803000		
Product assembly charges	675331		
Vehicle maintenance	405074		
Postage & courier charges	346105		
PF employer contribution	290187		
Computer maintenance	270000		
Repair & maintenance	179228		
ESIC employer contribution	172938		
Rent paid	180000		
Freight charges	74294		
Audit fees	30000		
PF admin charges	30954		
Electricity charges	18880		
Interest on service tax	15550		
Bank charges	15298		
EDLI charges	12140		
PT (VAT)	4000		
Input SBC @ 0.5%	232		
Round off	26		
Depreciation	43587		

Net profit transferred to P&L Adj account	1349490		
Total	14966084	Total	14966084

Balance sheet as at march 31, 2017 of PIXEL CONTROLS

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Partner's capital account			
Shankar Murthy N	500000	Fixed assets	198942
Narasimhalu M V	600000	Advance & Deposits	1574633
		Sundry Debtors	1021934
Partner's current account		Cash & bank balances	219053
Shankar Murthy N	471352	Closing stock	954994
Narasimhalu M V	544819		
Current liabilities & Provisions	1264608		
Sundry creditors	588777		
Total	3969556	Total	3969556

Chapter 2
Conceptual Background and Review of Literature

2.1 Theoretical background of the study

Working Capital Management (WCM)

Working Capital Management suggest an organisation accounting strategy of an enterprise design to monitors and uses both the Working Capital (current asset and liabilities) and the two components of current obligation to ensure the company's most cost - effective operation. Working capital management's primary cause is to maintain its cash flow to meet its short - term operating costs and short - term commitments.

Bookkeeping is an administration procedure as for each other Working capita (current assets and current liabilities) are both focused on skilled management. Working capital management guarantees that an organisation as enough money to meet its transient obligation commitments and working cost stream.

Definition

“Working capital refers to corporate investment in short - term assets such as receivable cash amounts, inventories etc.”

- Weston and Brigham

“The total of current assets is the working capital of business”

- J S Mill

“Exceeding current assets of business owned by employees and others on current items.”

- Park and Gladson

It is possible to group working capital in two different ways

1. Concept based working capital
2. Time based working capital

Concept of working Capital

1. Gross working capital
2. Net working capital
3. Negative working capital

Gross working capital

It represents the entire current or revolving company's investment assets.

Net working capital

The term networking capital is defined as two types;

- i. It is more than current liabilities and current assets. Definitely, this is most commonly accepted definition only few are defined between current liabilities and current assets. The former is a good definition compared with the latter.
- ii. This is part of current asset of the company that has a long-term funding.

Negative working capital

This situation happens when current liabilities surpasses current assets. This is a reference to the crisis to the organisation.

Time based working capital

1. Permanent trading capital
2. Temporary working capital

Permanent trading capital

It represents the base amount of capital in all current assets required for keep up a minimum dimension of business activity. At the end of the day, it refers to the current assets required in the continuation based on the entire. The Tandon committee refers to this kind of working capital as 'core current assets'

Temporary working capital

It keeps the measure of working capital sustainable occasional business activities. In other words, it represents the additional current assets at different times of the operating year. For example, additional inventory as to extra list includes supports top selling during sales. Similarly, adoption will also increase and must be economically in the period of higher sales.

2.2 Literature review

1. Bhatt V. V. 1972 he broadly contacts on technique for evaluating working capital account uses extensive assembling concerns. It expresses that comparative strategies should be contrived for different areas, for example, horticulture, exchange and so forth. The author has a view on the bank while providing short-term financing, focuses on the diversity of security and repayment capabilities of their existence. On being happy if they meet these two criteria details examination of the working of the concerns.

2. Smith Keith V. 1973 He trusts that Research that concerned research of working capital and short-range basic leadership would seems productivity is falling. Budget manager has no ability to plan and control legitimately the current liabilities and current assets of the particular organisation has been the reasonable justification of business disappointment lately. Current assets aggregately speak to the single biggest venture for some organizations, while current liabilities represent a noteworthy piece of all out financing in numerous occurrences. His paper covers eight unmistakable ways to deal with working capital Management. The initial three - total rules, limitations set and cost adjusting are incomplete models; two different methodologies - likelihood models and portfolio hypothesis, underline future vulnerability and bury subordinate while the staying three methodologies - scientific programming, various objectives and budgetary recreation have a more extensive deliberate core interest.

3.S.K. Chakraborty 1974 He tries to distinguish between working capital cash v / s work capital balance sheet. The scope of the analysis is as follows: 1) Common Parlance Working Capital (CPWC), 2) Operating Cycle Concept (OCC) 3) Calculation of the operating cycle period (OCP) in each of the four cases. The purpose of the analysis is to show the operational cycle concept based on the company's published annual reports.

4.Natarajan Sundar 1980 he believes that Working Capital is critical in both domestic and business dimensions. Working Capital Control is mainly exercised at national level by means of credit controls. The Tandon group of study has made available the equivalent with an exhaustive operating system. Effective working capital operationally involves deciding the ideal dimension of Working Capital, creatively financing it and exercising power over it. He assumes that interest in working capital in the corporate dimension is as vital as interest in fixed resources. moreover, survival will be conceivable, especially for an organisation that is not developing, just in so far as it can coordinate operational expenditure increases Improved operational productivity, of which working capital executives are one of the most critical parts.

5. V.S Kaveri 1985 Based on her consideration of large open, restricted organizations' funds by RBI in its composition. This audit of working capital finances refers to two times, i.e. the accounting years that ended in 1979 and 1983, and depends on the information provided by Reserve Bank of India on individual dates of investigation by these organizations. She sees that, with regard to the standards proposed by the Chore Committee, the Indian business has neglected to change its working capital funding example. While the situation of Working Capital Management (WCM) showed some venture between 1975 - 79 and 1979 - 83 when expanding the long - haul asset base, businesses did not prevail to the ideal degree. The writer concludes with the perception that the progress made towards this end missed the mark on what was wanted under the second working capital money strategy, despite giving the ventures sufficient time to correct the capital structure to move from the main strategy to the second technique.

6. Bhattacharyya Rishikesh 1987 He is trying to build a far-reaching hypothesis and device of working capital management from the perspective of the framework. According to this study, capital is regularly used to refer to capital products consisting of an incredible variety of things, specifically in-process machines of different types, plants, houses, tools, raw materials and goods. On the balance sheet asset side, the account manager of a company searches for these things. In contrast to the balance sheet, he directs his concentration for capital and never makes an error. His motivation is to adjust the opposing sides to increase the company's total assets without increasing the company's risk. This adjustment is financing, i.e. financing the company's assets by consistently generating liability surges to coordinate with past dynamism. The study is an enhancement of the concept of Park and Gladson that was not ready to catch the entire techno - money - related company's work structure. The study is an enhancement of the concept of Park and Gladson that was not ready to catch the entire techno - money - related company's work structure.

7. Rao K.V. and Rao Chinta 1991 Watch conventional methods of working capital analysis for strong and weak purposes. The result was clearly blended as a portion of the ordinary systems that could appreciate the working capital performed well; others flopped in properly fulfilling the responsibility. Using regular procedures, i.e. ratio analysis, authors have tried to assess the effectiveness of managing Working Capital. The article ends with prospective researchers looking for a comprehensive and definitive measuring stick to evaluate the productivity of working capital.

8.Heath field and David F Hamlin Alan P. 1991 Working Capital is an important contribution to the creation process, but is then unknown in the financial models of most generations. The ramifications of the time measurement of creation and later the requirement of working capital of the company are investigated, with the specific upper hand pressure being captured by companies that maintained adaptability in the time structure of their generation. They have tried in this article to investigate this very fundamental. Time work in the generation process is therefore centred around the ramifications of an unequivocal perception of the working capital requirement.

9.Zaman M. 1991 He studies the Jute Enterprises Public Sector Working Capital Management Practices in Bangladesh that have been found to be truly influenced. This has been attributed to some variables such as low interest in jute products and genuine challenges on the world market, lack of stock 96 Board arrangements, poor strategy to collect and a wasteful approach to money. A long - haul adaptable and operational work capital management show has been detailed by the creator. Ultimately, he recommended the model that would also help improve the working capital management practices of Bangladesh's particularly jute business and other open enterprises.

10. Petersen, Bruce C. And Steven M. Fazzari (1993) illuminates new financial constraint tests by highlighting work capital's often ignored work as both a use and a source of assets. The creators are confident that working capital is also a source of liquidity that should be used when firms face fund limitations to smooth speculation on fixed revenue stunts. They discovered that speculation on working capital is "exorbitantly sensitive" to variances in income. In addition, it has a negative coefficient when working capital speculation is incorporated as a utilization or wellspring of assets into a fixed - venture relapse. They assume that controlling for the smoothing work of working capital outcomes in a much larger gage of the long - run effect of account imperatives than revealed in different investigations.

11.Akon Md. Habibur Rahman and Hossain Saiyed Zabid 1997. Highlight the essential objective of managing working capital, i.e. arranging the required working capital assets at the right time, at the right expense and from the right source with the ultimate objective of achieving liquidity and profitability trade - offs. The review reveals that BTMC has been pursuing a policy of aggressive liquidity risk work capital funding. Throughout the duration of the study, there was a continuous pattern of expansion of negative net working capital, which recommended that BTMC had exploited all the available short-term sources without taking into account real needs.

12. Ahmed Habib 1998 points out that when the interest rate is interest incorporated; cash loses its precious yield efficiency. Examination explains this finding by using a rational expectation template where business-required bond creation choices fund working capital. Working Capital is a major factor and its cost, interest rate, influences businesses ' supply of goods. In line with these lines, monetary policy shocks influence the cost of financing and the supply side, and subsequently the cost and yield of companies. The template shows this can result in lowering the prescient intensity of monetary policy shocks on yield when using the interest rate in 97 accurate investigations. In line with these lines, shocks in monetary policy influence financing costs and supply side, and subsequently firms ' costs and yield. The model shows that this can lead to a lowering in 97 accurate investigations of the prescient intensity of monetary policy shocks on yield.

13. Sur Debasish and Prof. Mallick Amit 1998 Efforts to conduct an empirical analysis of AFT Industries limited, an association providing tea in Assam, to investigate the effect of Working Capital on its Profitability in the period from 1986 - 87 to 1995 - 96. Author investigated the ROI co - connection and a few working capital management related ratios. All in all, this investigation into the correlation between the selected ratios in working capital management area & the organization's profitability Negative and positive results uncovered. Furthermore, the organization's WCL during the investigation period, a fluctuating pattern was recorded.

14. Syed Zabid and Hossain 1999 The various parts of the working capital (WC) position are illuminated. Using ratio analysis, he evaluated working capital and its parts. Some ratio is figured for every aspect of the investigation and subsequently the results are contrasted and Standard or normal industry ratio.

15. P. Singaravel 1999 Concentrate on interdependence between working capital, liquidity and productivity, the primary preference of which is the adequacy of Profitability and working capital. The article is a top - to - bottom liquidity analysis and its working capital and productivity interrelationship. Due to the triangular position of working capital, liquidity and productivity, none is non - essential when the other is fulfilled. The abundance of stocks - in - exchange over bank overdraft and excess liquid assets over non - current liabilities - creates business capital. On the other hand, necessities of working capital are made for long - haul finances that affect productivity.

16.Garg Pawan Kumar 1999 Focuses around the investigation of working capital trend and liquidity examination in the chose open division endeavours of Haryana. The examination proposes Working capital necessity forecasting is largely linked to different working capital segments. The author understood the requirement for adequate evaluation and Working capital forecast in the public sector undertaking after the actualities are taken into account. For this reason, the analysis of the production plan, the sales pattern, the cost of work, etc., should be considered. He also recommended the requirement that parts of working capital be better managed.

17.Sharma A. K. and Batra G. S. (1999)

He examines Goetze (I) Ltd.'s working capital position Using different ratios. They believe the working capital position of the organization is acceptable because they have recommended some further improvement measures Similar to the need for more notable consideration in stock control in the management of working capital; dynamic deals office, rapid dispatch of requests and reduced reliance on exchange banks.

18. Batra Gurdeep Singh (1999) Provides a working capital diagram with its determinants. Settling on the sum and piece of current assets and how to fund them, as indicated by the author working capital management. He emphasizes the supporting way of dealing with current financial assets. He also states that the working capital ratio analysis can be used by a management as method of verifying the skills employed by working capital in companies.

19. Bansal S. P. 1999 notes that's because the partnership's preservationist strategy I) the short - term position of creditors ii) The organization did not follow a uniform approach to the accumulation of account holders, and iii) Inefficiency with respect to the administration causes over interest in inventories. Accordingly, a difficult circumstance emerged because of lack of working capital. The creator cautions the organization that in the event that it didn't design its money needs appropriately, it was going to be insolvency.

20.Bansal S. P. (1999) Management opinions referring to current asset management and current liabilities in order to maintain the ideal dimensions of the various segments and to increase the productivity of a company. The author has requested the use of various working capital board strategies and their three-principle parts of money, receivables and inventories.

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is characterized as a system of techniques and methods that an analyst has chosen to join various parts of research in a sensibly consistent manner with the goal of taking productive care of the examination issue. It provides bits of "how" knowledge to direct research using a particular system. As a list of research questions that should be examined, each specialist should be able to do so with research design.

3.1 Statement of the problem

Organizational Working Capital Management is facing two problems

1. To begin with, given dimension of sales related expense, what are the ideal measures of cash, accounts receivables and inventories that an organisation ought to choose to keep up.
2. Second, this is the best what is the most affordable approach to finance this working capital investment? To deliver the best possible results, the organisation should be kept noun productive resources and it should do again least expensive sources of money is available. Why? generally, it is very favourable to the organisation to invest in short-term assets and liabilities. Besides this following are some other issue an organisation is facing. Through this examination I attempt to find answers for all this problem.

TITLE OF THE PROJECT

A report on "Working Capital Management" at Pixel Controls, Bengaluru.

3.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Working capital is a basic element for a company and it is heart of company. The capital of the business is utilized as a part of everyday operations. It can be ascertained by limiting the current liability from current asset. It has the inter relation between the short-term asset and short-term liability of the company which includes the working capital. The effective provision guarantees the significance to internal and external analysis.

Working capital has a connection between profitability because it impact the profitability by working capital and it is negatively impact an productivity and working capital of a firm.

The organisation has a specific measure of cash which depends on the credit accessible for the buy of crude materials as required. At that point the organisation will be changed crude materials, work and manufacturing plant overhead and work in advance, lastly spend some measure of products. An assortment of these wares as credit on the premise of borrowers to

change over to deals. An assortment of credit borrowers is changing over into money in the wake of shutting time. In this way a specific measure of money for crude materials, work in progress, completed merchandise, and the sundry borrowers and the money needs of the day is blocked.

3.3 OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The primary objectives of study are as follows

- To study the effectiveness of working capital management adopted in pixel controls
- To understand the effect of working capital management on the Liquidity position of the organisation.
- To know the components of working capital and its implications on the profitability and solvency of the firm
- To summarize the findings, conclude and offer valid suggestions.

3.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Distinguishes after and throughout the study the scope of the study. The study's main objective was to incorporate real work experience into the practical aspect of the study. Working capital study is dependent on tools such as analysing the ratio, explaining changes in working capital.

Working capital covers the details of organisation data in the current frame for the primary division and learning principal of the company. No business can be successful without satisfactory absorbing effective funds. The study's main goal is to examine the efficiency of effective investment system adopted by pixel controls. It also focuses on the techniques of statement analysis and financial ratios of 3 years.

3.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

What is research?

Research means looking for facts to find answer to certain questions or to find remedy to some problems. It is referred as “scientific research” or “scientific investigation” for a particular situation or problem. Because of this the search for truth must be instead of control methods, the scientific method is systematically using the rational approach method of finding the truth, but the arbitrary approach tries to find the answers ideas and questions on one’s believes and judgement.

Research in simple terms is systematic process of finding problem between problem unstable by investigating outside and inside of the company and providing better solution.

Types of research

Types of research is important in company or somewhere else. There are several findings to find different areas organisation problems, e.g. quantitative research in statistical area. I used 2 types of research in my project that is descriptive research and quantitative research.

Methodology

Descriptive research

Descriptive research has helped me to find out the details and facts of pixel controls. I have asked directly to senior officer and senior employees. About what is happening in the company and what has happened.

Sources of data collection

Secondary data

Information gathering strategy, optional information gathered are those which have as of now been gathered. The auxiliary data available records, diaries. Optional information likewise represents the venture division, SQC and department of finance and other concerned associates, the leader of the office, leader of a business in light of essential information gathered through an individual meeting, magazines, asset reports, books and so forth accessible. The review was gone for working capital administration; information gathering depends on the organisation project.

- Annual report of Pixel controls 2015-16
- Annual report of Pixel controls 2016-17

3.6 LIMITATIONS

Limitations were experienced while preparing the project is as follows:

- **Limited data:** The accumulation of primary data was limited because of privacy. It is finished with yearly reports. It composes secondary data collection
- **Limited period:** This report is based on two years of reports. Conclusion is based limited information. The most recent multiyear reflects the Real organizational working capital position.
- **Limited area:** It's also hard to gather the data about the competitors and their financial data.
- Since the financial matters are sensitive in nature the same could not acquire easily.
- Due to busy work schedule, detailed discussions were not possible
- Lastly, because of lack of time it is not possible to cover every one of the factors and details regarding the subject of study.

3.7 CHAPTER SCHEME

Chapter 1: Introduction

The first chapter includes the introduction about the project, industry profile and company profile with the promoters of the company, mission vision and quality policy of the company and the products of the company's, company's SWOT analysis and the details about the competitors.

Chapter 2: Conceptual background and Literature review

This chapter includes the theoretical background and literature review of the study.

Chapter 3: Research design

In this chapter Statement of the problem, Objectives, Need for the study, Research methodology, Scope of the study, Limitations of the study.

Chapter 4: Analysis and interpretation

The fourth chapter shows that the detailed analysis of data and interpretation of the results.

Chapter 5: Findings, suggestions and conclusion

The fifth chapter includes all the findings, suggestions and conclusions of the study.

CHAPTER 4
DATA ANALYSIS AND DATA INTERPRETATION

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A. NET WORKING CAPITAL (NWC)

Analysis of the net working capital will assist a lot to learning the operational productivity of the organisation. The below table provides information related to BCM's networking capital.

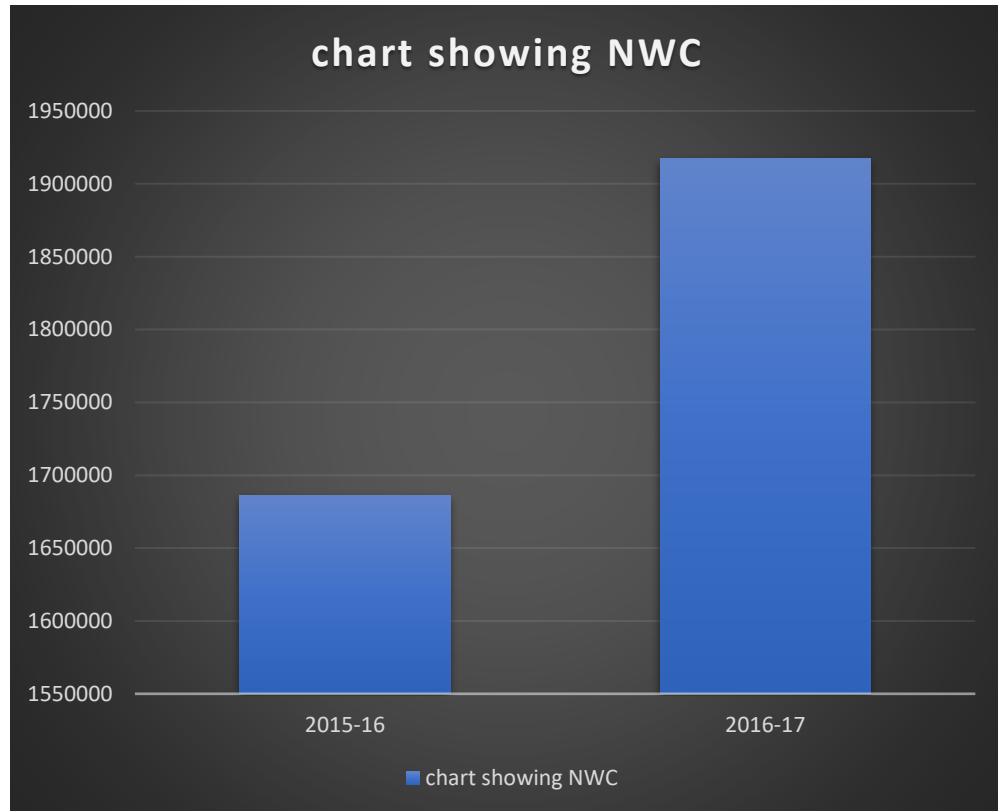
Table No: 4.1 Showing Net Working Capital for 2015-17

Particulars	2015 – 16	2016 – 17
Current assets	3105869	3770614
Current liabilities	141932	1853385
Networking capital	1685937	1917229

Analysis

The above table indicates the current assets and current liability and networking capital of the company for the two years that is for 2015-16 and 2016-17. Whereas the current assets of the company for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 was 3105869 and 3770614 respectively, and the current liabilities of the company for the year 2016-17 are 141932 and 1853385 respectively. The networking capital of the company for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 are 1685937 and 1917229.

Chart no. 4.1 Chart showing Net working capital 2015-17



Interpretation

Above chart show that during the year 2015-16 the organisation has 1685937 net working capital. In the year 2016-17 increment in net working capital is 1917229 which implies the Positive Organization & NWC has improved rapidly compared to the year before. Which shows the Pixel Controls liquidity position has more and adequate working capital available in each case to pay its current liabilities.

B. RATIO ANALYSIS

I used the ratio analysis to support working capital management. I was used portion of the ratios to obtain the required yield for this.

1. LIQUIDITY RATIO

A. Current ratio

B. Quick ratio

C. Absolute liquid ratio

2. TURNOVER RATIO

A. Debtors turnover ratio

B. Creditor turnover ratio

C. Working capital turnover ratio

1. Liquidity ratio

A. Current ratio (CR)

The current ratio is the liquidity ratio that estimate an organisation's capacity to pay transient commitment or those due inside one year. It helps investors and analyst how an organisation can maximize the present resource on its accounting career to fulfil its current debts and different payables.

$$\text{current ratio} = \frac{\text{current assets}}{\text{current liabilities}}$$

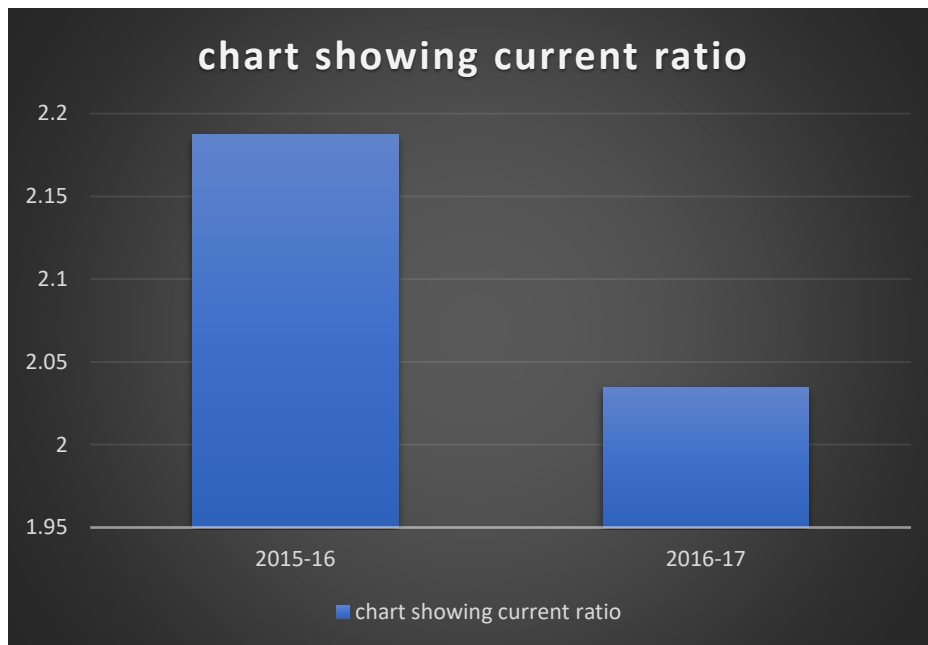
Table No. 4.2 Table showing Current Ratio for 2015-17

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
Current assets	3105869	3770614
Current liabilities	1419932	1853385
Current ratio	2.0:1	2.0:1

Analysis

The above-mentioned table is all about the current ratio of Pixel Controls for the years 2015-16 to 2016-17. The table includes the current liabilities and current assets of the organisation for two years that is for 2015-16 to 2016-17

Chart no. 4.2 chart showing Current Ratio of 2015-17



Interpretation

The above chart shows that throughout the year 2015-16 the current ratio has been 2.1873, during the year 2016-17 it has been 2.0344. It states that the current ratio was dropped compared to the previous year due to an increase in the current liabilities. The current ratio is above the standard ratio that is 2:1; henceforth, it may be said that there are sufficient current assets in Pixel Control to reach its current liabilities.

B. Quick ratio (QR)

The quick ratio is a proportion of how well an organisation can meet its financial liabilities in a short term. Quick ratio is called as Acid – test ratio.

$$\text{quick ratio} = \frac{\text{Quick assets (current assets – inventory)}}{\text{current liabilities}}$$

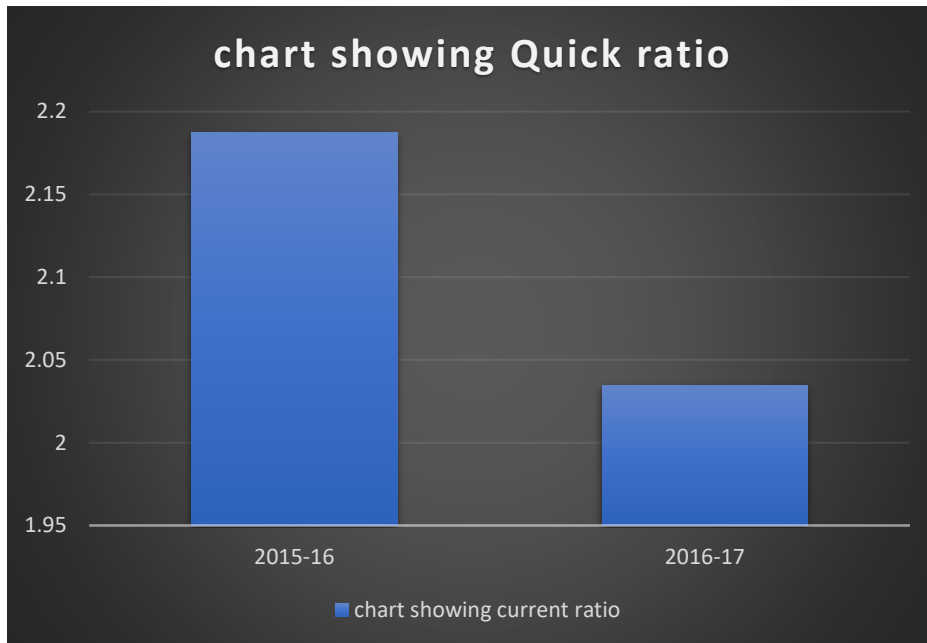
Table no. 4.3 Table showing Quick ratio of 2015-17

Particular	2015 – 16	2016 – 17
Current assets	3105869	3770614
Inventories	904944	954994
Quick assets	2200925	2815620
Current liability	1419932	1853385
Quick ratio	1.5:1	1.5:1

Analysis

The above table shows that the details about the quick ratio which includes the company's current assets, current liabilities and the inventories of the company for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17. Which helps calculate the quick ratio.

Chart No. 4.3 Chart showing Quick ratio of 2015-17



Interpretation

The year 2015-16 the quick ratio was 1.50, in the year 2016-17 the quick ratio is 1.519, which express the liquidity position of company is inadequate.

C. Absolute Liquidity Ratio (ALR)

In addition to registering the current and quick ratio, a few analysts also compute the absolute liquidity ratio. The absolute liquidity ratio is registered by dividing the bank balance and cash and current liabilities.

$$\text{Absolute liquidity ratio} = \frac{\text{cash \& bank balance}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$$

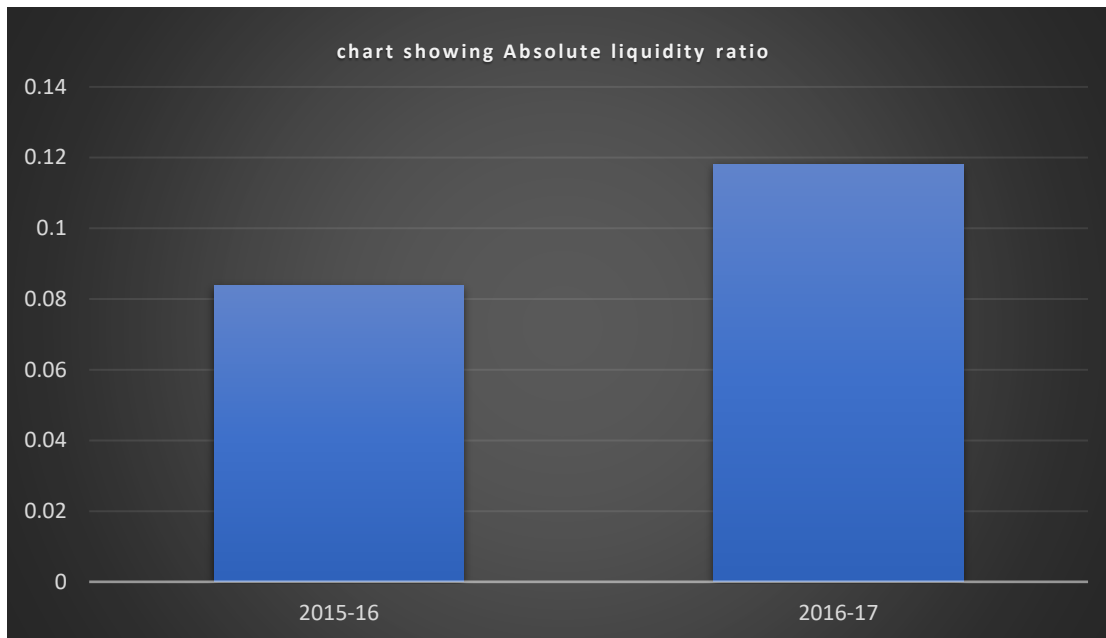
Table No. 4.4 Table showing Absolute liquidity ratio of 2015-17

Particular	2015-16	2016-17
Cash and bank balance	119090	219053
Current liabilities	1419932	1853385
Absolute liquidity ratio	0.08:1	0.1:1

Analysis

The above table is all about the absolute liquidity ratio which includes the cash and bank balance of the Pixel Controls for the year 2016-16 and 2016-17. The cash and bank balance of the company for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 is 119090 and 219053 respectively. The absolute quick ratio between the year 2015-16 is 0.08:1 and it increases in the year 2016-17 was 0.1:1.

Chart No. 4.3 Chart showing Absolute Quick ratio



Interpretation

Above chart showing that the absolute liquidity ratio of Pixel Controls for the year 2015-16 was 0.08:1, 2016-17 was 0.1:1. this demonstrates the absolute liquidity increment but it is underneath the standard ratio. Thus, this shows that the organization's liquidity position is satisfactory.

2. TURNOVER RATIO

A. Debtor Turnover Ratio (DTR)

Debtor turnover ratio is also known as the turnover ratio of receivables shows how quickly credit sales are transformed into cash. This ratio evaluates the organization's productivity in overseeing and collecting credit from customers.

$$\text{Debtor turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Net credit sales}}{\text{Average debtors}}$$

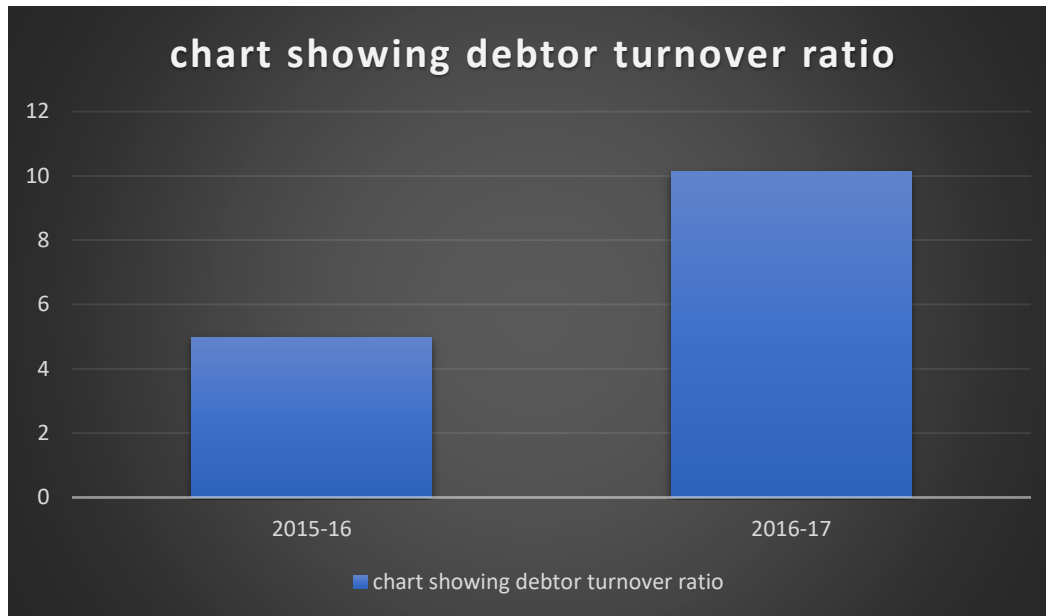
Table no. The below table shows that Debtor Turnover Ratio

Particular	2015-16	2016-17
Net sales	6062340	10345792
Average debtors	1219218	1120576
Debtor turnover ratio	4.9723	9.232

Analysis

The table states that the company's net sales and average debtors of two years which helps to calculate debtor turnover ratio, where the net sales (sales - return) is 6062340 and 10345792 for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.

Chart No. 4.4 Chart Showing Debtor Turnover Ratio



Interpretation

It's clear that debtor turnover ratio uprising throughout the years. It was 10 times on the year 2016-17 which shows that company is not collecting debt rapidly. So, the company should maintain the same or better to stop giving debts to avoid risk.

B. Creditors Turnover Ratio (CTR)

Creditor turnover ratio is a transient liquidity measures used to evaluate the rate, which an organisation satisfies its suppliers. Creditor turnover ratio indicates how frequently an organisation satisfies its account payable during a period.

$$\text{Creditors turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Net credit purchases (net purchases = purchases-returns)}}{\text{Average creditors}}$$

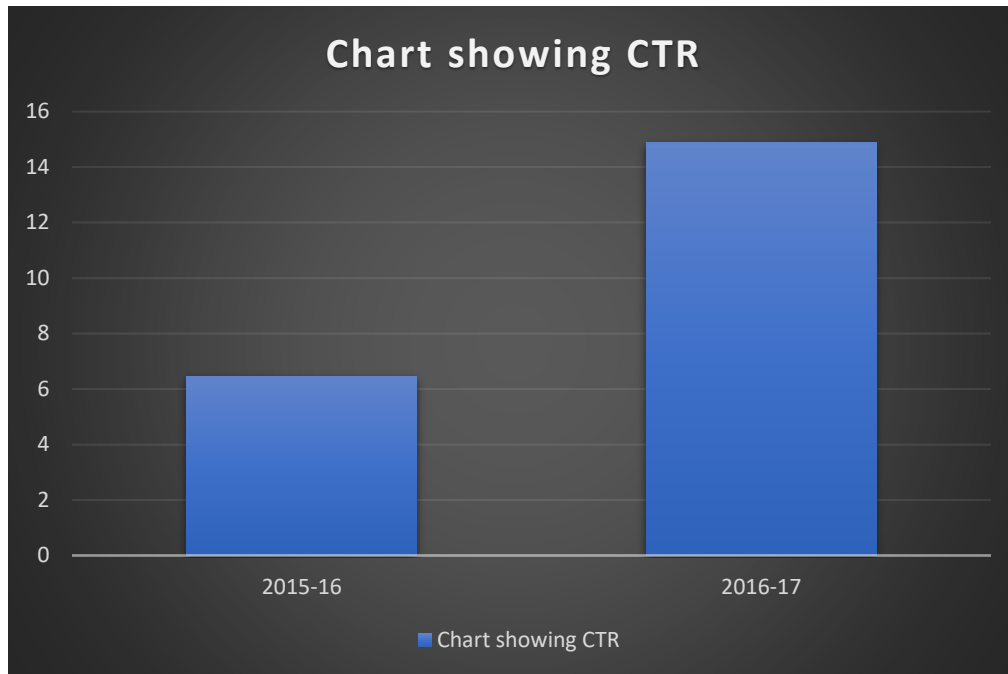
Table No. Table showing Creditors Turnover Ratio 2015-17

Particular	2015-16	2016-17
Net purchases	5055800	8759162
Average creditors	782921	685849
Creditor turnover ratio	6.4576	12.77

Analysis

The above table is showing the credit turnover ratio of the pixel controls which includes the net purchases (purchases – returns) of the year 2015-16 to 2016-17 and also the table states that the average creditors of the year 2015-16 to 2016-17.

Chart No. 4.5 Chart showing Credit Turnover Ratio of 2015-17



Interpretation

It's clear that the creditor turnover ratio changes every year. It was 6.4576 in the year 2015-16 and increments in the year 2016-17 to 12.77. It demonstrates that the organisation is making brief to the creditors. Which maintains a good relation with their suppliers.

C. Working Capital Turnover Ratio (WCTR)

Working capital turnover is the ratio that determines how well an organization uses its working cash flow to enable a given offer dimension. Also referred to as net working capital deals, working capital turnover shows the connection between the assets used to finance the activities of an organization and therefore the revenues produced by an organization.

$$\text{working capital turnover ratio} = \frac{\text{Net sales}}{\text{Net working capital}}$$

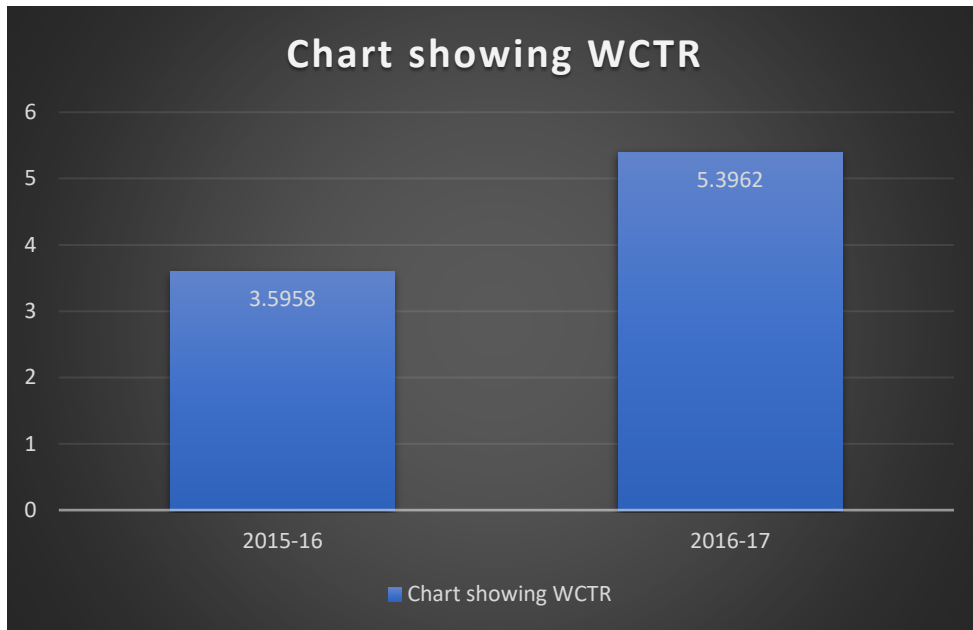
Table No. 4.6 The below table shows working capital turnover ratio of 2015-17

Particular	2015-16	2016-17
Net sales	6062340	1034792
Net working capital	1685937	1917229
WCTR	3.5958	5.3962

Analysis

The above table states that the company's net sales of the year 2015-16 & 2016-17 and also it shows that net working capital of the Pixel Control of the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 which helps to calculate working capital turnover ratio(WCTR).

Chart No. 4.6 Chart showing Working capital turnover ratio (WCTR)



Interpretation

Working Capital Turnover Ratio is uprising year to year where it was 3.5958 in the year 2015-16 and increased by 5.3962 in the year 2016-17 which demonstrates that the company is utilising working capital effectively.

CHAPTER 5
FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- a. Working capital of Pixel controls is increasing expanding working capital every year.
- b. The Pixel controls have higher current ratio is 2.1873, it states that the current ratio was dropped contrasted with the earlier year because of increase in the current liabilities. The current ratio exceeds the standard 2:1 ratio., so it tends to be said that the current assets in pixel control are sufficient to meet current liabilities.
- c. Quick ratio is 2.30 of the year 2015-16 & 1.519 in 2016-17, which express that liquidity position of organisation is inadequate.
- d. Absolute liquidity ratio of the organisation high in the year 2016-17 compared to the previous year, this demonstrate the absolute liquidity increment but it is underneath the standard ratio. consequently, it demonstrates the company's liquidity position is satisfactory.
- e. Debtors turnover ratio is exceptionally high in the year 2016-17 compared to 2015-16, which shows that company is not collecting debt rapidly.
- f. Creditors turnover ratio has expanding in the long stretches of 2015-16 & 2016-17 it has increased. which states that company is making prompt making to the creditors.
- g. The working capital turnover ratio is exceptionally smaller in the year 2015 - 16 and is increased by 5,3962 in the year 2016 - 17, which shows that the company is making effective use of working capital

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

- In Pixel Controls the working capital is increasing every year. And also, Pixel controls increasing their profit every year which shows a great organisation's sign. The company needs to maintain it to be more extreme in order to maintain a long - term business. The company needs to keep up it for more extreme, to maintain a business with long term.
- The quick and current ratio is almost to meet the standard requirement so that management of Working Capital of Pixel Controls is attractive and must be maintained further.
- Organisation have adequate working capital and a better liquidity position by systematically making use of short-term capital than by building up turnover utilising the short-term capital then they have to build the turnover.
- Organisation should take care full steps for contributing and gathering assets from receivable and to pay off the bad debts.
- The debtor turnover ratio is clear over the years, unstable. The year 2016 - 17 has been repeatedly showing that the company is not collecting debt quickly. So, to stop giving debts to avoid risk, the company should keep the same or better.
- Creditors turnover ratio has expanding from 2015-16 to 2017-18. The organisation is making brief instalment to its creditors. This is a great sign to the organisation. Overtime instalment to providers will expand the believability of the organisation. It has maintained further to get by in the market.
- Organisation using working capital adequately that is useful for organisation. It needs to keep up it further.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

The study on working capital management directed at the Pixel controls to analyse the financial position of firm. The financial position of the organisation analysed by using method of annual reports from 2015 to16 to 2016-17

Financial status of Pixel control is great. Organisation's liquidity position is great has to interest in the current assets there are satisfactory assets put resource into that. The organisation should take care not to do further investment in current assets, as might be hinder the assets, this is possible some way or another be successfully used for some profitable reason. In general, the organisation pushing ahead with phenomenal management.

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TEXT BOOKS

- M.Y Khan/ P.K Jain, Financial Management text, 5th Edition
- Prasanna Chandra, Financial Management, 5th edition
- Annual reports of Pixel Controls
- Last project reports

WEBSITE VISITED

www.pixelcontrols.com

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pixel>

www.managementparadise.com

www.scribd.com

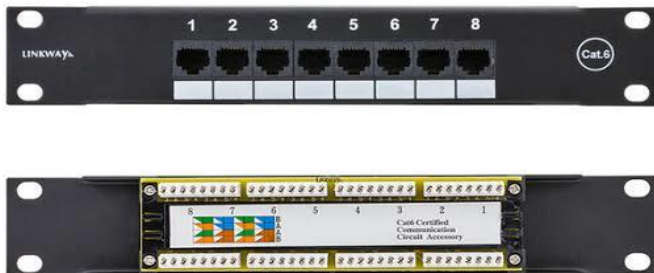
ANNEXURES

PRODUCTS

- Fibre optic connectors and adopters



- Patch panels / LIU



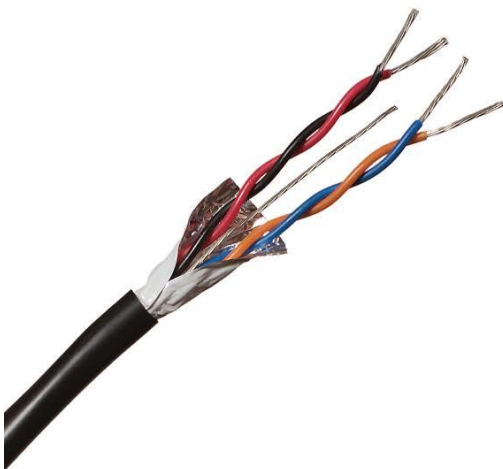
- **Fibre optic cable**



- **Media converters**



- **Communication cable**



- **Ethernet switches**



- **Ethernet routers**



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2016

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Opening Stock	63400	Sales Accounts:	
Purchase Accounts:		Sales	6062340
Purchase	3561066		
Purchase Imports	1494734	Closing Stock	904994
Product Assembly Charges	595141		
Gross Profit C/d	1252993		
	6967334		6967334
Salary & Wages	1793290	Gross Profit B/d	1252993
Travelling & Conveyance	1216680		
Guest House Charges	1182500	Interest on IT Refund FY	
Loading & Boarding	960057	2013-14	39820
Office Expenses	593931	Interest on IT Refund FY	
Fuel Expenses Reimbursement	546714	2014-15	19120
Import Duty Paid	332746	Freight Charges	16825
Vehicle Maintenance	269390	Service Income	7991701
Computer Maintenance	225788		
PF employee Contribution	215123		
PF & PPF Employer			
Contribution	215123		
Postage & Courier Charges	212732		
Employees State Insurance			
Corporation	120503		
Rent Paid	60000		
Repair & Maintenance Charges	40563		
Interest & Service Charges	34168		
Audit Fee	22000		
Admin Charges	18140		
Rate & Taxes	16816		
IDLI Charges	8998		
Bank Charges	6699		
Donation Paid	2000		
Round Off	19		

Depreciation	8516		
Net Profit Transfer to P&L adj Account	1217965		
	9320461		9320461

BALANCESHEET AS AT MARCH 31,2016

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Partner's Capital Account		Fixed Assets	50319
Shankar Murthy N	500000	Advances and	
Venkataramana Reddy	600000	Deposits	862567
Partner's Current Account		Sundry Debtors	1219218
Shankar Murthy-Working Partner	458019	Cash & Bank Balance	119090
Venkataramana Reddy	178235	Closing Stock	904994
Current Liabilities & Provisions	637011		
Sundry Creditors	782921		
	3156188		3156188

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Particulars	Amount	Particulars	Amount
Opening stock	904994		
Purchase accounts		Sales account	
Purchase	7305172	sales	10345792
Purchase imports	1453990		
		closing stock	954994
Gross profit C/d	1636631		
	11300786		11300786
Travelling and conveyance expenses	2516157	Gross profit B/d	1636631
Salary & wages	2418226	Interest on IT refund	23544
Lodging and boarding	2272860	Freight income	34837
Guest house charges	2011005	Service income	13271072
Office expenses	831522		
Fuel expenses reimbursement	803000		
Product assembly charges	675331		
Vehicle maintenance	405074		
Postage & courier charges	346105		
PF employer contribution	290187		
Computer maintenance	270000		
Repair & maintenance	179228		
ESIC employer contribution	172938		
Rent paid	180000		
Freight charges	74294		
Audit fees	30000		
PF admin charges	30954		
Electricity charges	18880		
Interest on service tax	15550		
Bank charges	15298		
EDLI charges	12140		
PT (VAT)	4000		
Input SBC @ 0.5%	232		

Round off	26		
Depreciation	43587		
Net profit transferred to P&L Adj account	1349490		
Total	14966084	Total	14966084

BALANCESHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Partner's capital account			
Shankar Murthy N	500000	Fixed assets	198942
Narasimhalu M V	600000	Advance & Deposits	1574633
		Sundry Debtors	1021934
Partner's current account		Cash & bank balances	219053
Shankar Murthy N	471352	Closing stock	954994
Narasimhalu M V	544819		
Current liabilities & Provisions	1264608		
Sundry creditors	588777		
Total	3969556	Total	3969556



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MBA

PROJECT(17MBAPR407) -WEEKLY REPORT

NAME OF THE STUDENT: Bhavyashree T S

INTERNAL GUIDE: Prof. Sandhya s

USN: 1AY17MBA05

COMPANY NAME:PIXEL CONTROLS, Bengaluru

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



Company Seal



College Seal

HOD Signature

Head of the Department
Department of MBA
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Soldevanahilli, Bangalore-560 107