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A STUDY ON SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT OF HOME TEXTILE (WELSPUN PVT LTD.)

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ABSTARCT:

Welspun Pvt Ltd. Textile industries play a significant role in the global debate on reasons behind climate change and adverse social effect. It is necessary to understand as well as find ways to improve the sustainability aspects of the supply chain in the textile industry. Textile industry has experienced one of its worst economic storms in recent history. In their bids to get through the unprecedented long economic downturn and to survive in the new economic era, many textile companies have turned to reconfiguring their supply chains and revamping their operations. The organization makes use of method and sources for this purpose.

KEYWORDS:

Supply chain management sales, inventory.

INTRODUCTION:

The supply chain is a network of features and distribution options that perform the task of purchasing materials, converting those materials into intermediate and finished products, and distributing those finished products to customers. Supply chains exist in both service and manufacturing organizations, but the complexity of industry-to-industry and payment-to-payment chains can be very formative. Supply chain management is the monitoring of materials, information, and finances from consumer processes to manufacturers, wholesalers, customers to retailers. Supply chain management involves integrating and coordinating these trends between the two companies. The organization is attagam, which is cross-departmental, including managing the content processing process.

LITERATURE:

1. Kevin burgess 1 July 2017. The field of supply chain management (SCM) has been shaped by knowledge from historically narrow functional disciplines. Although some efforts have been made to provide a broader organizational perspective, SCM is still largely eclectic, with little consensus on its conceptualization and methodological research foundations. This white paper seeks to reveal aspects of this new perspective.
2. Dr. Dixit Garg March 3, 2016 Professor Kurukshetra harayana 136119, Department of Mechanical Engineering, National Institute of Technology. A supply chain management network for facilities that produce raw materials, convert them into intermediate and finished products, and deliver the products to the customer's distribution system.
3. Mason R & Lalwani C (2014) has developed a decision-making framework for more effective integration of transportation into supply chain processes. They also emphasized the impact of structural, operational, and functional changes in restructuring logistics and supply chain integration.
4. A. Chande et al., July (2015) described an integrated warehouse management framework and developed an efficient algorithm for optimization problems. Appropriate architectures for applying RFID technology to realize potential benefits have been proposed.
5. J. Liu et al., April (2018) developed a common integrated management system called Workflow supported inner Supply Chain Management system (WSCM) for Nanjing Jin Cheng Motor Cycle Corporation Limited and most of its suppliers to manage their inner processes.

6. Rajendra Kumar Shukla et al. February (2017) The International Journal of Engineering Science and Technology (IJEST) SCM is associated with the emergence of network organizations and can result in a web of complex links that need to be coordinated and managed. This can lead to difficulties such as lack of common purpose, multiple hidden goals, imbalances in power, culture and procedures, and conflicts over autonomy and accountability.

7. Braganza march (2012) The manufacturer's supply chain design is based on effective integration. We reviewed different integration perspectives and suggested that the integration of multiple functions at different organizational levels produces excellent financial and performance results. Current static approaches and theoretical models have been observed to be ineffective in considering all variables and constraints in supply chain design.

8. Lummus et al. April (2016) "Supply Chain Management". The use of each term varies from industry to industry. reviewed the historical definitions of both terms and proposed a hierarchy of relationships between logistics and supply chain management.

9. Jennings (2012) predicted the strategic benefits and issues associated with outsourcing decisions. These include cost, quality, flexibility, strategic coordination and diversification, potential loss of critical skills and knowledge, and diversion of end product value. To enable consideration, models have been developed to structure context factors (features, costs, technology, supply, and product market conditions).

10. Blowfield (2015) discussed the experience of applying global social and environmental standards in terms of global ethics. It was concluded that the strategic development of SCM functions such as efficient inbound and outbound transportation, warehousing, inventory management, production support, packaging, purchasing, order processing, and information distribution allows manufacturing organizations to identify key performance indicators.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

- 1.To study the supply chain of the Welspun India Pvt Ltd.
- 2.To ensure continues supply of financials, sales and inventories to the production.
- 3.To keep material cost under control, to keep low cost of production.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

- Research design

Descriptive research design is appropriate for this study. A detail information about the present and past situation of the company is available in descriptive research.

- Source of Data

The main source of information in my project will be based on secondary data like facts, figures, graphs collected from internet, which will be analyzed and summarized in the form of this project report.

Data collection method:

The data collected from Supply chain management date department

Primary data:

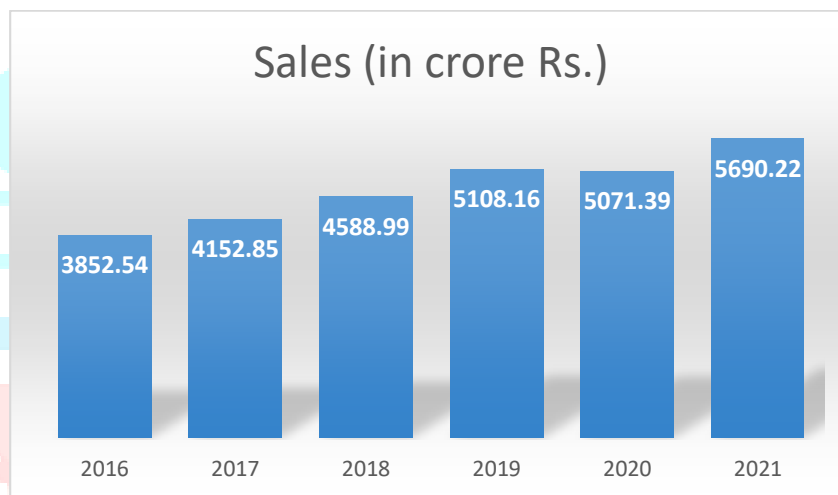
The source of primary data is actual work experience Welspun Pvt Ltd. Studying company profile, annual report of supply chain management of Welspun Pvt Ltd.

SOURCES OF THE DATA:

- Online websites
- Company website
- Company employees

DATA ANALYSIS:**Sales:**

Year	Sales (in crore Rs.)
2016	3852.54
2017	4152.85
2018	4588.99
2019	5108.16
2020	5071.39
2021	5690.22

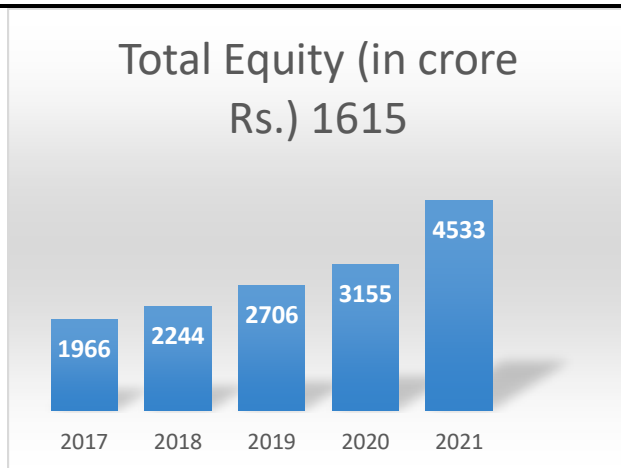
Table no 1.1**Graph no 1.1****Interpretation:**

Sale of products by Welspun Pvt Ltd Limited increased every year because the demand for the product increased day by day and the manufacturing cost of the product was the same every year. Sales in 2016 were 3852.54, an increase of almost 300 points in 2017, an increase to 4152.85 in 2018, 4588.99 and 5108.16 in 2019, and 5071.39 in 2020, and 5690.22 in 2021.

Net profit after tax:

Year	Net profit after tax(in crore Rs.)
2016	274
2017	323
2018	276
2019	432
2020	666
2021	871

Table no 1.2



Graph no 1.2

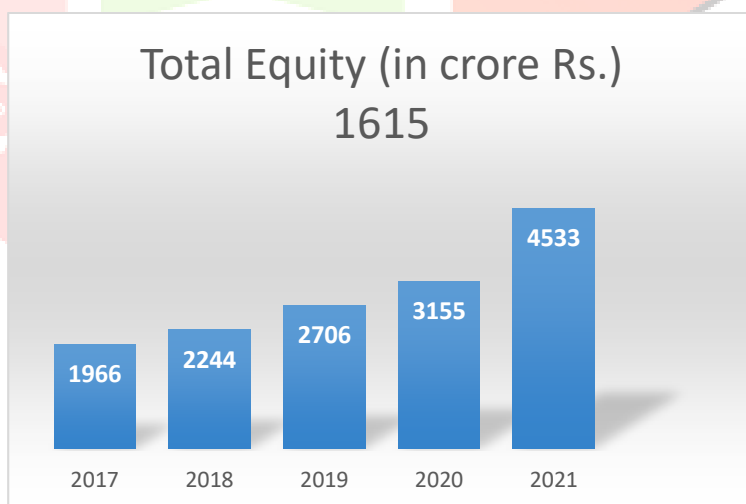
Interpretation:

Net income after tax is the amount incurred by a company after deducting the costs and liabilities of all types of companies. The company's net profit was 274 in 2016 and 323 in 2017. It then fell by nearly 40 points in 2018, rising again from to 432 and 666 in 2019 and 2020, and to 871 in 2021.

Inventory:

Year	Inventory (incrore Rs.)
2016	428
2017	419
2018	411
2019	512
2020	503
2021	691

Table no 1.3



Graph no 1.3

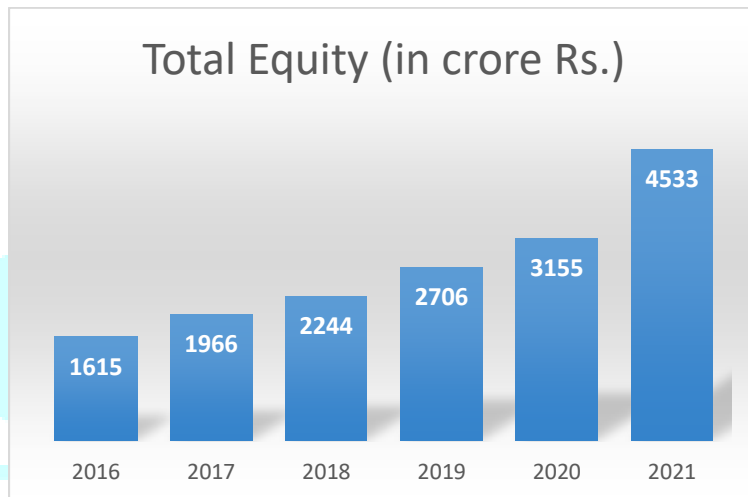
Interpretation:

The net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventories minus the estimated completion costs and the costs required for the sale. Acquisition costs include all acquisition costs, conversion costs, and other costs incurred to return inventory to its current location and state. Expenses include reclassification of eligible cash flow hedge gains and losses related to the purchase of goods from equity, but do not include borrowing costs. Covid19 Pandemic inventory has increased. It was 428 in 2016 and just under 400 in 2017 and 2018. Then it increased to 512 inches. It decreased by 9 points in 2019 and 2020, and decreased by 188 and 691 points in 2021.

NET FIXED ASSETS:

Year	Net Fixed Assets (in crore Rs.)
2016	750
2017	1026
2018	1027
2019	1104
2020	1110
2021	1254

Table no 1.4



Graph no 1.4

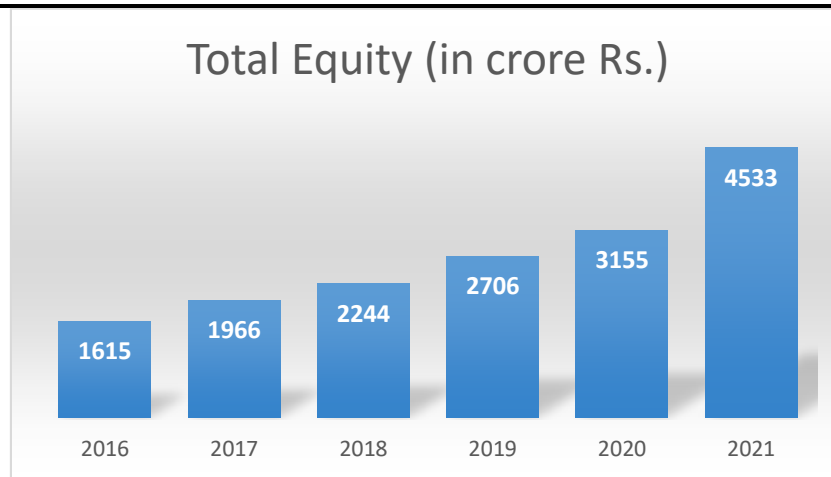
Interpretation:

Net fixed assets are reported at cost minus accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Mechanical spares that can only be used in connection with certain fixed assets and are irregularly used are paid capital. Net fixed assets increased by 750 in 2016 and increased by 1026 by 2017, with 1110 points for 2018, 2019 and 2020 and 1254 points for 2021.

TRADE RECEIVABLE:

Year	Trade Receivable (in crore rs.)
2016	589.51
2017	619.46
2018	526.65
2019	562.11
2020	582.54
2021	637.48

Table no 1.5



Graph no 1.5

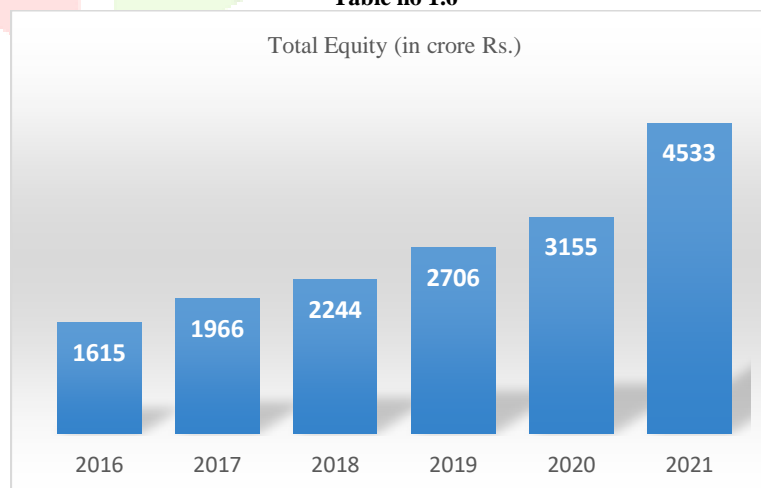
Interpretation:

Accounts receivable are recognized when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. These assets are held at amortized cost, using the Effective Interest Rate Act (EIR) as appropriate and deducting an impairment allowance based on expected credit losses. The number in 2016 was 589.51 from 2016, down to almost 30 points in 2017, down to almost 93 points in 2018, to 526.65 and 562.11 in 2019, to 582.54 in 2020, 2021. It increased to 637.48 in the year.

TOTAL EQUITY:

Year	Total Equity (in crore Rs.)
2016	1615
2017	1966
2018	2244
2019	2706
2020	3155
2021	4533

Table no 1.6



Interpretation:

The company's total capital indicates how much money the owner has invested in the company to run the business. The number is increasing year by year, indicating that the contribution of the owner is increasing year by year. That number was 1615 in 2016, 1966 in 2017, but increased to 2244 and 2706 in 2018 and 2019, to 3155 in 2020 and 4533 in 2021. It shows good signs of the company.

FINDING:

- Share Capital remains constant throughout the year.
- Reserve and Surplus has increased.
- Secure loan and unsecured loan have been reduced though there is a slight increase in year 2021.
- Deferred Tax liability has increased year by year.
- Investment of the company has risen this year.
- Company's current assets and liabilities also increasing with the year passing.
- Sales turnover of the company is increasing.
- Fixed and current asset turnover has been raised.
- Working capital has been increased with the passing year which means the company has able to generated more sales.
- Moderate increase has been recorded in capital employed turnover ratio.
- Debt has been reduced as compared with owner capital.
- Proprietary ratio has slightly risen.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- The Study is limited to five years' data only.
- The data has been collected through the company's website only.
- The report is purely based on supply chain management of the Welspun Pvt Ltd.

Conclusion:

- From this study, we can conclude that the organization is efficient with respect to the systematic use of its resources.
- Based on Welspun Pvt Ltd. finances, we can conclude that the company continues to maintain a financially sound and is expected to increase the profit margins of its shareholders.
- Welspun Pvt Ltd financial position is very good compared to its competitors.
- Liquidity allows companies to get cash faster with higher efficiency. Therefore,
- companies should not choose working capital loans.

References:

- http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply_chain_management
- <http://www.supplylogistic.blogspot.com>
- <https://www.welspunindia.co.in>
- <https://www.scribd.com/document/47239323/welspun-scm>
- <https://welspunindia.com/>
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