SIGNIFICANCE OF WORKING CAPITAL

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IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE WORKING CAPITAL

Working capital is the life blood and nerve centre of a business. Just as circulation of blood is essential in the human body for maintain life, working capital to maintain the smooth running of a business. The main advantages of maintaining adequate amount of working capital are as follows:

Solvency of the business:

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

Good will:

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

- Regular supply of Raw material: Sufficient working capital ensures regular supply of raw materials and continuous production.
- Regular payment of salaries, wages & other day commitments:

A company which has ample working capital can make regular payment of salaries, wages and other day-to-day commitments which rates the morale of its employees., increase their efficiency, reduces wastage and cost and enhances production and profits.

Quick & regular return on Investment:

Every investor wants a quick and regular return on his investments. Sufficiency of working capital enables a concern to pay quick and regular dividends to investors as there may not much pressure to plough back profits. This gain confidence of its investors and creates a favorable market to raise additional funds.

Cash discount:

Adequate amount of working capital also enables a concern to avail cash discount on the purchases and hence it reduces costs.

Easy loans:

A concern having adequate amount of working capital, having solvency and good credit standing can arrange loans from banks and others on easy and favorable term.

Ability to face crisis:

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

Exploitation of favorable market conditions:

Only concern with adequate working capital can exploit favorable conditions such as purchasing its requirements in bulk when the prices are lower and by holding its inventories for higher prices.

EXCESS OR INADEQUATE WORKING CAPITAL

Disadvantage of redundant or excessive working capital

- When there is a redundant working capital, it may lead to unnecessary purchasing and accumulation of inventories causing more chances of theft, waste and losses.
- Excessive working capital means idle funds which earn no profits for the business and hence the business cannot earn a proper rate on its investments.
- * Excessive working capital implies excessive debtors and defective credit policies which may cause higher incidence of bad debts.

- When there is excessive working capital, relations with banks and other financial institution may not be maintained.
- Due to low rate of return on investments, the value of share may also fall.
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- The redundant working capital gives rise to speculative transactions.
- It may results into overall inefficiency in the organization.

Disadvantage or danger of inadequate working capital

- A concern which has inadequate working capital cannot pay its short term liabilities in time. Thus, it will lose its reputation and shall not be able to get good credit facilities.
- It cannot buy its requirements in bulk and cannot avail of discounts, etc.
- It become difficult for the firm to exploit favorable market conditions and undertake profitable projects due to lack of working capital.

- The firm cannot pay day-to-day expenses of its operations and it creates inefficiencies, increases costs and reduces the profits of the business.
- It becomes impossible to utilizes the fixed assets due to non-availabilities of liquid funds.
- The rate of return on investments also fall with the shortage of working capital.

THE NEED OR OBJECTS OF WORKING CAPITAL

- For the purchase of raw materials, components and spares.
- To pay wages and salaries.
- To incur day-to-day expenses and overhead costs such as fuel, power and office expenses, etc.
- To meet the selling costs as packing, advertising, etc.
- To provide credit facilities to the customers.
- To maintain their inventories of raw material, work-in-progress, stores and spares and finished socks.