

J & K ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (JKEDI)

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DETAILED TECHNO-ECONOMIC
CUM PRE-INVESTMENT PROJECT
REPORT

(SHER – E – KASHMIR EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE
PROGRAMME FOR THE YOUTH (SKEWPY)

ON

POULTRY (BROILER) REARING

INTRODUCTION



Poultry production in India has made rapid progress in the last three decades. The estimated 27 billion eggs produced in 1991 represented a 12-fold increase compared with 1961. Broiler production, which was only four million in 1971, increased to around 250 million in 1991 – almost a 60-fold increase in 20 years. The retail value of poultry and poultry products was about 35 billion rupees in 1991 compared with around 8 and 0.65 billion rupees in 1980 and 1961, respectively. The increase in poultry production also created employment for about 100 000 farm workers. Efforts are directed at achieving self-reliance and self-sufficiency in all spheres of poultry production by 2000 A.D. The annual output of eggs is likely to increase to 40 billion and broiler production to 400 million during this period. Not only will this increase the per capita availability of eggs and poultry meat and so help in the fight against malnutrition, it will also provide many additional job opportunities. To achieve these objectives more emphasis is being placed on applied research, the creation of infrastructure, and on facilities for producing adequate numbers of trained people. There is also greater effort aimed at stimulating transfer of technology and making more investment capital available from financial institutions. This in turn will contribute to improved rural production, greater diversification within the poultry sector, and the introduction of basic quality control at all stages of production and marketing. The scope for market intervention to help provide producers with reasonable prices is being assessed. The opening of Indian markets to non-resident Indians and others interested in poultry development and accelerating the pace of development by the creation of appropriate organizations such as the National Poultry Development Board and the National Bureau of Poultry Genetic Resources, are also envisaged.

Poultry Housing

1. Select well raised land for poultry sheds. Land with hard rock or murram is more suitable. Avoid water logging and flooding near the sheds. Provide separate sheds for growers and layers.
2. Ensure adequate facility for water, electricity, approach road, supply of chicks, feed, veterinary aid and nearness to market for sale of cull birds and eggs.
3. Obtain training/experience in layer farming before starting a farm. You should be prepared to stay on the farm and have constant supervision.

4. Provide adequate floor space per bird (see details in Annexure III). BIS specifications for construction of poultry sheds are available.
5. Construct sheds in such a way that the end walls face East-West direction and the side walls face North-South direction, so that rain water will not enter the sheds.
6. Provide strong roof and hard flooring. Raise plinth of the shed at least one foot above the outside ground level.
7. Provide 3 to 4 feet overhang of the roof to avoid entry of rainwater inside the shed.
8. Provide at least 50 feet distance between two sheds in the same sector and about 150 ft between growing and laying sector.
9. Provide adequate light and ventilation and comfortable housing conditions during all seasons (cool in summer and warm in winter).
10. Construct sheds in such a way that predators (cats/dogs/snakes) will not enter the shed. Avoid entry of rats by constructing rat proof civil structures.
11. Keep the shed clean and free from flies/mosquitoes etc.
12. After every batch of growers/culled birds is disposed off, the dirty litter material and manure should be removed, walls and floors should be cleaned, white washed with lime and disinfected with 0.5% malathion or DDT insecticide spray.
13. If deep litter system is followed, always use dry and clean litter material (sawdust, paddy husk, etc.). Spread 4" layer of litter on the floor, keep clean/disinfect brooding, feeding and watering equipment and then introduce chicks in the house.
14. The litter material should be always kept loose and dry. Stir the litter twice a week. Any wet litter/droppings etc. should be removed and replaced with fresh/clean dry litter.
15. If cage system is followed, ensure that droppings are spread with lime powder or 10% malathion spray twice a month to prevent menace of flies. The droppings under the cage can be removed after 6 months.

Poultry Equipment

16. Use scientifically designed cages and equipment for brooding, feeding and watering purposes. BIS specifications for equipment are available. A good design can be shown and manufactured locally, so that cost can be reduced.

Chicks

17. Purchase improved strain of one day old healthy egger type chicks from a reputed hatchery. Usually 2-5% extra chicks are supplied.
18. If cages are used for housing of birds ensure proper cage space i.e. half of the recommended floor space on deep litter.

19. Clean, wash and disinfect all equipments with 0.5% malathion spray after every batch of birds is disposed off.

Feeding

20. Use high quality balanced feeds. Starter feed

21. Store the feed in clean, dry, well ventilated room. A wet feed may bring fungus infection.

22. Use properly designed feeders and control the rats to avoid feed wastage.

23. Provide adequate feeding space per bird. More space is required as the bird grows in age

24. Keep proper records on feed consumption per bird for each batch. Too low feed consumption may be due to disease condition, low quality/unpalatability of feed, high temperature in poultry shed.

Watering of Birds

25. Always give fresh and clean drinking water. Water should be always available at birds.

26. Use properly designed watering equipment. Provide adequate watering space per bird

27. Always keep water-pots clean. Avoid birds entering inside pots.

28. Provide cool water during summer. Store the water in tanks that are not exposed to hot sun in summer.

Disease Prevention/Control

28. Clean sanitary conditions of poultry sheds and equipment, balanced feed, fresh clean water, healthy chicks are essential to prevent diseases.

29. Avoid entry of visitors to farm, especially inside the sheds. If visitors come, ask them to dip their feet in a disinfectant solution, wash and clean hands and to wear apron/boots provided by the farm.

30. Use proper vaccination schedule

31. Use high quality vaccines purchased from reputed manufacturers. Keep vaccines in cool, dry conditions away from sunlight.

32. Any left-over vaccine should be properly disposed off. Vaccines should not be used after their expiry date is over.

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33. Any dead bird should be immediately removed from the shed and sent to laboratory for post-mortem examination or buried/burnt suitably away from the poultry sheds.

34. The waste of farm should be suitably disposed off. Different workers should be employed in brooding and laying sheds.

35. Any bird showing advanced signs of a disease, should be removed from the shed and culled. It can be sent to laboratory for diagnosis.

36. Birds showing advanced signs of a disease should be shown to a qualified veterinarian and suitable medication/treatment be given as per his/drug manufacturers recommendations.

37. Poultry manure, if infected, can spread disease, from one batch to another. Keep the litter dry, remove it after flock is sold and dispose the manure properly and quickly.

38. Keep proper records on mortality and its causes and the treatment given to birds. Dates of vaccination for each flock should be properly recorded.

39. Rats are important carriers of poultry disease. Avoid rats. Use suitable rat poisons/rat traps.

40. Many poultry medicines can be given in drinking water. When medication is to be given, remove the waterers in poultry sheds on the previous evening. Next morning give medicine in measured quantity of water, so that entire medicine will be quickly consumed and there will be no wastage of medicines.

41. Mild infection of disease may not cause mortality but it will reduce growth. Keep sample record of body weight for growers, mortality rate and egg production. Study the possible causes, if weight is low or egg production is low and take steps to improve the management of the subsequent batches. A Constant vigil and analysis of records/results is necessary to keep up the efficiency in farming

Floor space, Feeding space and watering space data for Broiler Chicks

Age weeks	Floor space Sq.ft./Chick	Feeding space inches/chick	Watering space inches/chick
1	0.2	1.5	0.5
2	0.2	2.0	0.7
3	0.3	2.0	0.7
4	0.4	2.5	0.8
5	0.6	2.5	0.8
6	0.8	3.0	1.0
7	0.9	3.0	1.0

Body weight, feed consumption and feed conversion of broiler chicks

Age	Body weight & gain (kgs)	Feed consumption(kgs)	Feed conversion
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Weeks	Days	Average weight	Weekly gain	Weekly	Cummulative	Weekly	Cummulative
1	7	0.17	-	0.1	0.1	0.81	0.81
2	14	0.28	0.15	0.23	0.34	1.53	1.21
3	21	0.48	0.2	0.34	0.67	1.64	1.4
4	28	0.73	0.25	0.47	1.14	1.93	1.50
5	35	1.00	0.29	0.63	1.77	2.16	1.77
6	42	1.32	0.33	0.74	2.51	2.26	1.89
7	49	1.66	0.33	0.82	3.32	2.47	2.01

Composition of Broiler diets

Ingredients	Formulations			
	1	2	3	4
Maize	51	58.5	47.5	53.25
Wheat bran	10	2.5	7.75	--
Groundnut cake	25.2	25	29.4	29.4
Fish Meal	10.8	11	12.6	12.6
Dicalcium Phosphate	1	1	1	1
Lime Stone	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Premix*	1	1	1	1
	100	100	100	100
Crude protein %	22.1	22	24	24
ME. ICal/Kg.diet	2,800	3,000	2,800	3,000

* Premix added per 100 kg feed.

Vitamin (gm)	Vitabland (A1B2D3)	25
	Folic acid	0.1
	Vit.E	4
	Niacin	10
	Pyridoxine	1
	Choline Chloride	30
Mineral (gm)	Ferrous sulphate	20

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		Zinc Sulphate	25
		Copper sulphate	25
		Manganese Sulphate	25
		Potassium iodate	0.1
Amino acid (gm)		L-lysine hydrochloride	220
		DL – Methionine	160

Vaccination Schedule for Broilers

Name of disease	Name of Vaccination	Days/weeks of vaccination	Route of inoculation	Remarks
Marek's disease	Herpes virus turkey vaccination	1 day old	Sub cutaneous	Life long immunity
Ranikhet disease	RD vaccine (Lasota 'F' strain)	4-7 days old	Intra-nasal Intra-ocular	Immunity is up to 10 weeks old
Fowl pox	Chick embryo adopted fowl	6-8 weeks of age	Wing web method	If the disease is prevalent in the area. Once vaccinated gives life long immunity.

During chick rearing the disease most likely to occur is coccidiosis. Its organisms thrive on wet litter and so keep the litter dry. The feed mixed with coccidiosis should be used. In case of an outbreak, the Coccidiocidal drug in drinking water should be used at recommended level.

Scope for broiler farming and its national importance (INDUSTRY PROSPECTS)

India has made considerable progress in broiler production in the last two decades. High quality chicks, equipments, vaccines and medicines are available. Technically and professionally competent guidance is available to the farmers. The management practices have improved and disease and mortality incidences are much reduced. Many institutions are providing training to entrepreneurs. The broiler population has increased from 4 million in 1971 to 700 million in 1998. An average annual growth rate of 20% was estimated during the eighth five year plan (1992-1997). Increasing assistance from the Central/ State governments and poultry corporations is being given to create infrastructure facilities so that new entrepreneurs take up this business. Broiler farming has been given considerable importance in the national policy and has a good scope for further development in the years to come.

MARKET AND DEMAND

LOCAL MARKET

The State of Jammu & Kashmir has been a state of rich heritage and cultural values where the taste of the people is positive about the consumption of Chick Meat. The State has a population of Approximately 1.20 Crore Population which makes a great scope for broiler meat. In addition there is a lot of requirement in Hotels and restaurants. There is a demand of Rs. 300 Crores Poultry Products in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Only 25% of the demand is met by the local market and 75% of the products are imported from the neighboring states.

ASSUMPTIONS

- THERE WILL BE SEVEN BATCHES OF REARING FOR THE UNIT DURING THE YEAR
- A MINIMUM GAP OF 20 DAYS FOR CLEANING AND DISINFECTION WILL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN THE TWO BATCHES
- FEED CONVERSION RATIO HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR COBB 400 BREED OF CHICKS WHICH TAKES 28-30 DAYS FOR 1.5 KG PRODUCTION PER CHICK
- THE RATES OF THE ITEMS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED ON AN AVERAGE TREND IN THE MARKET

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PROJECT COST SUMMARY			
S.NO	PARTICULARS		AMOUNT(LACS)
1	LAND 2 KANALS		-----
2	Civil Works		6.60
3	Plant & Machinery		0.30
4	Miscellaneous Fixed Assets		0.50
5	Preliminary & Preoperative expenses		0.50
6	Working Capital Requirement		2.10
	TOTAL PROJECT COST		10.00
MEANS OF FINANCE			
1	Seed Capital (Maximum for this Category)		3.00
2	Promoters Contribution		0.50
3	Loan from Bank (65.00%)		6.50
DETAILS OF LOANS			
A	Long Term Investment		7.90
1	Promoters Contribution/Seed Money		2.76
2	Term Loan From Bank		5.14
B	Working Capital Requirement		2.10
1	Promoters Contribution/Seed Money		0.74
2	Working Capital Finance From Bank		1.36

POLLUTION CONTROL NORMS

M/S POULTRY will be following the prescribed guidelines in terms of pollution control and environmental protection with highest level of standards i.e. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

The FARM will use separate bins for wet and dry garbage. There are adequate arrangements for garbage disposal and disposal of waste water from the Farm. It is complying with the regulations as prescribed by Municipal Committee. Garbage bags are neatly packed not giving foul smells when stacked outside for being picked up by Municipal Trucks and separate bins are used for wet and dry garbage.

SMELLS AND FUMES

Adequate measures had been taken that no smells and fumes are harmful to the amenity of neighboring land users.

NOISE DISTURBANCE

Careful consideration has been to noise during the late evenings when local residents have a legitimate expectations to peace and quiet and when noise may be more noticeable because of low back ground level. The following measures have been taken i.e. Sound proofing of the premises,

DRAINAGE

The liquid waste from FARM, Wash Bins is collected from sanitary pipes to the underground drainage system and thrown in the municipal drain.

REFUSE AND LITTER

Businesses are required by law to control their waste. It is therefore found necessary to ensure that the POULTRY FARM have adequate provision for storage and disposal with a legally authorised waste carrier. A pleasant and attractive environment has been maintained by reducing the amount of packaging so that there is less litter to drop in the first place, regularly pick up litter around the premises and where appropriate provide litter bins.

- All solid and liquid wastes are stored and transferred in watertight, covered containers.
- Keep litter from accumulating around loading docks by providing trash receptacles and encouraging employees to use them.
- Bag and seal food waste before putting it in the dumpster. Do not place uncontained liquids, leaking containers or garbage bags into a dumpster.
- Keep dumpster lids closed to keep out rainwater and to prevent trash from spilling out.
- Don't hose out dumpsters. Apply absorbent over any fluids spilled in dumpster.
- Have spill cleanup materials handy near the dumpster and loading dock areas.
- Post employee reminder signs such as "Keep lid closed" near tallow bins and dumpsters.
- Consider enclosing the dumpster in a roofed and bermed area to prevent exposure to rainwater and drainage to the sanitary sewer.
- Keep dumpsters or their enclosures locked to prevent illegal dumping.
- The management ensures that there is zero discharge from the POULTRY FARM to the water body.
- Municipal Solid waste is segregated as bio degradable waste and is sent for production of compost and non bio degradable waste of non re cyclable solid waste is disposed off in the facility provided by the Municipal bodies of the state.

Equipment and Outdoor Cleaning

- Clean floor mats, filters and garbage cans in a mop sink. Do not wash them in a parking lot, alley, sidewalk or street. Oil and water separators used for floor drains or outside areas connected to the sanitary sewer.
- Pour wash water into a janitorial or mop sink. Don't pour it out onto a parking lot, alley, sidewalk or street.
- Separate wastes. Keep recyclable wastes in separate containers according to they type of material.
- Food waste (nongreasy, non-animal food waste can be composted).
- Dispose of toxic waste properly. Toxic waste includes used cleaners and rags (soaked with solvents or floor cleaners).

Grease handling and Disposal

- Install screens and solid traps in sink and floor drains to catch larger solids. Clean these screens and traps frequently.
- Don't try to "dissolve" grease by adding hot water or emulsifying chemicals. It will only move the grease further down the building's sewer line and make it harder to remove later.
- Recycle grease and oil. Don't pour it into sinks or floor drains or onto a parking lot or street.
- Use tallow bins or sealed containers with tamper-proof lids. Keep the exterior of the container clean. Check for leaks. Ask the recycler for a leak-free tallow bin and replace any leaky grease containers. If grease is stored outside, keep it under a roof.
- Do not contaminate the recyclable oils and grease in the tallow bin with the waste grease from the grease trap or grease interceptor.
- Inspect and clean all waste grease removal devices (grease trap or grease interceptor) often enough to keep them functioning properly and efficiently.

Apart from the other recommendations, the promoter has agreed in principle that he will strictly adhere pollution norms as and when shall be implemented and shall use all possible devices to prevent pollution measures.

1. The machines provided in the project report shall be housed in acoustic proof room and shall be provided with anti –vibration mounting/pads in order to reduce the pitch of the noise within the prescribed norms, therefore, the promoter is advised to purchase machinery from the approved manufacture having BIS certifications both for quality as well as safety measures, while as the captive power i.e. D’G set as and when installed shall be provided with canopies and other certified equipment’s, which would reduce the emission level within the prescribed norms.

2 Adequate provisions of toilets, septic and soakage pit has been made to take care of human wastage and the waste water before discharging in the main drainage system, hence, there is no effluents discharged in the form of solid, liquid and gaseous and the POULTRY FARM thus is considered free from the pollution aspects.

PROJECT PLANNING AND CONTROL-CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

Project planning and control are important aspect that affects the effective and efficient completion of the project. The promoter has an impact on the Planning schedule of the proposed project. Planning implies developing the overall layout of the project with estimates of the time and resources required and the detailed scheduling of the timing and sequence of various jobs to be performed. The control on the other hand, takes place during the work on the project. In the present project critical path method (CPM) is used for both planning and control of the project. The total project activities can be broadly divided into two groups. In the first group, there will be activities, involving interactions with various government departments, such as: registration of the firm, sanction of power connection, no objection certificate from pollution board and environment, sanction of short and long term loan from financial institutions.

In the second group the various activities will be obtaining necessary know how from the consultants or collaboration in the form of drawings and specifications, preparation of tender documents, selection of vendors for procurement of machinery and materials, construction of the proposed civil structures and Installation of requisite plant and machinery and their peripheral besides misc.fixed assets, start up and training a personnel etc. The total work involved in the construction of the proposed civil structures and commissions of the project will be rationally divided into logical components and further into a moderate number of contracts. Plant layout drawings, design of various parts of the proposed building and design or specifications of various items of the equipment and machinery will be prepared by Competent/reputed consultants for the project.

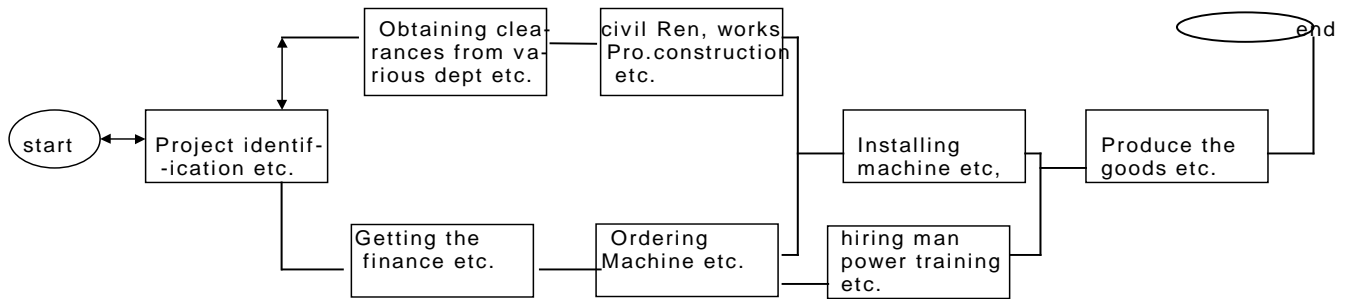
LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND PRECEDENCE

<u>S.no</u>	<u>Activity</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Immediate predecessor (s)</u>
1.	A	Project identification, evaluation, marketing research analysis, selection, and preparation of project report, firm registration, provisional registration, site identification.	2 months	—
2.	B	Obtaining clearance from various departments, machinery details and other technical information about the proposed project.	2 months	A
3.	C	Getting the finance sanctioned from various financial institutes	3 month	A
4.	D	Site development and construction of civil works. (can be started with promoters equity)	4 month	B

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5.	E	Ordering and obtaining the machine and other misc.fixed assets	1 months	C
6.	F	Installing the machine	2 month	DE
7.	G	Hiring the manpower & training the same	2 month	E
8.	H	Commencement of commercial production(Trail)	1 months	FG



Precedence relationship of various activities.

<u>PATHS</u>	<u>ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>LENGTH (Months)</u>
1-2-3-5-7-8	A B D F H	11-12
1-2-4-6-7-8	A C E G H	9-10
1-2-4-6-5-7-8	A C E F H	9-10

Critical path is 1-2-3-5-7-8 i.e. ABDFH. Activities on this path are critical activities and the delay in one of these activities will cause a delay in the whole project. The critical path is the bottle neck path in the project network.

The critical activities do not permit any flexibility in scheduling. Therefore, it will take 11-12 months for the completion of the whole project as per the specified assumptions of different activities.

Manpower

The category wise break-up manpower including salary as shown at Annexure. A Manager who would be assisted by his selected staff member to look after accounts as well as procurement of raw material and sale of the product would look after the operations of the factory. Regarding technical staff, the production function would be looked after by a production foreman/supervisor who would be assisted by machine and other skilled operators to look after various jobs. The unit would provide employment opportunities to 3 numbers of persons including those required under administrative categories on permanent basis. The break up of requirement, monthly salary, annual salary as well as total cost on manpower. Necessary provision of perks and annual increase in salaries made in the estimates. It may be mentioned that except for the technical staff all the manpower will be recruited from local sources, if need arises, the same could be recruited from the neighboring districts.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

M/S **SHAH POULTRY** is in process of setting up a small-scale unit for POULTRY (BROILER) REARING. The unit is proposed to be located on a land measuring 40 MARALS (40 X 272 SQ. FT) where all the basic infrastructural facilities viz.: water distribution network with overhead tank, main and internal link roads, power distribution network with all electrical peripherals etc has already been provided by J&K Govt.. The proposed project as such would not face any difficulty for its smooth operation, The requirement of land for the envisaged program could be worked out on the basis of covered area besides marginal area for future expansions and internal infrastructural facilities to ensure the proposed venture to operate prompt and smoothly, therefore the land is sufficient for carrying out the proposed line of activity.

It has been assumed in the project report that the unit will operate at 100% of the installed capacity during the first operating year The promoter is fully aware with the Industrial Culture.

DETAILS AND ESTIMATED COST OF CIVIL WORLKS

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>			<u>Covered</u> <u>Area</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Amount</u>
			<u>L</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>H</u>			

<u>A</u>	<u>PROPOSED BUILDING STRUCTURE</u>							
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<u>1</u>	BUILDING STORE ROOM AND WATCH AND WARD	1	66.67	30	7.5	2000	300.00	6.00
<u>2</u>	TOILET/BATHROOM SECTION INCLUDING SEPTIC TANK AND SOAKAGE PIT	1	15	15		225	200.00	0.45
<u>3</u>		1	6	6		36	417.00	0.15

<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>						<u>2261</u>	<u>6.60</u>	
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DETAILS AND ESTIMATED COST ON PLANT AND MACHINERY

While arriving at the requirement of various types of equipment and machinery required for the plant, due consideration has been given to the following points.

- Minimum wastage.
- High productivity.
- Maximum flexibility in operation.
- Adequate stand by provision where ever necessary.

The production plant and equipment proposed have been selected for the envisaged production capacity and incorporates features that permit smooth operation of the plant. After making a preliminary study of the source of supply of such equipment it has been identified that all the equipments will be available indigenously and no imports will be necessary.

The concern is expected to purchase the requisite machinery from reputed authorized dealer, who would also assist in the installation of plant and machinery. For estimating the cost on plant and machinery the quotations provided to us by the promoter has been taken into account.

The details of plant & machinery is as follows: –

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	
	<u>Machinery</u>	
1	a) Chick Waters	
2	b) Grower Waters	
3	Bird Feeders	
	a) Chick Feeders	
	b) Grower Feeders	
4	Hard Coke Iron Bukharis	
5	Saw Dust Iron Bukharis	
6	Electric Lamps/Heaters	
7	Shoe/Masks/Aprans/Long Shoes	
8	Gas Exhaust Chimneys	
9	Mesh Wire for windows	
10	Other Equipments	
	<u>Grand Total</u>	LUMP SUM RS. 0.30 LACS

MISC. FIXED ASSETS

The details of Misc. fixed assets generally comprising furniture / fixtures, power distribution network, water distribution network and other related items.

<i>S.no</i>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Rate/ unit</u> <u>(Rs)</u>	<i>Amount</i> <i>(Rs. lacs)</i>
A.	<u>Office Furniture & Fixture</u>			
01.	Officer table with chairs including reception tables	1-sets	10,000	0.10
B.	<u>Fire fighting equipment's/Extinguishers</u> <u>(ISI-Marked)</u>			
01.	Fire extinguishers D.C.P 10 kg capacity	2	4,000	0.08
D:	<u>Electric Power Distribution Network</u>			
a)	P.V.C cables, pipes, lighting fixtures panel board, switches, starters, O.B circuits, exhaust fans, isolators, cut-out, AVRS and other distribution fixtures			0.06
b)	Transformer 5 KVA			0.10
5	<u>Water Distribution Net Work</u>			
a)	C.I./G.I fittings, brass fittings, distribution points, Syntax tank water storage tank , bathroom fixture, water pump, & other plumbing fixtures etc			0.16
	Grand total			0.50

PRELIMINARY AND PREOPERATIVE EXPENSES

The details of preliminary and pre-operative expenses generally are expenses on travelling, postage, interest and bank charges during construction period, security deposits, land, premium, project report preparation and other un-fore seen expenses, the details on account of preliminary & pre-operative expenses follows as:

DETAILS OF PRELIMINARY & PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENSES		
S.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT(LACS)
1	Traveling & Conveyance	0.02
2	Printing & Stationary	0.01
3	Professional Charges	0.04
4	Misc. Expenses	0.03
5	Interest during Moratorium period	0.40
		0.50

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INSTALLED CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

Keeping in view the climatic conditions and other factors prevailing in the valley into consideration, the operational hours shall be assumed as:-

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) No. of working days per annum | 365 |
| b) No. of shifts per day | Round the clock |
| c) No. of hours per day | 24 hours |

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Installed Capacity Per Annum</u>
1	Poultry Birds (Broilers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2000 BIRDS PER BATCH• BATCH FOR MINIMUM OF 30 DAYS• TOTAL NO. OF BATCHES PER YEAR = 7• TOTAL PRODUCTION PER YEAR = 14000• AVERAGE WEIGHT PER BIRD = 1.50 KG• TOTAL PRODUCTION = 21000 KGS• MORTALITY/MORADITY = 5%• TOTAL MEAT PRODUCTION PER YEAR = 19950 KGS• RATE PER KG = RS. 87.00• TOTAL SALES VALUE PER YEAR = 17.36 LACS

RAW MATERIAL

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>AVERAGE Rate</u>	<u>Amount in Rs. lacs</u>
1	Chick (Day Old)	14000	Rs. 25/chick	3.50
2	Feed @ 2.40 KG FOR EACH CHICK	33600 kg	22.00	7.39
4	Medicine	Rs. 4 / Bird		0.56
5	Saw Dust			0.10
7	Paper			0.01
	TOTAL PURCHASES			11.56

Feed conversion Ratio 2.40 KG FEED : 1.50 KG MEAT

REQUIREMENT OF SALARY AND WAGES PER ANNUM

The requirements of personnel has been worked out by taking into consideration the anticipated work load, degree of skill required and the productivity of the workers on similar jobs.

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Salary PM Rs</u>	<u>Salary PA lacs</u>
1.	SUPERVISOR (SELF)	1	5000	0.60
2	Skilled workers	2	2500	0.60
	Total	3		1.20

ESTIMATED COST OF UTILITIES PER ANNUM

The main utilities for running the unit successfully are water and electricity.

A) Power

1. Total connected load = 5 hp or 3.73 KW
2. Total power load after taking load factor (0.89) = 3.32 KW
3. Power consumption per annum = 7968 Kwhr
4. From PDD (80%) @ 2.50 Kw/hr = Rs 15936 /
5. From own generator @ Rs. 6.00 = Rs 9561 /
6. **Saw Dust/Coal for Bhukhari** = Rs. 20000/

Total = Rs 45497/

B) Water

The departmental supply shall mostly be utilized for drinking and sanitation purposes, which is available at cheaper rates from P.H.E Department. However under certain unfavorable conditions Rs 1,000 / annum has been kept on account of water

Total cost on Utilities (A + B) Rs 46497/ Say Rs 0.47 Lacs

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REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE PER ANNUM.

On the basis of norms available from similar plants in actual operation provision has been made for annual cost of maintenance and repairs for the proposed items of fixed out lay. It has been taken as 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 5%, 6%, 6% and 6% for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th year to keep the fixed assets in working conditions.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE PER ANNUM.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>P&M</u>	<u>MFA</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>R & M</u>
1st	2%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.15
2nd	3%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.22
3rd	4%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.30
4th	5%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.37
5th	5%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.37
6th	6%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.44
7th	6%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.44
8th	6%	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40	0.44

DETAILS OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES PER ANNUM

It is taken as 1% of net sales in every year which includes printing, traveling, telegraph, petty expenses, audit fee, telephone bills, legal fee, bank charges and other sundry expenses both for the basic program shall be worked out as:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Capacity Utilization</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>%</u>	
1 st	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
2 nd	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
3 rd	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
4 th	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
5 th	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
6 th	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
7 th	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09
8 th	100.00	17.36	0.5	0.09

DETAILS OF SELLING EXPENSES PER ANNUM

It is taken as 1.00 % of net sales in every year, which includes sales promotion expenses, advertising expenses, commission to intermediaries, carriage outwards, discount, brokerage etc.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cap. Utiliz</u>	<u>Sales</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Selling expenses/annum</u>
1 st	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
2 nd	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
3 rd	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
4 th	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
5 th	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
6 th	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
7 th	100.00	17.36	1	0.17
8 th	100.00	17.36	1	0.17

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DETAILS OF WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

YEAR	CAPACITY	SAL/WAG	PURCHASE	UTILITIES	SALES	Repair	Admn.	Selling	WIP	F.Goods
	UTILISATION		(Lacs)		(lacs)	Maint.	Expen.	Expen.		
1ST	100.00	1.20	11.56	0.47	17.36	0.15	0.09	0.17	13.23	13.49
2ND	100.00	1.20	11.56	0.47	17.36	0.22	0.09	0.17	13.23	13.49
3RD	100.00	1.20	11.56	0.47	17.36	0.30	0.09	0.17	13.23	13.49

<u>S.no</u>	<u>Particulars</u>		<u>Margin</u>	<u>1st</u>		<u>2nd</u>		<u>3rd</u>	
			<u>%</u>	<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>		<u>100.00</u>	
		<u>Days</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Margin</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Margin</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Margin</u>
1	Stock of Raw Material	0	0%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Stock of work in progress	30	0%	1.32	0.00	1.32	0.00	1.32	0.00
3	Stock of finished goods	2	0%	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00
4	Sundry debtors	11	0%	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.64	0.00
5	Working expenses	30	100%	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
6	Sundry Creditors	0	0%	0.00		0.00		0.00	
7	Working capital requirement			2.10		2.10		2.10	
8	Margin money				0.74		0.74		0.74
9	Working capital limit			1.36		1.36		1.36	

FUNDING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The total capital investment cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 10.00 Lakhs, which shall be financed for term loan as per the projections made in the report subject to furnishing of latest cost comparative quotations from the authorized dealers besides contribution from the promoters during the implementation of the project, the specific details interalia as:

S.no	Particulars	Amt.(Lacs)
1	Seed Capital	3.00
2	Promoters Contribution	0.50
2	Long term borrowings	5.14

A: Equity

The share capital of the unit has been fixed at Rs. 3.50 Lakhs. The unit has to raise share capital within this limit. The promoter shall arrange equity from the ancestral resources and from the established business of the family for the purpose of availing long term borrowings. An amount of Rs. 3.00 Lacs will be provided by the Govt. as seed capital for starting the Venture.

B: Term loan

Term loan requirement to the extent of Rs. 5.14 Lakhs for the purpose of construction of civil structures and purchases of plant & machinery and misc. fixed assets shall be made available from the financial institutions or commercial banks well operating in the valley on the basis that the unit being proven technically feasible and financially viable. As the policies are liberal for such type of ventures to avail packages/incentives to encourage the entrepreneurs to promote industrial culture in the backward area of the country. The state Govt. is equally eager to give all possible support to the development of industry in the area, where the unit is being established.

INTEREST CALCULATION

It is proposed to raise the sum of Rs 5.14 lacs as long term loans from financial institutions to meet the capital cost of the project. For the purpose of calculating the interest on long-term loans an interest rate of 9.00 % per annum is taken into consideration in the project report.

A: Interest on long term loan

<u>S.no</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amt.(Lacs)</u>
		5.14
01.	Long term borrowings	
02.	Rate of interest	9.00%
03	Moratorium	12 Months
04.	Installment	0.86 Lacs
05.	Repayment schedule	6 years

YEAR	INT T/Loan	T.Loan	Decrease	Yr.Term	Rem. Term
		Payment	Term Loan	Loan Paym.	Loan
1	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14
2	0.46	0.86	0.86	0.86	4.28
3	0.39	0.86	1.71	0.86	3.43
4	0.31	0.86	2.57	0.86	2.57
5	0.23	0.86	3.43	0.86	1.71
6	0.15	0.86	4.28	0.86	0.86
7	0.08	0.86	5.14	0.86	0.00

B: INTEREST ON WORKING CAPITAL LIMIT

To meet the working capital requirements of the project, the promoters will have to make arrangements for cash credit facilities with the jk bank.

RATE OF INTEREST	9.00%
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YEAR	INT W/C	Increase w/ Cap	Increase Curr. Asse	Current Assets	Working Capital
1	0.12	1.36	2.10	2.10	1.36
2	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36
3	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36
4	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36
5	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36
6	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36
7	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36
8	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.36

COMPUTATION OF DEPRECIATION CALCULATION

For the purpose of claiming extra depreciation and amortization, the preoperative expenses and contingencies will be capitalized with the cost of fixed assets. The distribution of pre-operative expenses and contingencies has been done approximately in proportion to the cost of all the fixed assets (except land and site development). In the estimation of cost of sales and in books of accounts of the firm the normally adopted practice is to depreciate the various assets by straight-line method.

For income tax purposes, the depreciation of depreciable assets (all fixed assets except land and site development) is carried out by written down value method.

COMPUTATION OF DEPRICIATION

S.no	Particulars	Building	P&M	MFA	Total
1	Cost Price	6.60	0.30	0.50	7.40
2	Preliminary & Preoperative exp.	0.45	0.02	0.03	0.50
	Total	7.05	0.32	0.53	7.90

Depreciation under WDV method

		BUILDING		
Rate of depreciation		6.25%		
		Cost	Dep	WDV
1st	Year	7.05	0.44	6.61
2nd	Year	6.61	0.41	6.19
3rd	Year	6.19	0.39	5.81
4th	Year	5.81	0.36	5.44
5th	Year	5.44	0.34	5.10
6th	Year	5.10	0.32	4.78
7th	Year	4.78	0.30	4.48
8th	Year	4.48	0.28	4.20

Depreciation under WDV method

		Plant & Machinery		
Rate of depreciation		10%		
		Cost	Dep	WDV
1st	Year	0.32	0.03	0.29
2nd	year	0.29	0.03	0.26
3rd	Year	0.26	0.03	0.23
4th	Year	0.23	0.02	0.21
5th	Year	0.21	0.02	0.19

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6th	Year	0.19	0.02	0.17
7th	Year	0.17	0.02	0.15
8th	Year	0.15	0.02	0.14

Depreciation under WDV method

Misc. Fixed Assets

	Rate of depreciation		15%	
		Cost	Dep	WDV
1st	Year	0.53	0.08	0.45
2nd	Year	0.45	0.07	0.39
3rd	Year	0.39	0.06	0.33
4th	Year	0.33	0.05	0.28
5th	Year	0.28	0.04	0.24
6th	Year	0.24	0.04	0.20
7th	Year	0.20	0.03	0.17
8th	Year	0.17	0.03	0.15

Depreciation under WDV method

		<u>Building</u>	<u>P&M</u>	<u>M F A</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Rate of depreciation	6.25%	10%	15%	
1st	Year	0.44	0.03	0.08	0.55
2nd	Year	0.41	0.03	0.07	0.51
3rd	Year	0.39	0.03	0.06	0.47
4th	Year	0.36	0.02	0.05	0.44
5th	Year	0.34	0.02	0.04	0.40
6th	Year	0.32	0.02	0.04	0.37
7th	Year	0.30	0.02	0.03	0.35
8th	Year	0.28	0.02	0.03	0.32

Depreciation under SL Method

	Rate of depreciation	5.00%	10%	10%	Total
	Amount of depreciation	0.35	0.03	0.05	0.44

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Projected Profitability Statement

The annual cost of sales and profitability during the first eight years of operation of the plant is estimated in the following table.

S.no	Particulars	Operating Years							
		1 st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1	Year of operation								
2	Capacity Utilization (%)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Sales realization	17.36	17.36	17.36	17.36	17.36	17.36	17.36	17.36
A:	<u>Cost of production</u>								
1	Raw Material	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.56
2	Salary & wages	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
3	Utilities	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
4	Repairs & Maintenance	0.15	0.22	0.30	0.37	0.37	0.44	0.44	0.44
5	Administrative expenses	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
6	Selling expenses	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
7	Total	13.64	13.71	13.79	13.86	13.86	13.93	13.93	13.93
8	Gross profit	3.72	3.65	3.57	3.50	3.50	3.43	3.43	3.43
B:	<u>Financial expenses</u>								
1	Interest on term loan	0.46	0.46	0.39	0.31	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.00
2	Interest on WCL	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
3	Depreciation (SLM)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
4	Total	1.02	1.02	0.95	0.87	0.79	0.71	0.64	0.56
5	Profit before tax	2.70	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.71	2.71	2.79	2.87
6	Taxation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.28	0.57
7	Profit after tax	2.70	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.71	2.44	2.51	2.29
8	Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
9	Profit carried to B/S	2.70	2.62	2.63	2.13	1.71	1.44	0.51	0.29
10	Cumulative profit	2.70	5.32	7.95	10.08	11.79	13.23	13.74	14.03
11	Add back depreciation	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
12	Total cash surplus	3.14	5.76	8.39	10.52	12.23	13.67	14.18	14.47
C:	<u>Less payment</u>								
1	Term Loan	0.00	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.00
2	Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
3	Total payments	0.00	0.86	0.86	1.36	1.86	1.86	2.86	2.00
4	Net Cash accruals	3.14	4.90	7.53	9.16	10.37	11.81	11.32	12.47

PAY BACK PERIOD

Pay back period is the length of time in which, the unit recovers its initial investment. It may also be defined as the number of months or years required for the unit to generate commutative gross operating surplus equal to the fixed capital investment in the project. The payback period of the unit is estimated in the following table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>CFAT</u>	<u>Cumulative Cash inflow</u>	
1st	3.14		3.14
2nd	3.06		6.20
3rd	3.07		9.27
4th	3.07		12.33
5th	3.15		15.48
6th	2.88		18.36
7th	2.95		21.31
8th	2.73		24.04
<u>3 year</u>	<u>±</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Months</u>

DETAILED DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE:

The debt service coverage ratio shows the ability of the unit to repay interest and principal amount of composite loans.

<u>S.no</u>	<u>Particulars</u>		<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>	<u>5th</u>	<u>6th</u>	<u>7th</u>
<u>A</u>	<u>Source of funds</u>								
1	Profit after tax		2.70	2.62	2.63	2.63	2.71	2.44	2.51
2	Depreciation		0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
3	Interest on term loan		0.46	0.46	0.39	0.31	0.23	0.15	0.08
	Total A		3.60	3.53	3.45	3.38	3.38	3.03	3.02
<u>B</u>	<u>Disposition of funds</u>								
4	Repayment of term loan		0.00	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
	Total B (3+4)		0.46	1.32	1.24	1.17	1.09	1.01	0.93
C	Debt service coverage ratio		7.78	2.67	2.78	2.90	3.10	3.00	3.24
<u>D</u>	<u>Average DSCR</u>		<u>3.64</u>						

BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS AT 100% UTILIZATION in year 3

The break even point analysis of the plant is developed from the assumed plant efficiency, fixed cost of sales, variable cost of sales and sales revenue.

<u>BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS</u>		100.00	PERCENT
<u>S.no</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Amount.(Lacs)</u>	
A	Sales realization	17.36	
B	<u>Variable cost</u>		
1	Raw material	11.56	
2	Utilities	0.47	
3	Selling expenses	0.17	
4	Interest on WCL	0.12	
	Total	12.33	
C	Contribution (A-B)	5.03	
D	<u>Semi-variable/ fixed costs</u>	-	
1	Salary & wages	1.20	
2	Repairs & maintenance	0.30	
3	Administrative expenses	0.09	
4	Interest on term loan	0.39	
5	Depreciation	0.44	
	Total	2.41	
	<u>B. E. P.</u>	<u>%</u>	47.79

J & K ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (JKEDI)www.jkedi.org**PROJECTED CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

The following table gives the cash flow analysis of 8 years of operation of the plant. A cash flow statement is basically an analysis of sources of availability of funds, extent of the utilization and availability of surplus funds or their deficit at the end of each year of operation.

S.no	Particulars	Const period	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
A	Source of funds									
1	Profit before interest, tax but after depn.		3.28	3.21	3.14	3.06	3.06	2.99	2.99	2.99
2	Depreciation		0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
3	Increase in Share Capital	3.50								
4	Increase in Term loan	5.14								
5	Increase in WCL		1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (A)	8.64	5.08	3.65	3.57	3.50	3.50	3.43	3.43	3.43
B	Application of funds									
1	Capital expenditure	7.90								
2	Prelim / Pre-operative expenses									
3	Increase in current assets		2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Decrease in term loan		0.00	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.00
5	Interest on term loan		0.46	0.46	0.39	0.31	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.00
5a	Interest on WCL		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
6	Taxation		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.28	0.57
7	Withdrawal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
	Total (B)	7.90	2.68	1.44	1.36	1.79	2.21	2.40	3.33	2.70
C	Opening Balance		0.74	3.14	5.34	7.55	9.26	10.55	11.57	11.67
D	Net Surplus	0.74	2.40	2.21	2.21	1.71	1.29	1.02	0.09	0.73
E	Closing Balance	0.74	3.14	5.34	7.55	9.26	10.55	11.57	11.67	12.40

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PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet of a unit is a very important feature of the working of the unit. In a healthy unit, there is always a growth in total assets and liabilities every year. In a projected balance sheet on the liabilities side the reserves and surplus and on the assets side the cash and bank balances should show healthy growth.

S.no	Particulars	Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
A:	<u>Liabilities</u>									
1	Promoters Contribution		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
2	Seed Capital		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3	Reserves & Surplus		2.70	5.32	7.95	10.08	11.79	13.23	13.74	14.03
4	Term Loan		5.14	4.28	3.43	2.57	1.71	0.86	0.00	0.00
5	WCL		1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
	Total		12.70	14.47	16.24	17.51	18.36	18.95	18.60	18.89
B:	<u>Assets</u>									
1	Gross Block		7.90	7.46	7.02	6.59	6.15	5.71	5.27	4.84
2	Depreciation		0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
3	Net Block		7.46	7.02	6.59	6.15	5.71	5.27	4.84	4.40
4	Current Assets		2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
5	Cash and bank balance		3.14	5.34	7.55	9.26	10.55	11.57	11.67	12.40
	Total		12.70	14.47	16.24	17.51	18.36	18.95	18.60	18.89