Draft Detailed Project Report

Fabrication Cluster, Sirsa

Submitted to,

Department of Industries and Commerce
Government of Haryana
(for assistance under Mini Cluster Scheme)

Report No. 2017-Delhi-0236

September 2017

Submitted by,
Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association, Sirsa

Prepared by,
Ernst & Young LLP
Under the project: MSME Ecosystem Transformation in Haryana

EY
Building a better working world

26 December 2017

Director

Department of Industries & Commerce,

Government of Haryana

1st Floor, 30 Bays Building,

Sector 17, Chandigarh

Dear Sir/Madam,

As part of our engagement for providing consulting services for 'MSME Ecosystem Transformation in the State of Haryana', we hereby submit the Draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) for setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) at fabrication cluster, Sirsa for your kind perusal. The deliverable has been prepared in accordance with our engagement agreement with Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Haryana dated 12 May 2017, and our procedures were limited to those described in that agreement.

This Detailed Project Report is based on studies of and discussions with:

- Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Haryana
- MSME-DI, Karnal
- DIC, Sirsa
- Members of the SPV
- Fabrication units located in and around Sirsa
- Representatives of GAMA, Sirsa
- Industry experts
- Secondary research

Our work has been limited in scope and time and we stress that more detailed procedures may reveal other issues not captured here. The procedures summarized in our Draft Detailed Project Report do not constitute an audit, a review or other form of assurance in accordance with any generally accepted auditing, review or other assurance standards, and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance. This draft Detailed Project Report is intended solely for the information and use of the Office of Director Industries-Haryana and is not intended to be used by anyone other than specified party.

We appreciate the cooperation and assistance provided to us during the preparation of this report. If you have any questions, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Amar Shankar, Partner – Advisory Services

Disclaimer

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Acknowledgement

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Department of Industries & Commerce - Haryana and its officials for their involvement and valuable inputs during the preparation of this DPR. We are thankful to **Mr. Sudhir Rajpal, IAS, Principal Secretary, Industries & Commerce and Mr. Ashok Sangwan, IAS, Director Industries & Commerce, Government of Haryana** for sharing their insights about the 'Enterprises Promotion Policy 2015' and their vision about the Mini Cluster Scheme. Special thanks to **Mr R.C Dahra, Consultant (Clusters), Department of Industries and Commerce** for his proactive support and guidance to the team during the entire process.

We would like to convey our sincere thanks to members of Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association Sirsa for their support during the on-site visits and interactions with fabrication units in Sirsa as well as facilitation in conducting stakeholder consultations. Further, we would also like to thank officials of **Infomind Welfare and Educational Society** for providing support and information related to fabrication units in Sirsa.

Also, we must extend our sincere thanks to fabrication entrepreneurs and other key stakeholders who gave us their valuable time and insights with respect to various dimensions of the industry and its support requirements. Without their help, capturing of the industry insights would not have been possible.

Abbreviations

AoA	Article of Association
B2B	Business to Business
BDSP	Business Development Service Providers
BEP	Break Even Point
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standard
BoD	Board of Directors
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CDCC	Cluster Development Coordination Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFC	Common Facility Centre
CNC	Computer Numeric Control
CU	Capacity Utilization
DIC	District Industries Centre
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
DPR	Detailed Project Report
DSR	Diagnostic Study Report
EM	Entrepreneur Memorandum
EPP	Enterprise Promotion Policy
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FAR	Floor Area Ratio
GAMA	Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoH	Government of Haryana
GOI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HFC	Haryana Financial Corporation
HSIIDC	Haryana State Infrastructure & Industrial Corporation
HUDA	Haryana Urban Development Authority
IIDC	Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation
INR	Indian National Rupees
IRR	Internal rate of return
ISO	International Standardization Organization
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
kW	Kilowatt
MNC	Multi National Company
MoA	Memorandum of Association
MSME	Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
MSME DI	Micro Small and Medium enterprises Development Institute
NCR	National Capital Region
NH	National Highway
NOC	No Objection Certificate

NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
PAT	Profit after tax
PFC	Punjab Financial Corporation
PMC	Project Management Committee
R&D	Research and Development
ROCE	Return on Capital Employ
SIDBI	Small Industries Bank of India
SLSC	State Level Steering Committee
SMAW	Shield Metal Arc Welding
SME	Small, Medium Enterprise
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat
UAM	Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum

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Executive Summary

Executive summary

The Government of Haryana through the Department of Industries and Commerce intends to transform the MSME sector of the state and put it on a growth path. Several incentives have been offered under the state's ambitious 'Enterprise Promotion Policy (EPP) 2015' to provide an impetus to growth of the MSME sector. Towards this, the state aims to strengthen the technology infrastructure as well as enhance productivity and competitiveness of various MSME clusters across the state by leveraging funding under the State Mini Cluster Scheme providing grant under its EPP 2015.

In this context, this Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared to seek grant-in-aid assistance under the State Mini Cluster Scheme to set up a state-of-the art Common Facility Centre (CFC) in Fabrication cluster at Sirsa District, Haryana.

The fabrication industry is sub sector of engineering sector and its growth is very closely linked with the overall growth of the engineering sector. This sector is expected to grow in future and has a positive outlook owing to infrastructure development, favourable government policies and new investments in power projects, metals, oil & gas, and petrochemicals industries.

The global metal fabrication market was valued at US$16.35 bn in 2015 and is forecast to expand at a CAGR of 3.0% to reach US$21.38 by 2024. Europe was identified as the key metal fabrication market, holding approximately 1/4th of the global market share in 2015. Asia Pacific is one of the key regions holding a comparatively larger share in the global metal fabrication market in 2015 and is expected to dominate the market throughout the forecast period. China held the majority of the market share in Asia Pacific as well as globally and is projected to expand at a CAGR of 2.4% from 2016 to 2024. Furthermore, the growth of the industrial sector across Asia Pacific has positively influenced the expansion of the metal fabrication market in the past few years.

In India, fabrication contributes significantly to the GDP in terms of fabrication intensive industries, auxiliary products, complementary goods, employment, and user industries. The engineering and fabrication industry is the largest out of all the industrial segments of India, accounting for about 3% of the country's GDP and providing employment to more than 4 million semi-skilled and skilled workers.

The fabrication exports in India for the financial year 2014-2015 registered 14.6% growth. This was greatly attributed to demand growth in the UAE and US. Apart from these typical markets, markets in Central and European nations such as Poland gives a huge promise, With the development in the associated industries such as infrastructure, the industry is expected to hit over $150 billion by 2017. Further it is estimated that by the year 2020, India will be a $40 billion market for fabrication and engineering outsourcing services.

There are about 200 fabrication units in Sirsa district, Haryana. These units are predominantly located in near Sirsa bus stand and vill. Kagdana with NH-9 as the nearest major national highway. The annual turnover of the cluster is between INR 4-5 Crore. These units manufacture domestic and agricuture implement products such as fabricated door,

grills, windows, balcony and stair grills, alluminium fabricated products, trolly for tractor, plough, blade, hoes,machetes, bars etc.

The increasing costs of raw materials coupled with higher production costs is driving many micro players out of the market. The micro units do not have these high end machines and hence are unable to procure orders from MNCs. To add to their woes, the micro and small units are unable to produce quality products for the biggest market segment in the region.

EY has prepared DSR and submitted to the industries department. The DSR was approved on 21st November 2017 and was granted permission to go ahead with preparation of Detailed Project Report (DRP) for the cluster.

The proposed CFC will facilitate job work facility with modern machinery for various machining operations like cutting, bending, drilling, welding, machining etc.

Such a common facility will both supplement and complement the activities of firms in the cluster, and there is no similar facility available in the district for use by cluster micro enterprises. The proposed common facilities will be utilized by the SPV members and will also be available to non-members units within and outside the cluster. The facility will provide a much needed infrastructural push to the cluster units and will enable them to become more competitive. A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) by the name and style of 'Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association' has been formed as society under section 9(1) of thr Haryana Registration and Regualtion of Societies Act, 2012. The proposed CFC will be implemented on public-private partnership basis through the SPV 'Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association' by availing support from Government of Haryana (under EPP 2015).

The total project cost for the CFC is estimated at **Rs.134.17 lakhs**. The cost of the project and proposed means of finances is tabulated below:

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	Total Project Cost	Eligible Amount as per Guidelines	Remarks
1	Land & Building			Max 25% ofeligible project cost of INR 134.17 lakhs (L&B, P&M, Misc F.A.), subject to Land value being contributed by SPV
	a. Land Value	18.56	27.65	
	b. Land Development	0.00		
	c. Building & Other Civil Works	27.65		
	d. Building Value	0.00		
	Sub Total (A)	46.21	27.65	
2	Plant & Machinery			Eligible
	a. Indigeneous	58.14	58.14	
	b. Imports	0.00	0.00	
	c. Secondary Machines	17.56	17.56	
	Sub Total (B)	75.70	75.70	
3	Miscellenous fixed assets (C)	0.90	0.00	Not eligible
4	Preliminary & Preoperative Expenses (D)	2.31	0.00	
5	Contingency			
	a. Building @ 2%	0.55	0.00	
	b. Plant & Machinery @ 5%	3.78	0.00	
	Sub Total (E)	4.34	0.00	
6	Margin money for working capital (Working capital required @ 75% C.U.)	4.71	0.00	
	Sub Total (F)	4.71	0.00	
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	**134.17**	**103.35**	

The actual total project cost is estimated to be Rs. 134.17 lakhs. As indicated above, assistance to the project from the Govt. of Haryana is envisaged to the tune of Rs. 93.01 lakhs. SPV contribution is to the tune of Rs. 41.15 lakhs (over 30%) of the total project cost. The means of financing are presented below:

S. No.	Source of finance	Project cost upto INR 200.00 lakhs (max eligible as per scheme)	Project cost over INR 200.00 lakhs	Total Amount

		Percentage Contribution	Amount (INR in lakhs)	Percentage Contribution	Amount (INR in lakhs)	(INR in lakhs)
1	Grant-in-aid under Mini Cluster Scheme (Govt. of Haryana)	90	93.01	0	0	93.01
2	Contribution of SPV	10	10.33	100	30.82	41.15
	Total	**100**	**103.35**	**100**	**30.82**	**134.17**

The viability and sustainability of the project is evident from the project economics as well as the cooperative spirit and profile of the SPV. Some indicators of the viability are as follows:

Project's financial indicators

S. No.	Particulars	Estimates
1	BEP (cash BEP at initial operating capacity of 75%)	55.03%
2	Av. ROCE (PAT/CE) with Grant	29.87%
3	Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	21.38%
4	Net Present Value (at a discount rate of 10 per cent) - incorporating viability gap funding (grant) by GoH	NPV is positive (Rs. 76.92 lacs) at a conservative project life of 10 years
5	Payback period	5.55 years with Grant-in-aid assistance from GOH
6	DSCR	Not Applicable (non-availment of term loan in this project)

As evident from the financials above, with viability gap funding under Mini Cluster Scheme of GoH, the project is highly viable and sustainable. The project is expected to generate surplus from the fourth year of operation.

Introduction

1. Introduction

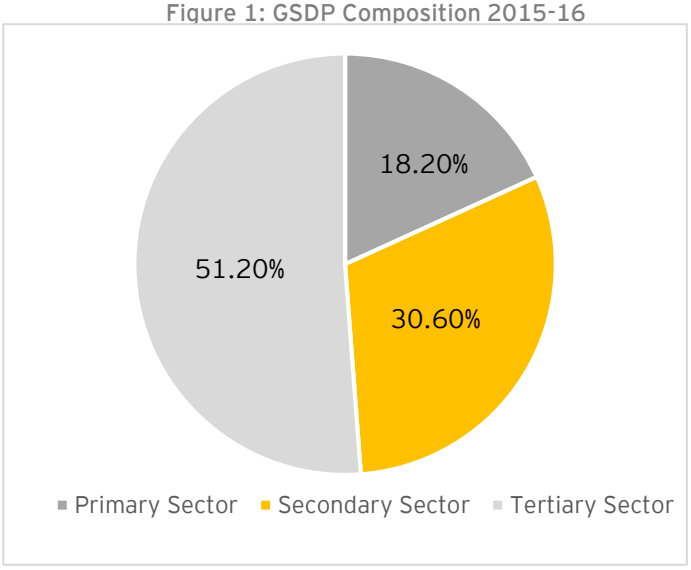
1.1 Overview of the cluster

There are about 200 fabrication units in Sirsa district, which are engaged in engineering related works such as production of grills for stairs for household, trolleys for tractors used in agriculture industries. This is a highly fragmented and labour intensive sector with micro and small-scale industries dependent on job work. About 10 units have come together and formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to set up a Common Facility Centre (CFC) for addressing common problems of the cluster.

1.2 About the State & District

Haryana is 11th state in the country in terms of GSDP, with growth rate of around 6.5%. Haryana contributes to nearly 3.4% of the India's GDP. With just 1.37% of the country's geographical area and 1.97% of country's total population, the state is counted among the top few states with the highest per capita income. The state economy is predominantly agriculture.

Figure 1: GSDP Composition 2015-16



The industry sector contributes about 18% of the total GSDP of the state. Haryana is fast emerging as one of the most favoured investment destinations in India. The globalization of markets and a resilient economy have given an incredible drive to the industrial sector in Haryana, which already has a competitive advantage in terms of strategic location, basic infrastructure and large number of skilled, educated and young workforce. Besides, the State has an investor-friendly policy and regulatory environment. It is one of the leading states in terms of industrial production, especially passenger cars, mobile cranes, two-wheelers & tractors. It is the 2nd largest contributor of food grains to India's central pool, accounts for more than 60% of the export of basmati rice in the country, and is 3rd largest exporter of software.

Sirsa is a city and municipal council in the Sirsa district of the Indian state of Haryana. It is a town in the westernmost region of the state, bordering Punjab and Rajasthan. Its history dates back to the time of the writing of the Mahabharata. At one time, the Sarasvati River flowed in this area. Sirsa district is the largest district of Haryana state, after the creation of charkhi dakhri out of the Bhiwani district. Sirsa is the district headquarters, and is located on National Highway 9 and 250 kilometres (160 mi) from the capital, Delhi.

1.3 Industrial Scenario of Sirsa District

Over the past few years, Haryana has emerged as one of the most progressive states of the country. The primary economy of this place depends on agriculture and wide array of MSE industries. The main source of economy of the district is agriculture owing to which it has gained the popular name "Cotton Belt of Haryana". The district follows two crops system i.e., crops such as bajra, paddy and cotton are sown in kharif season whereas corps such as barley wheat and gram are grown in rabi season.

The industries in the district are engaged in the manufacturing of various items such as seed processing, wrapping papers, milk chilling, rice shelling, chemicals, iron and steel fabrication, agriculture implements, leather goods, hard and straw board etc.

Udyog Kunj which is an industrial area developed by the HSIIDC is located at Village Bhaudin on the national highway and is about 15 Km from Sirsa. The land has been offered free of cost by the *gram panchayat*. The State Government has decided to give incentive to the units coming up in the Udyog Kunj as applicable under the rural industrialization programme.

1.4 Geographical Traits

The state of Haryana was formed on 01 November 1966. It is situated in the northwest of India with the capital of Chandigarh as a Union Territory. The state is surrounded by Delhi, Rajasthan, & Uttar Pradesh with around 30% of the total area of the state falling under National Capital Region (NCR). The state stands 21st in terms of its area. According to the Census of India 2011, the state is 18th largest by the population. Over the last 5 decades since its formation in 1966, Haryana has transformed and matured into a diversified economy with a thriving secondary and tertiary sector. Although Haryana has an area covering just 1.3 per cent of the country, Haryana contributes nearly 3.63 per cent to India's GSDP. During 2004-16, the state's GSDP grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12.12 per cent.

1.5 Demographic Trends and Economic Structure

According to the 2011 census, Sirsa district has a population of 1,295,189. and is ranked 378th in India in terms of size (out of a total of 640).

The district has a population density of 303 inhabitants per square kilometre (780/sq mi). As of the 2011 census, its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 15.99%, with a sex ratio of 897 females for every 1000 males and a literacy rate of 68.82%. In 2011, Sirsa had population of 1,634,445 of which male and female were 866,672 and 767,773 respectively. In 2001 census, Sirsa had a population of 1,425,022 of which males were 758,253 and remaining 666,769 were females. There was a change of 14.7% in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Sirsa District recorded increase of 22.49 % to its population compared to 1991.

Sector Overview

2. Sector Overview

Metal fabrication also known as fabrication is process of building metal structures by cutting, bending, and assembling processes. It is a value added process that involves the creation of machines, parts, and structures from various raw materials. Large fabrication shops, which are limited in number, will employ a multitude of value added processes in one plant or facility including welding, cutting, forming and machining. These large fabrication shops offer additional value to their customers by limiting the need for purchasing personnel to locate multiple vendors for different services.
Metal fabrication jobs usually start with shop drawings including precise measurements, then move to the fabrication stage and finally to the installation of the final project.. Typical projects include loose parts, structural frames for buildings and heavy equipment, and stairs and hand railings etc for buildings. The common process involved in fabrication are:

- Cutting: Done by sawing, shearing, or chiselling (all with manual and powered variants); torching with hand-held torches (such as oxy-fuel torches)
- Bending: Done by hammering (manual or powered) or via press brakes and similar tools.
- Assembling (joining of the pieces): Done by welding, binding with adhesives, riveting, threaded fasteners, or even more bending in the form of a crimped seam. Structural steel and sheet metal are the usual starting materials for fabrication, along with the welding wire, flux, and fasteners that will join the cut pieces.

As with other manufacturing processes, both human labour and machines are commonly used. Shops that specialize in this type of metal work are called fabrication shops. The end products of other common types of metalworking, such as machining, metal stamping, forging, and casting, may be similar in shape and function, but those processes are not classified as fabrication.

Fabrication applies to the processes like cutting, shaping and assembling components made from raw materials (sheet metal and rolled) by using various mechanical processes such as welding, soldering, brazing, forming, pressing, bending and stress removal. Welding is a major process input in most fabrication jobs.
The fabrication sector forms a sub segment of the engineering industry and is one of the smallest in terms of turnover. However it is closely linked with the overall growth of the engineering sector, = infrastructure development, favourable government policies and new investments in power projects, metals, oil & gas, and petrochemicals industries.

The demand for fabrication sector comes from the engineering sector, especially capital goods, the growth of fabrication industry largely depends on the overall industrial growth scenario. The fabrication industry mainly caters to sectors such as agriculture, transportation, packaging, consumer products, and construction. The major user industry for the fabrication sector is the general structural fabrication followed by the transportation, railway & shipping, machine building and construction including home, office and institutional furniture. The raw material for the fabrication industry is easily available in India except for special steel which needs to be imported. Imported steel is cheaper

also than indigenously available steel. The **fabricated metal products range from needle to ship, from spiral staircases to car bodies.** The metal fabrication industry also varies greatly in the size, type, and distribution of facilities found across the nation.

2.1 Global Scenario

At the global level, the fabrication sector growth depends on the industrial and manufacturing growth and with enhanced export opportunities. Emerging trends like outsourcing of engineering services have also provided opportunities for growth with engineering and design services (such as new product designing, product improvement, maintenance, designing manufacturing systems) getting increasingly outsourced to Asian countries like India. The global market for metal fabrication is fueled by continued investments in electric furnace and metals processing, the growing aluminium consumption, the reshoring of manufacturing practices in the automotive industry, recovery in non-residential investments, and growing aerospace demand. The global metal fabrication market was valued at US$16.35 bn in 2015 and is forecasted to expand at a CAGR of 3.0% to reach US$21.38 by 2024[1].

Europe was identified as the key metal fabrication market, holding approximately 1/4th of the global market share in 2015. The growing number of metal fabrication units in Europe is mainly attributed to the growing demand for metal fabricated products from the automotive and manufacturing sectors. In Europe, the industrial scenario is mainly adjudged by the overall growth in the manufacturing and automotive industries. Furthermore, favorable government regulations have strengthened the European metal fabrication market. Germany held the leading market share in the European region and is expected to witness rapid growth during the forecast period, expanding at a CAGR of 4.3%.

Asia Pacific has been one of the key regions holding a comparatively larger share in the global metal fabrication market in 2015 and is expected to dominate the market throughout the forecast period. China held the majority of the market share in Asia Pacific as well as globally and is projected to expand at a CAGR of 2.4% from 2016 to 2024. The establishment of new metal fabrication plants in Japan, China, India, Singapore, and South Korea is mainly driven by the rise in construction activities, the growing number of iron and steel manufacturing units, and an overall rise in the number of manufacturing plants. Furthermore, the growth of the industrial sector across Asia Pacific has positively influenced the expansion of the metal fabrication market in the past few years.

2.2 India Scenario

In India, fabrication contributes significantly to the GDP in terms of fabrication intensive industries, auxiliary products, complementary goods, employment, and user industries.

The engineering and fabrication industry is the largest out of all the industrial segments of India, accounting for about 3% of the country's GDP and providing employment to more than 4 million semi-skilled and skilled workers.

[1] http://www.transparencymarketresearch.com/technology-market/

Additionally, the Department of Commerce set a US$125 billion target for engineering and fabrication exports for the 2013-2014 period and so far, much has been achieved and many more opportunities are showing off in the Indian fabrication sector. The capital goods and turnover in India is expected to hit US$125.4 billion by the year 2017. The fabrication exports in India for the financial year 2014-2015 registered at US$70.7 billion, which was a 14.6% growth. This was greatly attributed to demand growth in the UAE and US. Apart from these typical markets, markets in Central and European nations such as Poland gives a huge promise.

Most of the exports in India for its fabrication and engineering goods were directed to Europe and US, which accounts for more than 60% of all the exports. Recently, the exports from India to South Korea and Japan are also on the increase, rising to about 60%.

With the development in the associated industries such as infrastructure, the industry is expected to hit over US$150 billion by 2017. Further, it is estimated that by the year 2020, India will be a $40 billion market for fabrication and engineering outsourcing services.

Much of the developments experienced in the fabrication industry have been accounted by the government's positive initiative. On its 2014-2015 Union Budget, the government offered an investment allowance at a rate of 15% to manufacturing companies that invest over US$ 4.17 million within a year in machinery and new plants. Several steps have also been put in place to encourage companies to grow and perform even better.

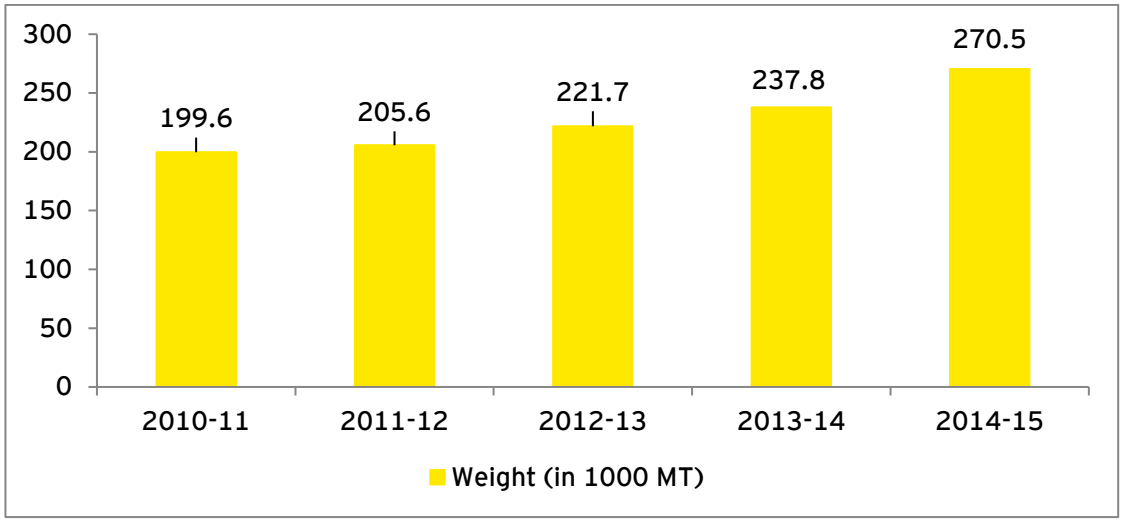
The growth experienced in the fabrication industry has also been attributed to the Indian government. The fabrication industry has a strategic importance to Indian economy owing it to the integration with other industrial segments. With the aim of improving the manufacturing sector, the Indian government has reduced excise duties on capital goods, factory gate tax, vehicles, and consumer durables. The government has also reduced basic custom duties from 10 to 5% on forged steel rings that are used in manufacturing bearings of electricity generators that are wind operated.

2.3 Cluster Scenario

Fabricated metal product industry carries a weight of 24.55 in the manufacturing sector IIP (index of industrial production). The index of this group increased from 237.8 in 2013-14 to 270.5 in 2014-15 recorded a growth of 13.8 percent. Cylinder has recorded highest growth of 35.4 percent in this group followed by fasteners (excl, zip-fasteners) at 22.1 percent growth. The index of fabricated products, others has declined by 32.2 percent followed by nuts, bolts, screw & washers, iron/steel 8.2 percent respectively.[2] The sector employs around 120000 persons in Haryana[3].

[2] Annual Survey of Industries
[3] Statistical Abstract Haryana (2015-16)

Figure 2: Annual Index of Fabrication Production in Haryana



Source: Annual Survey of Industries

The numbers of industries in this sector stand at more than 1293 units[6] (as in 2014-15) with the number of unregistered fabrication units reaching up to 5000 to 15000.

Primary need of setting up a fabrication unit is electricity and electricity distribution is not an issue in Haryana which has provided an impetus to establish fabrication units with small investment, and with low manpower requirement (as low as 2-3 person). This makes discerning the exact number of fabrication units in Haryana, challenging.

[6] Statistical Abstract Haryana (2015-16)

Diagnostic Study Findings

3. Diagnostic Study Findings

The diagnostic study has undertaken in the cluster during September 2017 to map the existing business processes in the cluster, identify the gaps, and understand the requirements of the cluster. The diagnostic study report (DSR) was compiled with inputs from cluster members in close coordination with the DIC, Sirsa, The awareness level of the cluster units (on new fabrication technologies, cluster development initiatives, etc.) was found to be low. Additionally, it was observed that most of the cluster units deploy obsolete technologies and are unable to meet the requirements of the market due to lack of availability of modern fabrication machines/equipment. The finishing of products is ordinary due to dependence on manual techniques and conventional machines.

The DSR was presented to the Director, Directorate of Commerce and Industries, Government of Haryana at Chandigarh on 21st November 2017 and was subsequently approved and given permission to undertake the Detailed Project Report (DPR) which is provided in Annexure 1. The SPV was granted permission to go ahead with preparation of DPR for the cluster. The major findings of the DSR are presented below:

3.1 Cluster Actors and their role

Many support institutions and agencies such as industry associations, government agencies, academic/R&D institutes, financial institutions, BDS providers etc. situated within and outside the cluster play a key role in developing the cluster as well in complementing initiatives of the cluster SPV. The key stakeholders of Fabrication Cluster, Sirsa are:

A. Government Bodies

- **District Industries Centre (DIC), Sirsa**

  DIC is the most important government stakeholder for the cluster. The office of DIC comes under the Dept. Of Industries and is headed by General Manager who is assisted functional managers and technical field officers. DIC promotes and routes subsidy to micro and small enterprises in the region. The Mini Custer Scheme under which the Fabrication units want to set up a CFC will also be implemented through the DIC office. The Sirsa DIC is actively promoting cluster development in the district and also helps the local units register under Unique Aadhar Memorandum (UAM). It would play a key role in formulation of the Fabrication units SPV.

- **MSME-Development Institute (MSME-DI), Karnal**

  MSME-Development Institute, Karnal is a field office of the Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, New Delhi, which is an apex body for formulating, coordinating and monitoring the policies and programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs in the country. MSME-DI provides a wide range of extension / support services to the MSMEs in the state.

- **Haryana State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation (HSIIDC)**
  HSIIDC is a major agency in the State to promote the setting up and promotion of small, medium and large scale industrial units. The Corporation also acts as a State-level financial institution and provides long term loans for industrial projects. The important activities of the Corporation are:
  - Development of industrial areas/ estates
  - Helps entrepreneurs on matters such as securing registrations/ licences/ clearances from the statutory/other authorities.
  - Provision of term-loans

B. Industry Associations

- **Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association (GAMA)**
  This is newly formed association in Sirsa with the aim of development of micro and small units. Mission of GAMA is to advocate the growth and sustainability of Sirsa metal processing, forming, and fabricating industries. The vision of the association is to create sustainable and holistic development of the cluster by establishing state of the art common infrastructure facilities and increase competitiveness of units by reducing dependencies on external service providers by conducting cluster development initiatives, productivity improvements, networking, marketing, and upgrading skills of employees with support of BDS providers and public-private partnerships to enable them to grow in an increasingly volatile business environment.

C. Educational Institutes

- **I.T.I. Sirsa**

  I.T.I. Sirsa (Industrial Training Institute) is situated in 13 acre area at a distance of 4.5 km. from Main Bus Stand and 3 km. from Railway Station of the Sirsa City. in the vicnity of Industrial Area & F-Block. I.T.I. is itself a bench mark place. This institute started functioning during the session 1963 under Directorate of Industrial Training Deptt. Vocational Education Haryana Chandigarh.

  The Courses are approved by Directorate General of Employment & Training & run under National Council Vocational Training (NCVT) Scheme and some courses are run under and SCVT Scheme. NCVT stands for National Council Vocational Training and State Council Vocational Training (SCVT) stands for State Council Vocational Training. All admission seekers to NCVT approved various trades (Engineering / Non Engineering) are advised in their own interest that they should confirm and satisfy themselves before seeking admission in any trade that the trade in I.T.I. is affiliated to NCVT.

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- **Ch. Devi Lal State Institute of Engineering & Technology, Sirsa**
  Ch. Devi Lal State Institute of Engineering & Technology (CLDSIET), Sirsa has dedicated faculty for training the students in job learning opportunities through

live projects, research assignments, competitions, management games/ quizzes, industrial training, guest lectures, conferences and seminars.

- **Rajendra Polytechnic, Sirsa**
  Rajendra Polytechnic imparts theoretical and practical training to the 10th, 10+2 (Science), ITI and Vocational standard students as per rules and regulations of Board of Technical Education Haryana Chandigarh. Presently this Polytechnic College is running five branches of diploma in engineering including Electronics &Communication Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

- **Jan Nayak Ch. Devi Lal Polytechnic, Sirsa**
  Jan Nayak Choudhary Devi Lal Institute is ISO 9001:2008 certified. It was established for providing theoretical and practical training to the students after completion of 10^{th} and 10+2 classes as per rules & regulations of Haryana State Board of Technical Education, Panchkula.
  Presently Polytechnic is offering courses in diploma in engineering with branches such as Electronics & Communication Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science Engineering and Electrical Engineering.

- **Govt. Polytechnic, Sirsa**
  Govt. Polytechnic is situated in the west of the Sirsa City.
  At present the institution is offering diploma level courses in Agricultural Engineering, Civil Engineering, Computer Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Electronics & Communications, and Mechanical Engineering.
  In addition to the Regular Diploma courses, scheme of Community Development and a scheme for PCP's (Physically challenged persons) are running in the institute with the Central Govt. aid.
  In Community Development scheme, Non formal courses are run in the rural areas for their upliftment. At present under this scheme, centres are providing skill development training in welding, Computer Application, Electrical Wiring and Motor Winding, Plumbing, Farm Machinery & Diesel Mechanic, Screen-Printing, Art & Craft, Cutting & Tailoring etc

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D. Banks / FIs

- **State Bank of India, Sirsa**
  State Bank of India is the lead bank of the Sirsa district and many local Fabrication units have a banking relationship with State Bank of India.

E. Leading Manufacturers

Some of the leading fabricators in the Sirsa are M/s Shankar Udhyog, M/s Lovely Udhyog, M/s Medaan Industries, M/s Jai Hanuman Industries, M/s Vishwakarma Fabricators etc.

Figure 3: Key Cluster Actors

3.2 Cluster Turnover, Market and Employment

The cumulative annual turnover of the fabrication cluster in Sirsa is estimated to be between INR 4 and 5 crores. However, there is an enormous potential of increasing the production of cluster units by reducing the outsourcing of activities by units. This would also result in enhanced turnover. With the help of proposed CFC, fabricators will get better facilities that will reflect in their improved and polished work. Recommendations around these have been provided in the DSR.

The major products of the cluster can be divided into two sub categories i.e. agriculture implements and domestic fabricated products. Agriculture implements are plough, trolleys and tanker and spray drums etc. and domestic fabricated products are gate, grills, steel railing, aluminum fabrication etc. Due to use of obsolete technology, lack of quality, lower production capacity and poor quality of products, cluster units are unable to obtain and cater to bulk orders from large customers. This cluster has ability to increase its output and market share through manufacturing quality products at competitive prices.

The proposed facility will be open to all cluster firms to enable them to get job work done in order to cater to the fabricated product requirements of the market. The proposed CFC will provide an opportunity to micro units to get job work done on modern machines and manufacture high quality products, thereby increasing their individual capacity utilization and profitability. The facility will provide a major infrastructural push to the units reeling under high competition and will enable the local fabricators to operate in better manner. The CFC will also lead to creation of several jobs for supervisors, machine operators and

unskilled workers like helpers both within the CFC and at an individual unit level due to enhanced capacity utilization.

3.3 Production Process

The units in the cluster are engaged in various activities across the value chain of fabrication process. From selection of raw materials, to the finished products, various engineering activities are involved in this process. Following are some common activities generally used for fabrication process.

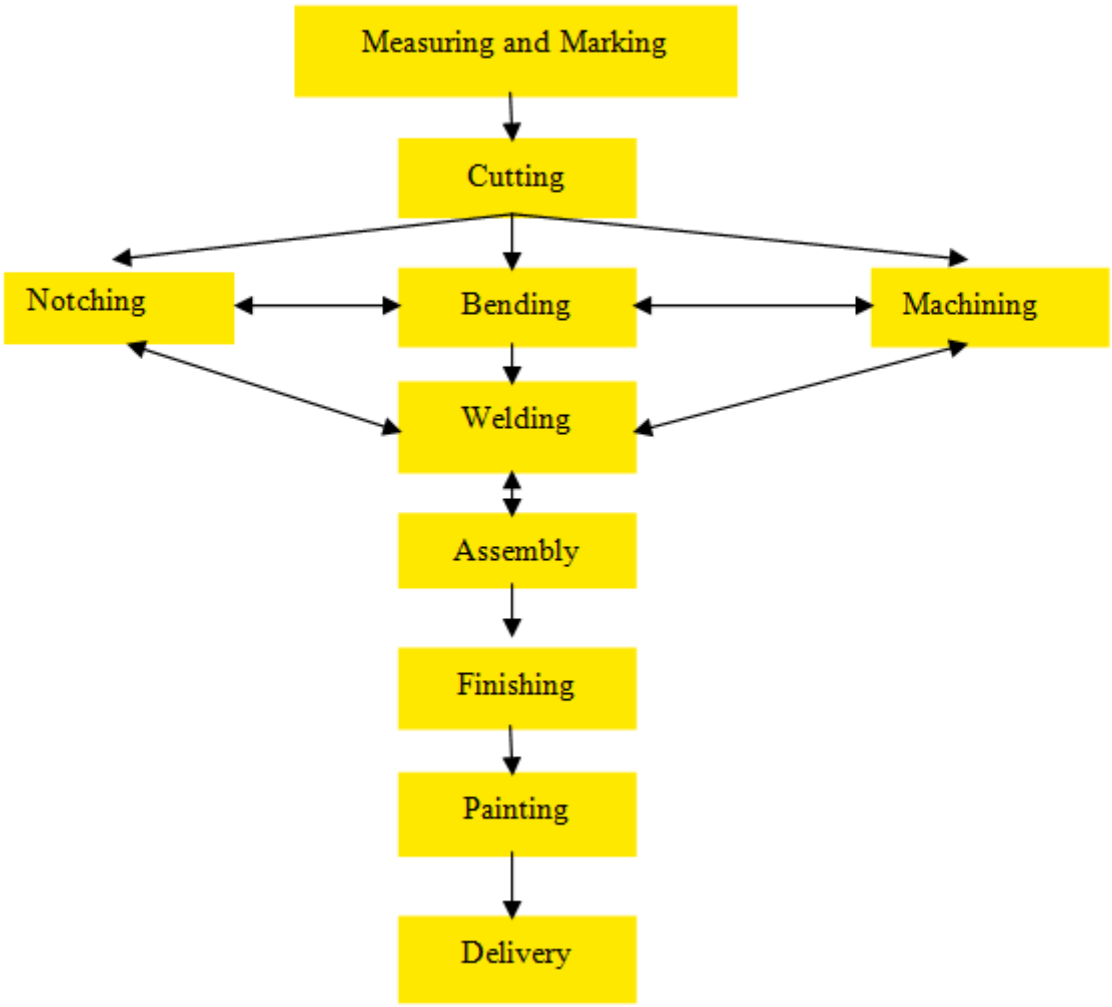
Fabrication Process

i. **Measurement and Marking:** This evolves measurement of sheets, angles, channels etc as per drawing and specifications. An uncertainty represents the random and systemic errors of the measurement procedure; it indicates a confidence level in the measurement. Errors are evaluated by methodically repeating measurements and considering the accuracy and precision of the measuring instrument.
ii. **Cutting:** Cutting has been at the core of manufacturing. Cutting is the separation of a physical object, into two or more portions, through the application of an acutely directed force. Cutting is usually being done after measuring and marking with manual cutter machine. Saws, chisels, gas cutters are used for cutting process.
iii. **Bending:** This is required for making bend in pipes/rod to get desired shape. When bending is done, the residual stresses cause the material to spring back towards its original position, so the sheet must be over-bent to achieve the proper bend angle. The amount of spring back is dependent on the material, and the type of forming.
iv. **Welding:** Welding is very important operation and one of the most important methods of jointing various metallic parts. Welding is the process, which needs to be done in expertise manner.
v. **Notching:** Notching is a low-cost process, particularly for its low tooling costs with a small range of standard punches. Notching is done at various levels. Notching is a process, which cuts stock without the formation of chips or the use of burning or melting. Strictly speaking, if the cutting blades are straight the process is called shearing. The most commonly sheared materials are in the form of sheet metal or plates.
vi. **Machining:** Machining is the broad term used to describe removal of material from a work-piece, it covers several processes, which we usually divide into the following categories:
    - Cutting, generally involving single-point or multipoint cutting tools, each with a clearly defined geometry.
    - Abrasive processes, such as grinding.
    - Non-traditional machining processes, utilizing electrical, chemical, and optimal sources of energy.

    Machining is a system consisting of the work product, the tool and the machine. This involves various operations like mechanics & shear bending in machining, and heat in machining. The traditional machining includes primers on turning, milling, drilling, and grinding. Some parts needs to be machine like turning, drilling, facing, milling etc. This process is done by lathe machine, drill machine, milling machine etc.

vii. **Assembly:** In this process, various parts are joined as per drawing and geometry by welding and with the use of fasteners. Various fastening and welding methods are used in assembly to mechanically attach two or more parts together.
viii. **Finishing:** This involves cutting of extra material, inspection of each unit for defects, grinding of extra welding and ironing of the fabrications. Finishing processes are employed to improve appearance, adhesion, corrosion resistance, tarnish resistance, chemical resistance, wear resistance, hardness, modify electrical conductivity, remove burrs and other surface flaws, and control the surface friction. Some of these techniques can be used to restore original dimensions to salvage or repair an item.
ix. **Painting:** Painting is done after assembly and finishing to make the product attractive and rust free and also to increase product life.
x. **Packaging:** Fabricated products are packaged for dispatch.
xi. **Dispatch:** Fabricated products are shipped to the buyers or distributors.

Figure 4: Flow Chart of the Process



Value Chain Analysis

The most complicated product produced at cluster is Hydraulic Trolley, which is an agriculture implement. The value chain analysis has been done to this product to ascertain the major cost areas and identify suitable interventions. The value chain analysis of fabrication of trolley is provided in table:

Table 1: Fabricated Hydraulic Trolley

Particulars	Value Added	Total Value (INR)	% of cost of production
Channel (402 kg @Rs. 42)		16884	15.0%
Angle (128 kg @ Rs. 42)	5376	22260	4.8%
Angle (230 kg @ Rs. 40)	9200	31460	8.2%
Flange (65 kg @ Rs. 41)	2665	34125	2.4%
Base (350 kg @ Rs. 42)	14700	48825	13.1%
Gray Plate (170 kg @ Rs. 63)	10710	59535	9.5%
Plate (30 kg @Rs. 41)	1230	60765	1.1%
Rod (sariya) (40 kg @ Rs. 40)	1600	62365	1.4%
Hook (30 kg @ Rs. 55)	1650	64015	1.5%
Rod (20 kg @ Rs. 41)	820	64835	0.7%
Bush Plate (35 kg @ Rs. 55)	1925	66760	1.7%
Misc (40kg @ Rs. 40)	1600	68360	1.4%
Axle	10000	78360	8.9%
Rim	6000	84360	5.3%
Hydraulic Pump	6000	90360	5.3%
Tyres	15000	105360	13.3%
MS Rod	2500	107860	2.2%

Particulars	Value Added	Total Value (INR)	% of cost of production
Power (Electricity)	2000	109860	1.8%
Welding Rod	2500	112360	2.2%
Paint	2000	114360	1.8%
Scrap	-2000	112360	-1.8%
Labour Cost (for cutting, welding, assembly etc.)	18000	130360	13.8%
Total Production Cost			130360
Profit Margin (9.3%)			12140
Selling price			142500

The value chain analysis has been prepared based on the stakeholder consultation. It can be observed that the raw materials amount to **51%** of total cost of production. Hardware and other components accounts for **28%** of the cost. The industry is labor intensive, with labor costs accounting for approximately **14%** of total production cost of a trolley. The competitiveness of the cluster units can be increase by targeting the major cost area of machinery and providing common facilities to the units in order to undertake fabrication at a lower cost.

3.4 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis of the MSME fabrication units in the cluster is carried out keeping in mind the technology, marketing, product quality, skills, inputs, innovation, business environment and energy/environment compliance of the units. The SWOT analysis provided in table 2:

Table 2: SWOT analysis of the cluster

Area	Current situation		Future	
	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Market	► Steady local demand for cluster products ► Cluster located nearby Sirsa bus stand, which is well connected ► Cluster located in the proximity of Delhi which is a major supply hub ► Presence of a large number of buying houses in the region	► Limited market area ► Lack of exposure ► Units are unable to price their fabrications competitively due to high cost of automatic latest machine	► Rising income levels and increasing urbanisation are driving growth of the domestic market ► Potential to price products competitively with acquisition of technology.	► Intense competition from other markets
Technology / Product Quality	► Practical know how and conventional tricks.	► Lack of modern technology ► Lack of awareness ► Using outdated machineries ► Lack of technical know how ► No sophisticated testing facility ► Using of Conventional operational methods.	► Setting up of CFC modern equipment ► Increased use of CAD to develop designing capabilities ► Exposure to better fabrication cluster like Faridabad engineering cluster.	► Increase in cost of production ► Increase in awareness of people on quality certifications shall lead to losing out to business / requirement for more stringent testing procedures ► Competition from vendors manufacturing products at lower costs

Area	Current situation		Future	
	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
				▸ Faster technology obsolescence.
Skill/Manpower	▸ Skills acquired on-the-job ▸ Presence of technical institutes such as I.T.I. and Polytechnic colleges.	▸ High labour costs ▸ Lack of interaction between SMEs and technical institutes for providing technical training ▸ No mechanism to mobilize regional youth for training in the sector.	▸ Customized training programs on required skills (operations, soft skills etc.) ▸ Engage technical institutes for skill development programs ▸ Increased cost of labour in China provides opportunity for Indian industry.	▸ Youth interested to work in other lucrative sectors ▸ Working conditions discourage youth to come in this business.
Inputs	▸ Availability of raw materials from local dealers ▸ Buyers sometimes specify dealers from whom they want materials.	▸ No web portal displaying prices and sources of raw materials ▸ Challenge in getting quality in raw material.	▸ Potential to develop a portal displaying information (price, suppliers) of raw materials.	▸ Cost of power is on higher side, which leads to higher cost of production.
Innovation	▸ Ability to Fabricate as per the customers' specifications ▸ Some units create their own designs and sell these.	▸ Lack of a standardised ERP solution for Fabrication industry ▸ Low investment in development of designs ▸ Lack of process automation.	▸ Development of a standard IT based ERP solution ▸ Structured processes for information sharing among MSMEs in the cluster.	▸ Could lose business to other more price competitive manufacturers from neighbouring states.
Business Environment	▸ Steady growth in domestic demand	▸ Lack of knowledge of regulatory frameworks	▸ Establish CFC with latest technologies	▸ Change in policies and regulatory environment

Area	Current situation		Future	
	Strengths	**Weaknesses**	**Opportunities**	**Threats**
	▶ Cluster well known in local area. ▶ Eger to be benefitted from Govt schemes.	and government schemes among micro level Fabrication units ▶ Limited to local area. ▶ High cost of industrial land in the cluster ▶ Lack of common infrastructure/CFC facilities ▶ No long term vision of industrialists.	▶ Create better awareness of government schemes and regulations	▶ Increase in rate of raw material.
Energy/Environment	▶ No such operation, which highly harm the environment except welding.	▶ Lack of knowledge of energy efficiency resulting in higher energy consumption ▶ High energy cost structure because of lack of efficient processes.	▶ Regular checks on maintaining quality and safety standards ▶ Potential to reduce energy costs by energy auditing.	▶ Increase in power tariff ▶ Increased focus on environment standards ▶ Change in govt. policies.

3.5 Major Issues / Problem Areas of the Cluster

The key cluster related problems identified are below:

- **Absence of Modern Machinery:** The major problem of the cluster is lack of modern machinery. The fabricators are using conventional machines, methods for fabrication, which are too old, and needs to be upgraded. Those machineries are outdated and cannot match the quality and standard of modern age. The machines are slow and consume time and energy.
- **Lack of Technical Awareness:** The fabricators of the cluster are not technically sound. They learnt the fabrication process from those who has gain knowledge from practice of years. That lead to worthy practical knowledge but still they are away from theoretical know how of the operation. That results in lack of innovation, higher time consumption, higher product cost and less profitability.
- **Lack of Space:** Units are very small. They cannot stock bulk quantity of raw material in their place. Therefore, they cannot purchase raw material in bulk to save money.
- **Marketing:** 80-90% market for the cluster is within Sirsa and neighbouring districts and some in Rajasthan. Therefore, there is scope for expansion of the market. They have to increase their capacity and capability in terms of technology, buying power, manufacturing etc. to meet the customer's expectations.
- **Technology:** Sirsa fabrication industries are dominated by low technology and very rare technological innovation. However, in recent years, the demand of automatic and semi-automatic fabrication production systems are rising. This made them to look for modernisation and adaptation of latest machine and technology.
- **Lack of skilled manpower:** Lack of skilled manpower is responsible for wastage of raw material, higher production time, low accuracy and low productivity results
- **Business Development Service Providers (BDSP**): Units are located in backward district with no awareness of schemes and incentives of the Government. Energy audit, lean etc. are the activities that can be done for development of cluster to save money, providing better working atmosphere and safer working conditions.

Due to lack of these facilities, the units face higher costs, thereby reducing their competitiveness, especially compared to other competitive areas. This results in loss of market share.

3.6 Key technologies missing

The technological gaps on various fronts that the CFC proposes to target, along with scope and illustration of major facilities is provided in table 3.

Table 3: Rationale for hard interventions

Rationale for proposed hard interventions under CFC mode

Critical technology gaps in the cluster	**Proposed technology interventions to enhance cluster's competitiveness through CFC mode**
Cutting Facility	
There are some intricate shapes, which need to be done, and at present, cutting of raw material is done manually which do not have precision & accuracy. Further, consistency is a big challenge and also resulting lower productivity and higher product costs.	Fully automated high quality, high precision cutting machines (i.e. plasma cutting machine) are required for achieving accuracy, quality and consistency along with productivity, which increase quality of the product and decrease raw material wastage.
Welding Facility	
By manual welding, It is difficult to obtain high quality weld without any welding defects. Manual Welding leads to less productivity, delayed deliveries and loss of business.	This problem can be sorted out by installing highly productive welding machines. Consistency and controlled quality and finishing are the highlights of these machines. If required, they can be customized according to job work.
Bending Facility	
Fabricators are using conventional manual methods for bending & pressing operation. It is very difficult to achieve accuracy by these manual techniques. These methods are highly time consuming & laborious too, which put negative effect on operations and product. The cluster members have to outsource this service in case of complex design or larger work.	Installation of CNC Bending machines, with higher accuracy & less operational time are required to increase the productivity. The products, which are specially fabricated in cluster, are generally full of intricate designs and are done as per drawing. Therefore, this facility is much needed in the cluster.
Machining Facility	
Currently the fabrication units proceed with manual machining methods or using out-dated lathe/milling machines. This is an extra burden on fabricators as those machines are slow and it is very difficult to get precision work out from them. Further, maintenance of those old machines is also time consuming. Likewise, modern machines, those machines cannot handle multiple operations at a time, which leads to slower process, and higher production time.	Installation of modern machine provides better usage of raw material, shorter production time and multiple operations at a time. These machines require low maintenance and offers lower production time. For example, 3-jaw chuck lathe bring better results than the 4-jaw chuck lathe because alignment of the job would be better in 3-jaw chuck lathe.

Drilling Facility	
Drilling is one of the important operation of fabrication and basic operation for fitment. Therefore, it is very necessary to make drill hole accurately and as per drawing. Alignment of the final product directly depends on it. Currently, fabricators of cluster are using manual drill machines. These machines are for thin surface and alignment depends upon experience of fabricator. Therefore, there are vast chances of inaccurate drilling of holes.	Fabrication work is heavily dependent on drilling as it is integrated part of assembly and fitment. Drilling machines are used to make holes in relatively small work-pieces in individual and small-lot production; they are also used in maintenance shops. The tool, such as a drill, countersink, or reamer, is fastened on a vertical spindle, and the work-piece is secured on the table of the machine. The axes of the tool and the hole to be drilled are aligned by moving the work-piece.

Diagnostic Study Recommendations

4. Diagnostic Study Recommendations

Based upon the diagnostic study report and subsequent discussions with various cluster stakeholders and members of Sirsa fabrication cluster during formulation of this Detailed Project Report (DPR), hard interventions are being proposed to enhance the competitiveness of the cluster units. These have to be undertaken with government support to ensure the survival and growth of the fabrication units in Sirsa.

Cluster enterprises have also been undertaking several soft interventions (before, during and after the DSR) on their own and have been active in enhancing their awareness and exposure. The units have conducted several awareness programs and trainings in collaboration with DIC, Sirsa and BDS providers. They have also conducted exposure visits to other developed clusters, visited various places for acquiring knowledge and understanding of new technologies and machineries and facilitated UAM registrations.

4.1 Soft Interventions Recommended and Action Taken

1. **Capacity Building and Awareness Generation:** One of the primary recommendations for soft interventions was to build the capacities of cluster units and generate awareness among stakeholders regarding cluster development (collective approach to address their issues) and benefits available to them in the form of cluster. In this regard, the cluster units had organized a series of workshops, the details of which are provided below:

   - **Member Meetings:** Cooperation and trust building among members is foremost condition for smooth functioning of the cluster and SPV. A meeting was organized by cluster members during the month of August 2017 in Sirsa to enhance cooperation among member units and to obtain inputs for the DSR. Members of the cluster were informed about the registration of company for the cluster and identification of land for the CFC. Members of the cluster raised their concerns during the meeting that were resolved by other members of the cluster.
   - **Awareness Programme on Mini Cluster Scheme:** A programme for awareness of SPV members of fabrication cluster Sirsa on mini cluster scheme was conducted on August 2017. EY team members highlighted the main points of the scheme, informed the cluster member about what benefits they can avail from the scheme, and explained their role in case if they apply for scheme.

   - **UAM registration campaign:** Many of the cluster members, who did not have UAM (Udhyog Aadhar Memorandum), got their unit registered under UAM. That

task was done voluntary by Infomind Technical and Educational Society, Sirsa. They have not only supported cluster members in online filling of UAM but also informed them about benefits of UAM.

2. **Exposure Visits and Participation in Trade Fairs:** In order to enhance the exposure of cluster units on new and emerging technologies in the fabrication cluster, a number of exposure visits were recommended. The aim was to gather technical knowledge and expertise required for developing the cluster. Additionally, recommendations for participation in trade fairs and exhibitions were made to cluster units to promote their products as well as witness innovative products being brought out in the market. The following actions were taken in this regard:

- **Exposure Visit to Ludhiana:** SPV members visited Ludhiana to identify essential machineries for CFC. Ludhiana produce machines with very competitive prices. During the Ludhiana visit, beside the prices, SPV members gained knowledge of latest machineries and technologies which would be beneficial for proposed CFC.

- **Exposure visit to Batala:** SPV members visited the machinery manufacturer M/s Rajindra Machinery Makers, Batala on 4th September, 2017. The main agenda of the visit was to identify the most suitable lathe machine for proposed CFC. The members also shared their experience with the machinery suppliers. The machinery suppliers showed them variety of machines, which would be use full to them as per their need.

- **Exposure Visit to NCR:** SPV members are planning to visit NCR region in January 2018 to get sensitized on new trends and technological up-gradation for fabrication operations and also they will try to tap new marketing possibilities to expand their market.

4.2 Hard Interventions (Machines / Technology in the proposed CFC)

The fabrication units in the Sirsa need technological support to enhance their competitiveness and ensure their survival. Those units are reeling under bitter competition

and low margins. They require modern high capacity automatic machines and other related equipment to get their job work done and reduce their production costs.

The following common infrastructural facilities are being proposed for the CFC, with support from the state industry department.

- **Lathe Machine:** Lathe machine is a machine tool that is used to remove metals from a work-piece to give a desired shape and size. In other words, it is a machine that is used to hold the work-piece to perform various metal removing operations such as turning, grooving, chamfering, knurling, facing, forming etc.

- **Bending Machine:** Bending machine is a forming machine tool, which used to bend work product in desired shape. It is very useful in fabrication process especially for curved design.

- **Drill Machine:** Fabrication work is heavily depends on drilling as it is integrated part of assembly and fitment. Drilling machines are used to make holes in relatively small work-pieces in individual and small-lot production; they are also used in maintenance shops. The tool, such as a drill, countersink, or reamer, is fastened on a vertical spindle, and the work-piece is secured on the table of the machine. The axes of the tool and the hole to be drilled are aligned by moving the work-piece.

- **Sheet Cutting Machine:** Sheet cutting is one of the most widely applied sheet metal forming operations. The sheet cutting mechanics is aimed at obtaining two kinds of information important for industrial applications. The first one is the spring-back prediction for die design and shape control. The second is an estimation of the bend force for selection of press capacity, strength analysis and design of dies.

- **Cut off Machine:** An abrasive saw, also known as a cut-off saw or chop saw, is a power tool, which is typically used to cut hard materials, such as metals, tile, and concrete. An abrasive disc, similar to a thin grinding wheel, performs the cutting action.

- **Plasma Cutting Machine**: Plasma cutting is a process that cuts through electrically conductive materials by means of an accelerated jet of hot plasma. Typical materials cut with a plasma torch include steel, Stainless steel, aluminum, brass and copper, although other conductive metals may be cut as well. Plasma cutting is often used in fabrication shops, automotive repair and restoration, industrial construction, and salvage and scrapping operations. Plasma cutting is an effective way of cutting thin and thick materials alike. Hand-held torches can usually cut up to 38 mm (1.5 in) thick steel plate, and stronger computer-controlled torches can cut steel up to 150 mm (6 in) thick. Since plasma cutters produce a very hot and much localized "cone" to cut with, they are extremely useful for cutting sheet metal in curved or angled shapes.

- **Arc Welding Machine:** The welding equipment is relatively simple, portable, and inexpensive as compared to other arc welding processes. For this reason, shield metal arc welding (SMAW) is often used for maintenance, repair, and field construction. However, the gas shield in SMAW is not clean enough for reactive metals such as aluminum and titanium. The deposition rate is limited by the fact that the electrode covering tends to over-heat and fall off when excessively high welding currents are used. The limited length of the electrode (about 35 cm) requires electrode changing, and this further reduces the overall production rate.

- **Power Press:** A power press is a very useful machine used in mass production mainly from cold working of ductile materials such as mild steel. Normally a power press has a rotating flywheel, which acts like a storehouse of energy and is used to operate the ram, which provides the necessary impact to the

work piece. With the use of power press, various applications are applied like bending, curling, piercing, deep drawing etc. Automation makes the power press faster, which is the main requirement of production industry now a day to save money and time.

- **Angle Grinder**: Angle grinders may be used for removing excess material from a piece. There are many kinds of discs that are used for various materials and tasks such as cut-off discs (diamond blade), abrasive grinding discs, grinding stones, sanding discs, wire brush wheels and polishing pads. The angle grinder has large bearings to counter side forces generated during cutting, unlike a power drill, where the force is axial. Angle grinders are widely used in metalworking and construction, as well as in emergency rescues. They are commonly found in workshops, service garages and auto body repair shops.

- **Sheet Bending Machine:** Metals need to be casted into different shapes and sizes for various applications in different industries. They are normally very hard and therefore could not be bent or shaped easily. For bending and shaping of metals, a special category of unit is used called sheet bending or metal bending machines. Sheet bending machine is mainly used to deform or shape metals into desired shapes and sizes. The metal is subjected to higher stress causing it to deform because of disturbance in its yield and tensile strengths.

4.2.1 Expected Outcome after Intervention

The project will be beneficial for fabrication units in the cluster as a whole. The setting up of the CFC is expected to generate the following benefits for the cluster units:

- Enhanced value addition for cluster products
- Significant reduction in cost of production and higher capacity utilization by each unit
- Higher degree of competitiveness of cluster enterprises
- Scope for the cluster to target new market segments by developing new and improved products
- The requirements of SPV members are adequate to utilize the capacity of the CFC. Nevertheless all cluster firms shall be encouraged to use the facility. Many micro unit entrepreneurs who could not afford to significantly contribute by way of necessary

investment to the equity base of the project have also been accommodated even with low equity contribution.

- The CFC will generate more job opportunities at both the cluster and individual unit level due to enhanced capacity utilization.
- The CFC is also expected to enhance the levels of cooperation and joint-action amongst cluster stakeholders and SPV members to cooperate in other areas such as joint marketing initiatives, common raw material procurement and so on.
  It will also complement the efforts of state government in promoting clusters in the state and serve as a model for upgrading micro enterprise clusters.

Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Project Implementation

5. SPV for Project Implementation

The micro units at fabrication cluster, Sirsa came together to form a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) as an association under section 9(1) of the Haryana registration and regulation of societies act, 2012. The SPV is named as **'Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association'** with registration number HR1101817. The SPV was registered on 19th September 2017. The certificate of registration along with Memorandum of Association (MoA) and Articles of Association (AoA) and PAN Card of the SPV are provided in ***Annexure – 2.*** The society has an authorized and paid up capital of Rs. 40 thousand, which shall be enhanced in the near future. The members are micro-sized firms (registered units) involved in fabrication related activities, predominately based in Kagdana area of Sirsa.

DIC, Sirsa and state government both played an important role in SPV formation by cluster stakeholders. The SPV includes 10 members who are subscribing to the necessary contribution of the company. The SPV shall be open for new members to join and for the existing members to leave while maintaining a minimum member base of at least 10 at all times. The proposed CFC will be implemented on public-private partnership basis through SPV 'Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association' by availing support from Government of Haryana (under EPP 2015) state mini cluster scheme.

Cluster members have been autonomously undertaking several soft interventions to enhance knowledge and exposure of the cluster units on new trends in fabrication industry and enhancing productivity of their units as mentioned in the previous sections. These include exposure to cluster development initiatives in other clusters, exposure visits to fairs, registration under UAM and awareness programs on new trends in fabrication industry, SOPs, design interventions and new technologies. These programs were conducted in collaboration with DIC and BDS providers, Infomind Social and Educational Society and so on.

The SPV has conducted a series of stakeholder consultations (with various members, DIC, Sirsa and EY experts) during finalization of project components, selection of technologies and development of Detailed Project Report. The SPV has been instrumental in spreading awareness about the cluster development under state mini-cluster scheme in Sirsa and has also helped in validation of findings and recommendations. It has kept the state government and the DIC Sirsa engaged during the entire period of development of DSR and DPR.

5.1 Shareholder profile and Shareholding mix

List of SPV office bearers: The SPV has three office bearers. The details of the office bearers are furnished in the table 5. Other than these bearers, the SPV will have provision of having one nominee each from the state government. The SPV is homogeneous in nature due to similar products and activities performed by the cluster units.

Table 4: List of SPV office bearers

S. No.	Office bearer Name	Name of the unit	Unit address
1	Rajender Singh	Dwarkadheesh Welding workshop	Vill Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa
2	Mange Ram	Shree Balaji Welding Workshop	Vill Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa
3	Vinod Kumar	Mahadev Steel Works	Vill Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa

The lead promoters/ shareholders have several years of successful experience in production of fabricated products and are well versed with the benefits of cluster development initiatives. These units are financially viable in nature.

Members of the SPV have been engaged in production of fabricated products in Sirsa for several years. Directors/members have been in close interactions with technical experts, government institutions and machinery suppliers. Post the DSR validation, the DIC Sirsa also acknowledged the genuineness and enthusiasm of the SPV members to undertake project initiatives under state mini cluster scheme as well as verified the existence of the SPV members. The verified list is provided in **Annexure 3**.

The SPV was formed with the objective of taking up cluster level activity in a joint and coordinated manner, wherein all units have equal say. The shareholding pattern of members of the registered SPV includes the contribution from every member of SPV and no individual shareholder holds more than 10% stake in the capital of the society. Details of SPV members along with their contact persons, unit details, UAM numbers and products manufactured are provided in table7.

Table 5: Details of SPV Members of Fabrication Cluster, Sirsa

S.N.	Contact Person	Company Name	Contact No.	Address of Unit	UAM No	Products
1	Vinod Kumar	Mahadev Steel Work Shop	9467704273	Anaj Mandi Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0000607	Trunk Stand, Cooler Stand, Welding &Repairing
2	Pawan Kumar	Annapurna welding Work Shop	9416440601	Bhadra Road Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001104	Doorframes, Windows, Welding & Repairing
3	Rajender Singh	Dawarkadheesh Welding Work Shop	9813074617	Chaharwala Road, Bus Stand Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001105	Steel Gate, Stair Case, Railing & Repairing
4	Mange Ram	Shree BalaJi Welding Work Shop	9416490138	Sirsa Road Bus Stand Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001100	Iron Gate, Windows, Welding &Repairing
5	Sujaudeen	Hakamdeen Welding Repairing	9996259400	Jasania Road Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001102	Steel gate, Stair Case, Railing & Kharaad, Repairing
6	Hanuman	Limba Welding Work Shop	9416922191	Sirsa Road Bus Stand Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001099	Iron Gate, Grill, Window , Agriculture Equipment Production & Repairing
7	Sanjeev Kumar	Ridhi Sidhi Iron & Welding Work Shop	9050101080	Kumharia Road Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001103	Doorframe, Window, Welding & Repairing
8	Shokeen	Khan Welding& Repairing Work Shop	9416485574	Jasania Road Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17D0001273	Shed, Agriculture, Welding & Repairing
9	Rajesh Kumar	Shree Ganesh Steel Works	9416049897	Bhadra Road Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001101	Doorframe, Gate, Grill, Welding Repairing
10	Mai Lal Dudhwal	Fatehabad walon ki MashurDukan	9416049897	Bhadra Road Kagdana, Sirsa	HR17A0001206	Spray Drum, Tractor Trolley, Water Tanker, Agriculture Equipment etc

5.2 Initiatives undertaken by the SPV

As mentioned in detail in section 4.1 (Soft interventions recommended and action taken), the SPV members have proactively undertaken many capacity building initiatives to promote the cooperation among cluster units and enhance knowledge and exposure of the units. These initiatives have been undertaken in collaboration with DIC, EY, Infomind Social and Educational Society etc. The major initiatives are:

- Pursuing initiatives in close coordination with DIC, Sirsa to facilitate understanding of cluster development, common procurement, marketing, available government support, latest technology for common facility etc.
- Exposure visit to Punjab/NCR to understand the latest available technology and machinery related to fabrication. This would help them to adopt latest methods and machinery for fabrication and made them more competitive in market.
- Conducting various programs for capacity building, awareness generation and technological advancement in the cluster as well as participation in similar programs organized by stakeholders.
- Identification of land for construction of CFC and collective acquisition of land in the name of SPV.

5.3 SPV Roles and Responsibilities

The SPV will play an important guiding role in the overall management and operations of the CFC. It will provide direction to the management of the CFC and will monitor usage and performance of the CFC. The SPV will constantly report to the state government about the performance of the CFC. The major roles and responsibilities that are envisaged to be performed by the SPV post the submission of this DPR are mentioned below:

- Coordinating with the state industry department for DPR approvals in the SLSC
- Accompanying EY experts to various meetings at the state government departments
- Execution of land registration in SPV name
- Garnering the SPV project contribution from the members
- Formation of purchase committees for procurement of goods and services
- Establishing, operating and maintaining all common facilities as mentioned in the DPR
- Obtain any statutory approvals/clearances from various government departments
- Recruit appropriate professionals to ensure smooth execution of the CFC
- Collection of user charges from members and other users of the facilities as per the decided rates so as to meet the recurring expenses and future expansions of the CFC. While various estimates on user charges / service fee are presented in this DPR, all decisions including usage priority of facilities by members will be made based on decision by members of SPV.
- Preparation and submission of progress reports to state industry department

The Memorandum and by-laws of the Cluster SPV indicates the democratic process in terms of decision-making based on votes. All members of SPV will meet once every

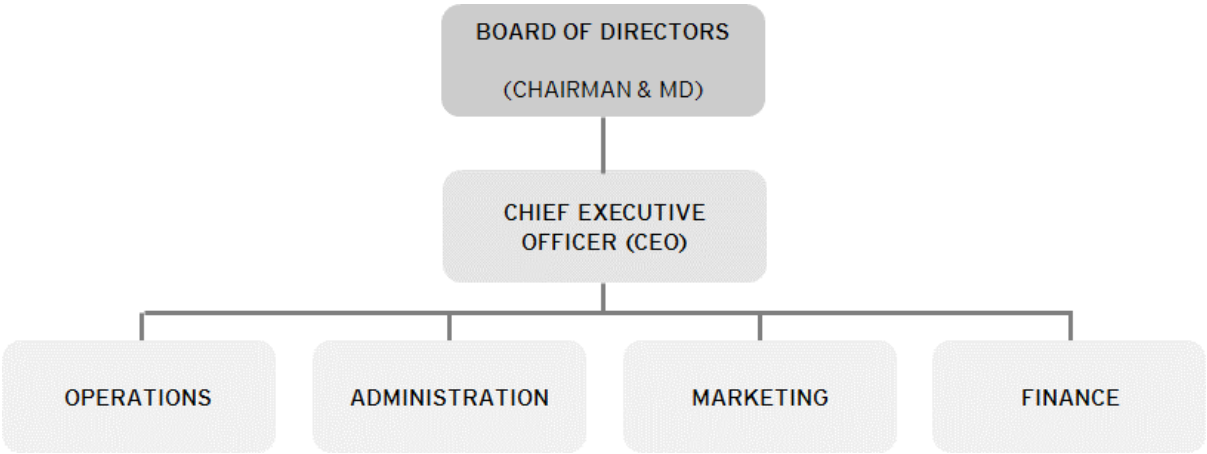
fortnight/month to discuss/resolve operational issues. The management of the CFC will be a two-tier structure for smooth and uninterrupted functioning. The executive body i.e. Board of Directors (BoD) will include office bearers elected/nominated from time to time, including one nominee of State Government (DIC). They will also remain present during meetings.

While various estimates on user charges/service fees are presented in this DPR, all decisions including usage priority of facilities by members will be made by unanimous decision of the members. The CFC will seek direction and guidance from the SPV BoD, and the day-to-day administration will be taken care of by the management that shall be appointed by the SPV BoD. Their role is detailed below:

1. **Board of Directors**: The BoD will be the main governing body and will oversee the operations of the CFC. They will have the decision-making power in terms of fixing user fees (for members and non-members) and usage of reserves etc. for future expansion. The Chairman will oversee the entire operations; each Director will be entrusted with specific responsibility like marketing, technical, finance, public relations etc. based on their interests and experience.

2. **Managerial, Technical and Administrative staff**: A competent and qualified professional with a background in the fabrication industry will be appointed as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), who will look after day-to-day operations of the CFC and shall be directly reporting to the Board of Directors. Each facility (cutting, bending, welding, assembling, etc.) will have its own expert staff (supervisors, operations and helpers) as per the requirement. The details of manpower and other requirements are already mentioned in the DPR in the Project Economics section. There shall be provisions for administrative staff such as accounts personnel, marketing professional, etc. to ensure effective functioning of the CFC. The proposed organizational structure of the CFC is given in figure7:

Figure 5: Organisational Structure of Proposed CFC



Project Economics

6. Project Economics

6.1 Project Cost

The actual total cost of setting up a CFC Fabrication Cluster, Sirsa is estimated **at Rs. 134.17 Lakhs.**

The total cost estimation includes the following project components:

1. Land
2. Building and civil works
3. Machinery and equipment
4. Miscellaneous fixed assets
5. Preliminary & Pre-operative expenses
6. Contingency
7. Margin money for working capital

The detail of each project component is provided below:

6.1.1 Land and Building

Land

The proposed CFC would require space for construction of building for housing plant and machinery and provision for stocking material. In line with the space requirements of the proposed facilities in the CFC and the FAR norms, it is estimated that a plot of about 5445 sq ft would be required.

The SPV has identified a plot of land at village Kagdana, 30 kms away from Sirsa city. The site is an agriculture land having a NOC, valid CLU, and provision for power is also available. The land is strategically located with only 20 kms away from the major existing industrial estate in Sirsa.

The SPV has identified a plot of 5445 sq ft. that shall be purchased by the SPV completely at their expense. As per the Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) Erection of Buildings Regulations, 1979, the maximum permissible coverage on ground is 60% of area of an industrial site. This shall allow an area of 3267 sq. ft. for CFC construction on the ground floor.

The SPV is undertaking registration of land. The document highlighting this and establishing the proof for availability of land is provided in ***Annexure 4***. The value for the land is estimated to be Rs. 18.56 Lakhs. **The SPV members shall entirely provide the amount required to purchase land as their contribution towards the project cost.**

Building

The built up area of the facility will comprise of a single storied building (mainly RCC considering the nature of products). Indicative building layout plan is provided in **Annexure 5** . The total cost of construction of the building is estimated to be Rs. 27.65 Lakhs including electrification & plumbing. The certified building estimate is provided in **Annexure 6.**

Total cost of land and building for the proposed CFC is estimated at 46.21 Lakh. However, guidelines for mini cluster scheme specifies that cost of land and building cannot exceed 25% of project cost of max INR 200 lakh. As per the estimates total project cost of INR 134.17 Lakh, the total amount of combined cost of land and building which can be considered is INR 27.65 Lakh. Table 7 highlights the actual estimated amount and capped as per scheme amount for land & building.

Table 6: Requirement in terms of land and building

Particulars	Actual Amount (INR in Lakhs)	Amount considered as per Scheme guidelines (In Lakh)
Land (5445 sq ft)	18.56	27.65
Building (single storied building)	27.65	
Total	**46.21**	**27.65**

6.1.2 Plant and Machinery

As detailed in section 4.2 (Hard interventions) a number of modern automatic and high capacity machines for cutting, welding, machining, grinding etc. have been recommended to enable cluster units enhance their competitiveness. The machines have been categorized as primary and secondary. The machines that shall be used primarily for job work have been categorized as primary, whereas, the auxiliary/supporting machines have been categorized as secondary machines. The major facilities proposed at the CFC are cutting, drilling, welding and machining. The total cost of plant and machinery including secondary machinery has been estimated at Rs. 75.70 lakhs and contingency works out to Rs. 4.34 Lakhs.

The details of the proposed machinery items are presented in the table 8. The detailed specifications and quotations of the machines are provided in **Annexure 7**. The SPV has sourced quotations for machinery from suppliers based on the manufacturer's reputation, service support, price and quality. However, an open online tendering system shall be followed for procurement of these machines during project execution.

Table 7: List of Proposed Plant & Machinery

S. No.	Machine Name	Quantity	Grand Total	Supplier Options
Primary Machinery				
Cutting Facility				

1	Cut off Machine	1	0.47	Sharda Sales Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana
2	Sheet Cutter Machine	1	0.67	Baba Hydraulics, Ludhiana
3	Plasma Cutting Machine	1	20.10	Bharay Steels, Ludhiana
4	Multi Cutter Machine	1	1.26	Baba Hydraulics, Ludhiana
Drilling Facility				
5	Drill Machine (5/8"Geared)	1	0.21	Sharda Sales Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana
6	Drill Machine (1" 8 Speed Graded)	1	0.67	Sharda Sales Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana
Welding Facility				
7	Arc Welding Machine (450 watt)	1	1.30	Roop Electric Works, Ludhiana
8	Arc Welding Machine (350 watt)	1	1.00	Roop Electric Works, Ludhiana
9	Arc Welding Machine (150 watt)	1	0.33	Roop Electric Works, Ludhiana
Machining Facility				
10	Lathe Machine (L 6', W 13", H 11", S H 2.5/8") 5 HP	1	2.66	Rajindra Machinery Makers, Batala
11	Power Press 100 Mt	1	8.85	Rattan International, Ludhiana
12	Power Press 200 Mt	1	17.11	Rattan International, Ludhiana
13	Angle Grinder	1	0.12	Sharda Sales Pvt Ltd
14	Sheet Bending Machine	1	2.66	Baba Hydraulics, Ludhiana
15	Pipe Bending Machine	1	0.73	Baba Hydraulics, Ludhiana
Secondary Machinery				
1	DG Set (62.5 KVA)	1	5.57	Bhaskar India (Kirloskar), Noida
2	Air Compressor	1	0.78	Sharda Sales Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana
3	Bending Die	1	0.83	Rattan International, Ludhiana
4	3 Die Set	1	1.77	Rattan International, Ludhiana
5	4 Die Set	1	2.12	Rattan International, Ludhiana
6	4 Slot Jali Notching Die	1	1.24	Rattan International, Ludhiana
7	3 Slot Jali Notching Die	1	1.00	Rattan International, Ludhiana
8	6 Slot Jali Notching Die	1	2.07	Rattan International, Ludhiana
9	Transformer	1	1.18	Govt Supply
10	Computer	1	0.41	Dell

11	UPS	1	0.59	Microtech

6.1.3 Miscellaneous Fixed Assets

The CFC would also require fixed assets such as furniture, fixtures, firefighting equipment, first-aid equipment etc. for smooth running of operations. The total estimated capital expenditure for purchase of miscellaneous fixed assets is estimated to be Rs. 2.00 Lakhs. Details are provided in the table 9.

Table 8: Miscellaneous Fixed Assets

Miscellaneous fixed assets Particulars	Amount (INR in Lakhs)
Office items and allied items, furniture, fixtures, firefighting equipment and back-up power supply etc.	2.00
Total	2.00

6.1.4 Preliminary and Pre-operative Expenses

Another major component of the project cost is the preliminary and pre-operative expenses. The preliminary expenses are envisaged as expenses incurred for registration of SPV, legal and administrative expenses, detailed civil engineering drawings with estimates, tendering forms, and tendering cost etc.

Pre-operative expenses include expenses for electricity connection charges, administrative establishment, travelling, bank charges, stationery, telephone, overhead expenses during construction and machinery testing period such as salaries, machine testing cost, bank charges, travelling etc. The total expenditure for preliminary and pre-operative expenses is estimated at Rs. 2.31 Lakhs (details provided in the table 10).

Table 9: Preliminary and Pre-Operative Expenses

S. No.	Particulars	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1	Society Registration	0.10
2	Architect Fee	0.07
3	Tender forms & tendering cost	1.00
4	Project Report Preparation (DSR & DPR)	Nil
5	Project Management Charges	Nil
6	Travelling Cost	0.25
7	Machine testing cost	0.20
8	One time electricity connection charges for 1 kW connection @Rs.2200(security + service charge etc.) per kWh	0.69

Total	2.31

6.1.5 Provision for Contingencies

Contingencies estimated @2% on building and civil works amounting to Rs. 0.55 lakh. and on plant and machinery @ 5% amounting to Rs. 3.78 lakh has been included in the project cost.

6.1.6 Margin Money for Working Capital

The total working capital requirement during the first year of operation at 80% capacity utilization is estimated at Rs.16.71 lakh with margin money requirement of Rs. 4.71 lakh (more than 25% of working capital requirement as margin). The working capital requirement has been calculated based on requirement of one month of operational expenses and the calculation has been provided in the subsequent section.

6.1.7 Summary Project Cost

A summary of total estimated project cost as per actual and as per mini cluster scheme is presented in the table 11.

Table 10: Total Project Cost

(Rs in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	Total Project Cost	Eligible Amount as per Guidelines	Remarks
1	**Land & Building**			Max 25% ofeligible project cost of INR 134.17 lakhs (L&B, P&M, Misc F.A.), subject to Land value being contributed by SPV
	a. Land Value	18.56	27.65	
	b. Land Development	0.00		
	c. Building & Other Civil Works	27.65		
	d. Building Value	0.00		
	Sub Total (A)	46.21	27.65	
2	**Plant & Machinery**			Eligible
	a. Indigenous	58.14	58.14	
	b. Imports	0.00	0.00	
	c. Secondary Machines	17.56	17.56	
	Sub Total (B)	75.70	75.70	
3	**Miscellaneous fixed assets (C)**	0.90	0.00	Not eligible
4	**Preliminary & Preoperative Expenses (D)**	2.31	0.00	

5	**Contingency** a. Building @ 2% b. Plant & Machinery @ 5% Sub Total (E)	 0.55 3.78 4.34	 0.00 0.00 0.00	
6	**Margin money for working capital** (Working capital required @ 75% C.U.) Sub Total (F)	 4.71 4.71	 0.00 0.00	
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)	**134.17**	**103.35**	

6.2 Means of Finance

The project will be financed from two sources: equity from SPV, and grant-in-aid from Govt. of Haryana (under state mini cluster scheme, EPP2015).Working capital loan will be secured from State Bank of India. The assistance to the project from Govt. of Haryana under state mini cluster scheme is envisaged to the tune of 90% of max project cost of 200 lakhs. The SPV will be required to contribute 10% of project cost for project cost up to Rs. 200 lakh. Accordingly, the SPV members have proposed to contribute 41.15 lakh and GoH aid will be Rs. 93.01 lakh.

Table 11: Means of Finance

S. No.	Source of finance	Project cost upto INR 200.00 lakhs (max eligible as per scheme)		Project cost over INR 200.00 lakhs		Total Amount (INR in lakhs)
		Percentage Contribution	Amount (INR in lakhs)	Percentage Contribution	Amount (INR in lakhs)	
1	Grant-in-aid under Mini Cluster Scheme (Govt. of Haryana)	90	93.02	0	0	93.02
2	Contribution of SPV	10	10.33	100	30.82	41.15
	Total	**100**	**103.35**	**100**	**30.82**	**134.17**

6.2.1 Share Capital

The contribution of the SPV members will be by way of subscription to shares in the SPV registered as a Society. The extent of contribution would be Rs. 41.15 lakh contributed by the cluster SPV. The contribution of each member should not be more than 10%.

6.2.2 Grant-in-Aid

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 93.01 lakh is expected from the Government of Haryana. The amount received by the way of grant under state mini cluster scheme will be utilized towards construction of building and for procurement of plant and machinery for the project.

6.3 Expenditure Estimates

In this section, a detailed estimate of expenditure of the CFC has been given on eight-hour single shift operation basis. This has been estimated based upon extensive inputs by the cluster members and the prevalent rates of consumables, utilities and manpower in the cluster. This section considers annual cost of undertaking job work and expenditure estimates. The critical components related to expenditure comprise consumables, manpower, electricity and also expenditure on repair and maintenance of assets, insurance and administrative overheads.

Other elements comprise expenditures by the way of interest toward working capital loans, miscellaneous expenses and non-cash depreciation expenditure.

6.3.1 Consumables

Machines installed in the CFC shall require consumables during operations and completion of the job work. Consumables are critical components of project facilities and may be understood in terms of diesel, hydraulic oil, grease, nozzles and others etc.

Table 12: Consumables

S. No.	Machine Name	Particulars	No. Of working hours per day	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount (in Rs. Lakh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				0.75	0.8	0.85	0.9	0.95	1
Primary Machines									
1	Cut off Machine	Blade, Grease, Coolant	8	1.08	1.15	1.22	1.30	1.37	1.44
2	Sheet Cutter Machine	Blade, Grease, Coolant	8	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29
3	Plasma Cutting Machine	Nozzel, Electrode, Gas Ring, Shield Cap	8	1.73	1.84	1.96	2.07	2.19	2.30
4	Multi Cutter Machine	Blade, Grease, Coolant	8	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58

5	Drill Machine (5/8"Geared)	Drill Bit, Coolant, Lubricant	8	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29
6	Drill Machine (1" 8 Speed Graded)	Drill Bit, Coolant, Lubricant	8	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29
7	Arc Welding Machine (450 watt)	Filler Metals, Fluxes, and Shielding Gases	8	1.08	1.15	1.22	1.30	1.37	1.44
8	Arc Welding Machine (350 watt)		8	0.76	0.81	0.86	0.91	0.96	1.01
9	Arc Welding Machine (150 watt)		8	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.68	0.72
10	Lathe Machine	Tools, Coolants, Lubricants	8	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.58
11	Power Press 100 Mt	Lubricants, Hydraulic Oil	8	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.48
12	Power Press 200 Mt		8	0.54	0.58	0.61	0.65	0.68	0.72
13	Angle Grinder	Abrasive wheel	8	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.29
14	Sheet Bending Machine	Lubricants	8	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14
15	Pipe Bending Machine	Lubricants	8	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14
16	Air Compressor	Belt, Lubricant	8	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12
Secondary Machines									
1	DG Set 62.5 KVA	Diesel, Lubricant	8	1.44	1.54	1.63	1.73	1.82	1.92
Total				**9.56**	**10.20**	**10.83**	**11.47**	**12.11**	**12.74**
Consumables per month				**0.80**	**0.85**	**0.90**	**0.96**	**1.01**	**1.06**

6.3.2 Manpower Requirement

Another major expenditure head is the manpower. Therefore, the facilities installed in the CFC will require manpower to function effectively as mentioned in section 5.3 of the report. The total manpower requirement for the project would be about 23 persons. The manpower required under project has been divided under two categories: Direct & Indirect. Direct manpower is required for operation of machines while indirect manpower is required for administrative purposes. The annual expenditure on salary component for direct manpower is estimated at Rs. 25.61 lakh and for indirect at 7.99 lakhs. The total expense on manpower is projected at Rs. 2.55 lakh per month or Rs. 33.59 lakh per annum. The details of monthly and yearly expenses for manpower required for running the project is provided in table 14:

Table 13: Expenditure Related to Salary (direct manpower-machine operators and helpers)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Category	No. of Manpower Required	Salary per month per person (INR)	Total Salary Per Month (INR)	Total salary & wages per Year (INR lakh)
DIRECT MANPOWER				
Supervisor	1	15,000.00	15,000.00	1.80
Operator	9	12,000.00	108,000.00	12.96
Helper	6	9,000.00	54,000.00	6.48
Loading & Unloading	2	8,500.00	17,000.00	2.04
	18	44,500.00	194,000.00	23.28
Add: Perquisites/Fringe Benefits @ 10%				2.33
Sub Total (A)				**25.61**

Table 14: Expenditure Related to Salary (indirect manpower – administrative and support staff)

Category	No. of Manpower Required	Salary per month per person (INR)	Total Salary Per Month (INR)	Total salary & wages per Year (INR lakh)
INDIRECT MANPOWER				
Cluster Development Executive (CDE)	1	20,000.00	20,000.00	2.40
Accountant	1	12,000.00	12,000.00	1.44
Office Boy	1	8,500.00	8,500.00	1.02
Security Guard	2	10,000.00	20,000.00	2.40
	5	50,500.00	60,500.00	7.26
Add: Perquisites/Fringe Benefits @ 10%				0.73
Sub-Total (B)				7.99
Total (A) + (B)	**23**	**95,000.00**	**254,500.00**	**33.59**

6.3.3 Utilities

The most important utilities required in the project are power supply. Proposed CFC requires power for operation of machinery as well as other supporting equipment for smooth operations. The total connected load requirement has been estimated at 53 KW. The table below shows the equipment wise power requirement in the CFC. The drawn power is conservatively assumed at 60% of the connected load in the case of operating facilities and shop floor.

Table 15: Machine & Equipment (facility) wise power requirement

S. No.	Machine & Equipment	Power Requirement (kW)/ Connected Load	Total power requirement (60% of drawn power) kWh
1	Cut off Machine	0.75	0.45
2	Sheet Cutter Machine	0.75	0.45
3	Plasma Cutting Machine	3.75	2.25
4	Multi Cutter Machine	1.50	0.90
6	Drill Machine (5/8"Geared)	0.75	0.45
7	Drill Machine (1" 8 Speed Graded)	0.75	0.45
9	Arc Welding Machine (450 watt)	2.25	1.35
10	Arc Welding Machine (350 watt)	1.50	0.90
11	Arc Welding Machine (150 watt)	0.75	0.45
12	Lathe Machine	2.25	1.35
13	Power Press 100 Mt	2.25	1.35
14	Power Press 200 Mt	3.75	2.25
15	Angle Grinder	0.38	0.23
16	Sheet Bending Machine	1.50	0.90
17	Pipe Bending Machine	0.75	0.45
18	Air Compressor	3.80	2.28
19	Administrative Facilities	1.00	0.60
	Total Connected load for CFC	**28.43**	**17.06**
	Buffer Connected Load (10% of Total Connected Load)	**2.84**	
	Total	**31.27**	

The power requirement for operation of core machinery and equipment and administrative facilities is 28.43 kWh. Electricity required for shop floor activities in terms of operation of core machinery and equipment is 3411.6 units per month. The facility is heavily based on electricity for operations and will also require additional 10% connected load as a buffer to get the electricity connection. The total connected load for the CFC is estimated to be 31.27 kW.

Fixed charges for connection of 31.27 kW @ Rs. 165 per kW = Rs. 5160.05 and monthly units consumption is 3411.6 units and monthly energy charges @ Rs. 8 per unit = Rs. 27292.8. This has been calculated based on the prevalent rates of the power provider.

Table 17 presents the estimated annual expenditure in terms of power related charges.

Table 16: Annual Expenditure Statement vis-à-vis Power Charges

S. No.	Expenditure component	Particulars	Amount per annum (@ 75% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 80% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 85% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 90% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 95% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 100% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)
1	Fixed monthly connection charge (total connected load)	Shop-floor, support facilities & administrative (Rs. 5160.05 per month)	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
2	Variable charges (as per consumption of units)	Shop-floor, support facilities & administrative (Rs. 27292.8 per month)	2.46	2.62	2.78	2.95	3.11	3.28
Total			**3.08**	**3.24**	**3.40**	**3.57**	**3.73**	**3.89**

6.3.4 Annual Repairs and Maintenance Expenses

The annual repair and maintenance expenses have been estimated to be Rs. 2.82 lakh. The details are presented in the table 18 below:

Table 17: Annual Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure

S. No.	Expenditure component	Particulars	Amount per annum (@ 75% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 80% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 85% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 90% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 95% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)	Amount per annum (@ 100% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)
1	Repair & maintenance	Building: repair & maintenance @ 2%	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.55

2		Plant & machinery: repair & maintenance @ 3%	1.69	1.81	1.92	2.03	2.15	2.27
Total			**2.12**	**2.26**	**2.40**	**2.54**	**2.68**	**2.82**

6.3.5 Insurance and miscellaneous Administrative Expenses

Insurance is a critical component of asset protection at the CFC. Insurance is computed on the basis of 0.5 % on the fixed assets. Cost of insurance shall remain as a fixed cost. Miscellaneous administrative expenses are estimated at a lump-sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh per year. The cost of miscellaneous expenses is also considered to be fixed irrespective of scale of operation. The details are presented in the table 19 below:

Table 18: Insurance and Miscellaneous Administrative Expenses

No.	Expenditure component	Particulars	Amount per annum (@ 100% C.U. in Rs. Lakh)
1	Insurance	Estimate @ 0.5% on fixed assets (such as buildings, civil works, and Plant & machinery, including related contingency expenses	0.54
2	Miscellaneous administrative expenditure	Stationery, communication, travelling, and other misc. overheads	0.50
Total			**1.04**

6.4 Working Capital Requirements

Working capital has been calculated in terms of one month's operating expenses required for the CFC. The operating expenses include consumables, salaries, utilities, repair & maintenance, insurance and miscellaneous administrative expenses. The details are presented in the table below.

Table 19: Calculation of Working capital requirement

(Rs. In Lakh)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Period	As per Capacity Utilization									
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
			75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1	Consumables	1 month	0.80	0.85	0.90	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
2	Utilities (Power)	1 month	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
3	Working Expenses (Manpower)	1 month	2.27	2.37	2.48	2.59	2.69	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
4	Sundry Debtors (Sales Value)	2 month	13.40	14.29	15.18	16.07	16.97	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86
5	Working capital (Total expenses)		16.71	17.78	18.85	19.91	20.98	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05	22.05
6	Working Capital Margin		4.71	5.78	6.85	7.91	8.98	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05
7	Working Capital Loan		12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
8	Interest on Working capital loan @11% p.a.		1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
9	Working Capital Margin %age		28.20 %	32.51 %	36.33 %	39.74 %	42.80 %	45.57 %	45.57 %	45.57 %	45.57 %	45.57 %

The working capital requirements of the project for one month of operation have been considered for consumables and expenses. The SPV will contribute more than 25% of the Working capital requirement as margin money, and the rest will be borrowed from local bank. The total working capital required during first year of operation (75% C.U.) is estimated at Rs. 16.71 lakh. Further, total working capital required at an operating capacity of 80% comes out to Rs. 17.78 lakh. The corresponding margin money for working capital requirement at 75% & 80% capacity utilisation amounts to Rs. 4.71 lakh and Rs. 5.78 lakh respectively, and the loan amounts at Rs. 12.00 lakh.

6.5 Depreciation Estimates

Estimates of depreciation are non-cash expenditure and presented in this section on the basis of Written down value (WDV) methods. Accounting for depreciation would facilitate sustainability of operations in terms of developing a fund for replacement of assets. The relevant fund that is accumulated could facilitate the replacement of such assets toward the end of the envisaged asset life of 10 years. Depreciation of building is considered at the rate of 10% per year, depreciation of plant and machinery at 15% a year (envisaged project life of 10 years prior to replacement of assets), furniture 10%, computer 60% and depreciation of other miscellaneous fixed assets at the rate of 15% a year as per the WDV method. WDV method is provided in the tables below.

Table 20: Depreciation based on WDV

(Rs. In lakh)

DEPRECIATION (WRITTEN DOWN VALUE METHOD)										
Particulars	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**	**Year 9**	**Year 10**
Land										
Opening Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less : Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Building and Civil work										
Opening Balance	28.20	25.38	22.84	20.56	18.50	16.65	14.99	13.49	12.14	10.93
Less: Depreciation @ 10%	2.82	2.54	2.28	2.06	1.85	1.67	1.50	1.35	1.21	1.09
Closing Balance	25.38	22.84	20.56	18.50	16.65	14.99	13.49	12.14	10.93	9.83
Plant & Machinery										
Opening Balance	79.05	67.19	57.11	48.55	41.26	35.07	29.81	25.34	21.54	18.31
Less: Depreciation @ 15%	11.86	10.08	8.57	7.28	6.19	5.26	4.47	3.80	3.23	2.75
Closing Balance	67.19	57.11	48.55	41.26	35.07	29.81	25.34	21.54	18.31	15.56
Computers										
Opening Balance	0.43	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Less: Depreciation @ 60%	0.26	0.10	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Closing Balance	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Furniture										
Opening Balance	0.50	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.19
Less: Depreciation @ 10%	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Closing Balance	0.45	0.41	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.17
Other Misc. Fixed Assets										
Opening Balance	0.40	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.15
Less: Depreciation @ 15%	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Closing Balance	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.13
Total Depreciation	**15.05**	**12.80**	**10.96**	**9.42**	**8.10**	**6.98**	**6.02**	**5.19**	**4.48**	**3.87**
Depreciated value	**93.54**	**80.74**	**69.77**	**60.35**	**52.25**	**45.27**	**39.25**	**34.06**	**29.58**	**25.70**

Under the WDV method, depreciation is considered at the rate of 10% per year on building, 15% on plant, 10% on furniture, computers 60% and 10% on other miscellaneous fixed assets.

6.6 Income/Revenue estimates

The CFC is expected to generate revenue by way of user charges that shall be levied based upon the hours a machine is operated for a particular job. The user charges shall vary based upon the user i.e. the SPV members and non-SPV members. The user charges will be less for the SPV members as compared to non-SPV members. The non SPV members shall be charged a premium for availing the CFC services. The major income sources for the CFC are envisaged by the way of providing cutting facilities, welding facility, machining facilities etc.

The user charges have been estimated based upon the operational expenses of the CFC and the prevalent market rates in Sirsa. User charges for secondary machinery have not been considered as a part of revenue. Estimation of user charges for availing services at CFC has been done on a conservative basis.

The relevance and appropriateness of user charges is also evident from the fact that the rates fixed help meet operating expenditures and provide sustainable replacement of assets. It is also envisaged that the CFC will generate enough income to sustain and grow, making it an absolutely viable project.

The estimated user charges for various machineries are presented in table below:

Table 21: User Charges for Machinery

(Rs. In lakh)

S. No.	Machine Name	No. Of working hours per day	Rate per hour (Rs.)	No of days annually	Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Amount in Rs. Lakh)
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
					75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
1	Cut off Machine	8	500	300	9.00	9.60	10.20	10.80	11.40	12.00
2	Sheet Cutter Machine	8	550	300	9.90	10.56	11.22	11.88	12.54	13.20
3	Plasma Cutting Machine	8	680	300	12.24	13.06	13.87	14.69	15.50	16.32
4	Multi Cutter Machine	8	475	300	8.55	9.12	9.69	10.26	10.83	11.40
5	Drill Machine (5/8"Geared)	8	120	300	2.16	2.30	2.45	2.59	2.74	2.88
6	Drill Machine (1" 8 Speed Graded)	8	120	300	2.16	2.30	2.45	2.59	2.74	2.88
7	Arc Welding Machine (450 watt)	8	250	300	4.50	4.80	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.00
8	Arc Welding Machine (350 watt)	8	180	300	3.24	3.46	3.67	3.89	4.10	4.32
9	Arc Welding Machine (150 watt)	8	150	300	2.70	2.88	3.06	3.24	3.42	3.60
10	Lathe Machine	8	300	300	5.40	5.76	6.12	6.48	6.84	7.20
11	Power Press 100 Mt	8	160	300	2.88	3.07	3.26	3.46	3.65	3.84
12	Power Press 200 Mt	8	180	300	3.24	3.46	3.67	3.89	4.10	4.32
13	Angle Grinder	8	250	300	4.50	4.80	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.00
14	Sheet Bending Machine	8	300	300	5.40	5.76	6.12	6.48	6.84	7.20
15	Pipe Bending Machine	8	250	300	4.50	4.80	5.10	5.40	5.70	6.00
Total					**80.37**	**85.73**	**91.09**	**96.44**	**101.80**	**107.16**

Total gross revenue in-flow is estimated to Rs. 80.37 lakhs per annum on an operating capacity of 75%. For projection purposes, operating capacity of 75% is considered during first year, 80% during second year, 85% during third year, 90% during fourth year, 95% during fifth year and 100% capacity from sixth year onwards.

Table 22: Income and Expenditure Statement

(Rs. In Lakh)

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Number of working days	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Number of shift	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Capacity Utilization in %	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
A. Income										
(User/ Service Charge)	80.37	85.73	91.09	96.44	101.80	107.16	107.16	107.16	107.16	107.16
B. Cost of Production :										
1. Utilities Power (Fixed + Variable)	3.08	3.24	3.40	3.57	3.73	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89	3.89
2. Direct labour and wages	19.21	20.49	21.77	23.05	24.33	25.61	25.61	25.61	25.61	25.61
3. Consumable	9.56	10.20	10.83	11.47	12.11	12.74	12.74	12.74	12.74	12.74
4. Repair and Maintenance	2.12	2.26	2.40	2.54	2.68	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82	2.82
5. Depreciation	15.05	12.80	10.96	9.42	8.10	6.98	6.02	5.19	4.48	3.87
Total Cost of production	49.01	48.98	49.37	50.04	50.95	52.05	51.09	50.26	49.55	48.94
C. Administrative expenses :										
6. Manpower (Indirect)	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99
7. Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. Insurance	0.54	0.47	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.26	0.23	0.20	0.17	0.15
9. Misc Expense	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total Administrative Expenses	9.02	8.95	8.89	8.83	8.79	8.75	8.71	8.68	8.66	8.63

D. Financial expenses :										
9. Interest on Working capital loan @ 11% per annum	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Total Financial Expenses	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
E. Total Expenses B+C+D	59.35	59.25	59.58	60.20	61.06	62.12	61.12	60.27	59.53	58.90
F. Profit A – E	21.02	26.47	31.51	36.25	40.74	45.04	46.04	46.89	47.63	48.26
G. P&P Expenses written off	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H. Income before Tax (F-G)	20.56	26.01	31.05	35.78	40.28	45.04	46.04	46.89	47.63	48.26
I. Adjustment of Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J. Income Tax as per rates of cooperative society	6.32	8.01	9.56	11.03	12.42	13.89	14.20	14.46	14.69	14.88
K. Net Profit /Loss for the year	**14.24**	**18.01**	**21.49**	**24.76**	**27.86**	**31.15**	**31.84**	**32.44**	**32.94**	**33.38**
L. Cumulative Surplus	**14.24**	**32.24**	**53.73**	**78.49**	**106.35**	**137.50**	**169.35**	**201.78**	**234.73**	**268.11**

As evident from the table above, the project is financially viable. A cumulative surplus of about Rs. 268.11 Lakh shall be earned by the SPV even after accounting for taxation and depreciation at the end of ten years. This surplus generated shall be used for further addition in the machinery or improvement and up-gradation of facilities. Additionally, the SPV intends to conduct a lot of other development activities in the cluster that shall be funded through the surplus earned at the CFC.

6.7 Computation of Income tax

As per table no 25, the income tax implication is computed at the rates applicable to the society. The incidence of tax ranges from Rs. 6.32 Lakh per annum for year 1 to Rs. 14.88 lakh per annum in year 10.

6.8 Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement indicates the cash balance and the liquidity position of the project over the years. The table below presents the sources and disposal/uses of funds statement of the project.

Table 23: Cash Flow Statement

(Rs in Lakh)

Particulars	Construction Period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
A. Source Funds :											
1. Cash Accurals (Net Profit + Interest paid)		22.34	27.79	32.83	37.57	42.06	46.36	47.36	48.21	48.95	49.58
2. Increase in capital	41.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. Depreciation		15.05	12.80	10.96	9.42	8.10	6.98	6.02	5.19	4.48	3.87
4. Increase in WC Loan		12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Increase in Grant-in-aid from GoH	93.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Sources of Funds	134.17	49.39	40.59	43.79	46.98	50.17	53.34	53.38	53.41	53.43	53.46
B. Use of Funds :											
1. P&P Expenses	2.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Increase in fixed assets	127.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Increase in other Assets	4.71	20.00	5.07	5.87	6.83	7.98	9.36	9.95	11.94	14.33	17.20
4. Increase in Sundry Debtors		13.40	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. Interest		1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
6. Taxation		6.32	8.01	9.56	11.03	12.42	13.89	14.20	14.46	14.69	14.88
Total Use of Funds	134.17	41.04	15.29	17.64	20.07	22.61	25.46	25.47	27.72	30.34	33.40
C. Net Surplus (A -B)		8.35	25.31	26.15	26.92	27.56	27.88	27.91	25.68	23.09	20.05
D. Cumulative Surplus		8.35	33.66	59.81	86.73	114.29	142.17	170.08	195.76	218.86	238.91

The cash flow statement highlights the available net surplus for 10 years of the CFC operations. Depreciation is also considered on a higher side on the straight-line method for cash flow calculations along with adjusted preliminary expenses. As most of the capital expenditure is being supported as grant under the Mini Cluster scheme, EPP 2015, therefore it does not have any negative effect on the Cash flow, in terms of interest, etc.

6.9 Projected Balance Sheets

The annual balance sheets for the CFC have been projected based upon estimates in the earlier sub-sections with regard to various current and fixed liabilities and also current and fixed assets. As evident from the projections, a considerable amount of reserves and surplus gets accumulated. These shall also be utilized for expansion of the CFC and undertaking other cluster development activities. Decision on deployment of reserves and surplus accumulated will be based on the performance of the project and requirements of cluster firms and members of the SPV. The projected balance sheets are provided in the table below:

Table 24: Balance Sheet

(Rs in lakh)

Particulars	At the end of impl. Period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
1. Fixed Assets :											
Gross Block	127.14	127.14	112.10	99.30	88.33	78.91	70.81	63.83	57.81	52.62	48.14
Less : Depreciation (WDV)		15.05	12.80	10.96	9.42	8.10	6.98	6.02	5.19	4.48	3.87
Net Block	127.14	112.10	99.30	88.33	78.91	70.81	63.83	57.81	52.62	48.14	44.26
Total Fixed Assets (A)	127.14	112.10	99.30	88.33	78.91	70.81	63.83	57.81	52.62	48.14	44.26
2. Current Assets :											
Cash & bank Surplus (B.F)		8.35	33.66	59.81	86.73	114.29	142.17	170.08	195.76	218.86	238.91
Sundry Debtors		13.40	14.29	15.18	16.07	16.97	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86	17.86
Margin Money for WC Loan	4.71	4.71	5.78	6.85	7.91	8.98	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05	10.05
Other Current Assets		20.00	24.00	28.80	34.56	41.47	49.77	59.72	71.66	86.00	103.20
3. P&P Exp	2.31	1.85	1.38	0.92	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total current Assets (B)		48.31	79.11	111.56	145.74	181.71	219.84	257.70	295.33	332.76	370.01
Total Assets (A+B)	134.17	160.40	178.41	199.89	224.65	252.52	283.67	315.52	347.95	380.89	414.27
4. Current Liabilities :											
Working Capital Loan		12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Total Current Liabilities (C)		12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
5. Fixed Liabilities											
Shareholders' Contribution	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15	41.15
Grant from GoH	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01	93.01
Reserves and Surplus		14.24	32.24	53.73	78.49	106.35	137.50	169.35	201.78	234.73	268.11
Total Fixed Liabilities (D)	134.17	148.40	166.41	187.89	212.65	240.52	271.67	303.52	335.95	368.89	402.27
Total Liabilities (C+D)	**134.17**	**160.40**	**178.41**	**199.89**	**224.65**	**252.52**	**283.67**	**315.52**	**347.95**	**380.89**	**414.27**

6.10 Break-even analysis

The break-even (BE) estimates of the project indicate the level of activity at which the total revenues of the project equal the total costs. From this point, a project is expected to start generating profits. As per the calculations, the CFC achieves break even in the first year itself as no major interest costs are being incurred. Hence, BE estimates at level of activity relevant to the first year and subsequent years of activity are provided in the table below:

Table 25: Break Even Estimates

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%
A. Total Earning by way of user charges	80.37	85.73	91.09	96.44	101.80	107.16
B. Variable costs						
Consumables	9.56	10.20	10.83	11.47	12.11	12.74
Utilities (Power- variable charges)	2.46	2.62	2.78	2.95	3.11	3.28
Interest on WC Loan	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32
Repair & Maintenance	2.12	2.26	2.40	2.54	2.68	2.82
Manpower (Direct)	19.21	20.49	21.77	23.05	24.33	25.61
Total Variable Cost (B)	34.66	36.88	39.10	41.33	43.55	45.77
C. Contribution (A-B)	45.71	48.85	51.98	55.12	58.25	61.39
D. Fixed Overheads (Cash)						
Manpower (Indirect)	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99
Utilities (Power - fixed charges)	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62
Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance	0.54	0.47	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.26
Misc. Expenditure	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Sub-total (D)	9.64	9.57	9.51	9.45	9.41	9.37
E. Fixed Overheads (Non-cash)						
Depreciation	15.05	12.80	10.96	9.42	8.10	6.98
Preliminary & Pre-operative expenses written off	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.00
Sub-total (E)	15.51	13.26	11.43	9.88	8.57	6.98
F. Total Fixed Overheads (D+E)	25.15	22.83	20.93	19.33	17.97	16.35
Break even point (F/C)	55.03%	46.75%	40.27%	35.08%	30.85%	26.63%

Book break-even is achieved at 55.03% (of operational capacity at 75%) and at 46.75% (of operational capacity at 80%). The operation of the CFC is expected to break-even and realise profit from 1st year of operations. Therefore, very low risk is involved in the project.

Moreover, the SPV members have the potential to run the facility for longer than one shift resulting in enhanced capacity utilization and generation of more revenues. In that case, project will break even earlier than estimated. Additionally, the approach has been to

develop projections based upon conservative estimates (costs on a higher side and user charge/ revenues on a lower side) whereas, in real the revenues may be far higher.

6.11 Feasibility analysis summary and sustainability indicators

A summary of the financial analysis in terms of key financial indicators such as Return on Capital Employed (ROCE), Net Present Value (NPV), Break Even Point (BEP) and the Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is presented in the table below. The indicators validate the financial viability and sustainability potential of the proposed project.

Table 26: Financial Analysis

S. No.	Particulars	Estimates
1	BEP (cash BEP at initial operating capacity of 75%)	55.03%
2	Av. ROCE (PAT/CE) with Grant	29.87%
3	Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	21.38%
4	Net Present Value (at a discount rate of 10 per cent) - incorporating viability gap funding (grant) by GoH	NPV is positive (Rs. 76.92 lakh) at a conservative project life of 10 years
5	Payback period	5.55 years with Grant-in-aid assistance from GOH
6	DSCR	Not Applicable (non-availment of term loan in this project)

The annual estimates in the context of ROCE are presented in the table 28 below:

Table 27: Calculation of Return on Capital Employed

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
ROCE (Without Grant)	53.16%	66.42%	78.65%	90.16%	101.08%	112.65%	115.08%	117.16%	118.94%	120.48%
ROCE (with Grant)	16.31%	20.37%	24.13%	27.66%	31.01 %	34.56 %	35.30 %	35.94 %	36.48 %	36.96 %

The average value of ROCE (with grant-in-aid) is 29.87%. This indicates the high techno-economic viability of the project should the government contribute a significant portion of the project cost as grant. Capital employed considered are those elements excluding the grant component to the project. Ignoring the possibility of grant assistance from the GoH, the ROCE works out to an unviable 97.87%.

The Net Present Value (NPV) is estimated at a discount rate of 10%.However, as reflected from the high values of NPV, it is positive at even 10.0%, the rate at which bank offers debt capital facility and even at higher discount rates. Project IRR is high at over 21.38% (at a conservative project life of 10 years). This substantiates the viability of the project.

6.12 Additional revenue sources

Additional sources of revenue shall also be explored by the SPV by offering procurement and marketing services in future to more enterprises. The SPV members are strong believers of the cluster concept and would like to explore the potential of undertaking cluster initiatives to improve the backward and forward linkages of the cluster units.

However, in order to ensure conservativeness in income estimates, in the initial years, the income earning possibilities of such revenues are not captured in this DPR.

6.13 Risk Analysis & Sensitivities

Risk in the project is relatively low in the context of the following:

- **Promoters are experienced**: Risk in the project is quite low given the strength and profile of the SPV members. They have considerable experience not only in the fabrication industry but also in undertaking cluster developmental initiatives.
- **Facility is pre-marketed:** Evidently, complete capacity of the core facility to be established in terms of various facilities may be easily availed by members of the SPV themselves, thus the facility would already have a captive market.
- **Sustainability indicators in terms of the strength of the SPV and the economics of the project:** Evidence of cooperative initiatives of SPV members as articulated in previous chapters; for instance, in terms of pursuing several joint efforts, registering the SPV, proceeding towards procurement of land, and securing commitment from members, vis-à-vis progressively mobilizing necessary paid up capital, all reflect the strength of the SPV.

High economic viability indicators upon considering the benefits of grant-in-aid under the state mini cluster scheme and EPP 2015 also serve as evidence of techno-economic viability and sustainability of the project. A sensitivity analysis has been carried out to ascertain the impact on the project, should there be any loss of revenue. This has been calculated assuming drop in user charges. Major financial parameters are still attractive. The important parameters related to the sensitivity analysis are presented in the table 29 below:

Table 28: Sensitivity Analysis

S. No.	Particulars	Base case	With 5% decline in user charge	With 8% decline in user charge	With 10% decline in user charge
1	BEP (cash BEP at operating capacity of 65%)	55.03%	60.33%	64.03%	66.76%
2	Internal Rate of Return (IRR)	21.38%	18.68%	16.99%	15.83%
3	Av. ROCE (PAT/CE) (with Grant)	29.87%	26.31%	24.15%	22.71%
4	Net Present Value (at a discount rate of 10 per cent) - incorporating viability gap funding (grant) GoH	76.72	56.87	44.97	37.03

Even assuming a fall in user charge, ROCE is favourable. From the above it is evident that the project is very viable even under (unlikely) risky environment circumstances.

6.14 Assumptions for financial calculations:

The financial statements and project profitability estimates in this DPR are based on the following assumptions:

1. The total project cost is pegged @ Rs. 134.17 lakh on the basis of estimates and quotations.

2. To finance the project, a total of Rs. 134.17 lakhs is required. The financing will consist of grant from government to Haryana and contribution by SPV.

3. In the financial projections and analysis, year 2018 is the envisaged period of project implementation also involving construction of buildings and installation of plant, machinery and other equipment. This period will commence from the date of final approval by the State Level Steering Committee under Mini-Cluster Scheme. The financial projections thereafter are prepared for 10 years of operation starting 2019.

4. The Registered SPV will manage CFC, and these services are to be used by the SPV to member as well as non-member units. The common facility will benefit registered SPV as well as non-member firms who (in some cases) may not afford to contribute to necessary equity capital.

5. The CFC will operate for 25 days a month, that is, for 300 days a year on an eight hour single shift basis. Operation on single shift basis is assumed for purposes of projecting income estimates.

6. Capacity utilization is assumed at 75% in the first year; 80% for second, 85% for third year, 90% for fourth, 95% for fifth and 100% thereafter. This is a conservative estimate for first 6 years as SPV members alone could avail of over 100% of the installed capacity on single-shift basis.

7. The workings with regard to expenses related to the project have been tabulated and categorized in terms of those related to consumables, manpower, electricity, and miscellaneous administrative expenditures.

8. Repairs and maintenance is provided @ 2% of building cost and @ 3% of plant and machinery cost at varying capacity utilization.

9. Insurance is provided @ 0.5% on fixed assets including building & civil works, machinery, contingency as fixed cost at all capacity utilization.

10. Electricity connection required for the CFC shall cost at Rs. 2200 as security deposit and service charge per kW connected load as per the regulatory norms in Haryana.

11. Fixed charges per kW of electric connection shall be charged @ Rs. 165 and variable charges @ Rs. 8 per unit consumed.

12. Income estimates have been projected most conservatively. The prescribed user charges are competitive vis-à-vis charges for similar services in other regions.

13. Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on written down value (WDV) method.

14. Provision for income tax has been made as per society regulations. This is the rate prescribed for societies as per the recent Budget 2017.

15. Profitability estimates in terms of ROCE, NPV, IRR are computed considering operating results for first 10 years of operation.

Project Implementation and Monitoring

7. Project Implementation and Monitoring

7.1 Envisaged Implementation Framework

1. **Time frame:** Project implementation is envisaged to involve a time-frame of about 12 months upon receipt of final approval of grant-in-aid assistance from the Government of Haryana under mini cluster scheme.

2. **User Base:** The facilities may be used by SPV members and non-members. However, the charges will vary. The SPV will also be open for new entrants subject to them subscribing to the shareholding of the SPV, and them being genuinely pro-active and interested in cluster initiatives. The BoD of the SPV can decide on same or differential user charges for both members and non-members or based upon the volume of the output.

3. **Project implementation schedule:** The project implementation schedule envisaged over a period of 10 months involves several activities. The schedule is elaborated in the table 30 below:

Table 29: Project Implementation Schedule

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Collecting Contribution from SPV members										
Transfer of land in the name of SPV										
Receipt of final sanction from GoH										
Preparation of detailed drawings										
Formation of purchase committee										
Inviting E tenders for building construction and purchase of machines Construction of facilities										
Construction Facilities										

Activity/Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Obtaining statutory clearances and approvals										
Purchase of machinery and equipment										
Installation and trial run of machinery and equipment										
Arrangement of working capital										
Monitoring of the project by BoD										
Monitoring of the project by PMC										
Commencement of operations of the facility										

4. **Contractual agreements/MoU with member units:** Agreements have been indicatively finalized in terms of utilization of assets in respect of shareholders.

   A total of 10 units are participating in the SPV and all these units have agreed to contribute towards the SPV share of the project cost. The utilization of the common facility will be in line with the proposed shareholding pattern. The consent letter wherein the member units agree for payments of 10% share of cost of CFC will be submitted in due course of time and as per final approval from Government of Haryana.

5. **Memorandum and By-Law of Registered Company:** MOA, AOA and bye laws are indicative of the management and decision making structure of the SPV. All the members of SPV have paid an advance and are members of the Society.

6. **Availability of Land & Status of Acquisitions**: Land is being procured by the SPV for the proposed CFC at Kagdana in Sirsa district. A plot of land of area 5445 sq. yards has already been identified by the SPV and shall be purchased by SPV soon subjected to approval from GoH.

7. **Availability of Requisite Clearances:** Necessary land with all required clearances will be procured by the SPV. Electricity is already available in the area and the proposed CFC can easily be connected to the grid. The other required clearances (environment, labor etc.) shall be obtained in due course.

8. **O & M Plan:** The revenue stream for O&M is dependent on realization of user charges from the SPV members and other users/MSMEs in the case of various facilities. As detailed in the financial section, the cash incomes are sufficient to meet operating expenditures, overheads as well as depreciation for sustainable replacement of assets. The SPV will also have to keep a track of maintenance of assets through collection of user charges from the members/ users.

7.2 Monitoring Mechanism

As mentioned in the implementation schedule, the following key activities shall be conducted during establishment of the CFC:

- Civil Works
- Electrical works
- Purchase of machinery & commissioning
- Trial production
- Commercial production

The successful implementation of above activities will depend on the following aspects:

- Implementation of above within the time frame
- Supervising and overseeing the implementation of the proposals and fine tuning and advocating more measures if needed, depending on the site conditions
- Project level monitoring indicators to evaluate the implementation of the CFC proposal at recommended intervals
- Suitable purchase mechanisms for proposed plant & machinery
- Periodical reporting of the status of implementation and monitoring of the results of key performance indicators, and
- Constant evaluation of the measures implemented based on the data available from project level monitoring and status reports and providing directions accordingly.

It is proposed to constitute a governance mechanism in the form of a **Cluster Development Co-ordination Committee (CDCC) under the chairmanship of Director of Industries, Government of Haryana** to oversee all cluster development projects in Haryana. The CDCC will look after the project under Mini Cluster Scheme to be implemented under the state's Enterprise Promotion Policy 2015.

The committee may operate under the overall monitoring of the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC). Other key stakeholders such as representatives of cluster SPV, related government departments, support institutions, cluster level industry associations and consultants may be inducted as members under the committee.

The members may comprise the following:

i. Director, Industries and Commerce, Government of Haryana (Chairman)
ii. Concerned Joint Director, Department of Industries and Commerce
iii. JD, DIC Sirsa
iv. HUDA state officer

v. Commercial bank general manager
vi. President of related industry association
vii. Directors of related SPV
viii. EY Cluster Development Expert under MSME project

The meeting of CDCC may be held on a quarterly basis to review performance of the clusters. The CDCC will guide monitoring and implementation of the project.

In addition, for implementing the Fabrication Cluster, Sirsa CFC project, a Project Management Committee (PMC) comprising the JD, DIC, Sirsa, and representatives of SPV, State Bank of India, and EY experts shall be constituted to directly oversee effective monitoring and implementation.

The project will be implemented through SPV and PMC will report progress of implementation to the CDCC as well as State Level Steering Committee and DIC Sirsa.

Conclusion

8. Conclusion

The fabrication units of Sirsa are dependent on manual, low capacity and obsolete technologies for production and are facing intense competition from medium firms. The increasing costs of raw materials coupled with higher production costs is driving many micro players out of the market. The micro units do not have these high end machines and hence are unable to procure orders from MNCs. To add to their woes, the micro and small units are unable to produce quality products for the biggest market segment in the region.

Against this backdrop, it is inevitable to support the micro units in Sirsa to adopt modern cutting, grinding, welding and machining machines. This will reduce their processing costs significantly while increasing the quality.

The future of fabrication industry is bright. Fabrication segment is poised to grow at a steady rate with major applications being in engineering and consumer goods. Several factors are enhancing the demand and supply of fabricated products in India such as high growth of end-user industry, dynamically changing lifestyles, ready to use products etc. Particularly in the Sirsa region, the market possibility for high quality fabricated products is promising. The only constraint is the lack of technologies and related infrastructure which can be removed by setting up a CFC. The cluster firms have not been able to obtain bulk orders from large customers due to lack of quality and production capacity. The technologies required for upgradation are extremely expensive and the same cannot be adopted by any individual units in the cluster. Hence, the following facilities have been proposed in the CFC:

- Value added cutting operations facilities
- Value added grinding facilities
- Value added welding facilities
- Value added machining facilities

The total project cost (including plant/machinery and buildings) is estimated to be Rs. 134.17 lakhs. The project shall be implemented by the SPV 'Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association' which has been constituted by the cluster firms. The SPV has proactively undertaken a number of initiatives and a number of capacity building programs and exposure visits have been organised by the SPV for the benefit for its members.

The CFC will be set up with support from DIC and the state government (Department of Industries) under PPP mode. The land for the project has already been identified by the SPV and shall be acquired immediately upon in final approval by State Government. The state industry department is envisaged to provide grant for setting up of the CFC under the Mini-Cluster scheme, Haryana EPP 2015. The SPV members have proposed to contribute Rs. 41.15 lakhs of the project cost. Support from Mini Cluster Scheme of the State Government of Haryana is envisaged for Rs. 93.01 lakh. Working capital requirement for the project will be provided by State Bank of India. The project is financially viable and is expected to generate enough revenue to ensure its sustainability.

Annexures

9. Annexures

Annexure 1: Letter for DSR approval and to prepare DPR

Annexure 2 (a): SPV Certificate of Incorporation

Department of Industries & Commerce, Haryana

Form-III

"Certificate of Registration to be issued under Section 9(1) of the Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies Act, 2012"

(See rule 5 and rule 6)

Certificate of Registration of Society

I hereby certify that a Society bearing the Registration Number and name as undermentioned has been registered this [19] day [Sep] month [2017] year under the Haryana Registration and Regulation of Societies Act, 2012 (Haryana Act No. 1 of 2012).

State Code	District Code	Year Of Registration	Registration Number
H R	1 1	2 0 1 7	0 1 8 1 7

Name Of the Society	Registered Office Address
GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION	KAGDANA DISTT SIRSA

Issued under my hand at [Sirsa] this [19] day of (month)[Sep] (Year)[2017] having Unique Identification Number - 2000121966

Issuing Authority,
District Registrar, , Haryana.

SOME IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE HRRS ACT 2012 TO BE FOLLOWED :

- One Flat one vote.
- Collegium Scheme to be approved from District Registrar if members strength is more than 1000.
- Administrator if appointed will not enroll new members, incur capital expenditure and give employement in the society.
- Terms of Governing Body not to be more than 3 years.
- Member to be not less than 21 year age.
- Office bearers of society (Three to twenty one).
- General Body and other meeting should be conducted with quorum i.e 1st meeting - 40%, 2nd meeting - 25% and 3rd meeting - 15% (see entire Provisions)
- Submission of mandatory Annual Returns i.e. list of members, list of members of collegium, list of office bearers, Annual Report on working, Balance Sheet & Auditors Report, Copy of special resolution otherwise shall attract penalities & fines as per provisions of Act.
- In case of Joint Apartment owners, 1st owner will be eligible to contest the elections.
- Proxy voting not allowed.
- Condominium/ Association covered under Apartment Ownership Act 1983 is to be formed by owners only.
- Election observer may be appointed by District Registrar or on request of Society

Annexure 2(b): Copy of Memorandum of Association (MoA) & Article of Association (AoA)

1

सोसाइटी का आदर्श 'संगम ज्ञापन'

क्रम संख्या	विषय	वर्णन
1	सोसाइटी का नाम	**Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association**
2	सोसाइटी का रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय पर होगाः	**Village Kagdana, Tehsil & Distt. Sirsa-125110**
3	अधिकारिता	सोसाइटी हरियाणा राज्य के सिरसा जिले में कार्य करेगी।
4	सोसाइटी के लक्ष्य तथा उद्देश्य	उद्देश्य जो किसी सोसाइटी के लिए विशेष है नीचे वर्णित किये जाएगें। कुछ उपदर्शित उद्देश्य निम्न अनुसार होगें।

1) Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association, Village Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa का संचालन करना।

2) संस्था से सम्बधित चल अचल सम्पति की देखभाल करना, खरीद करना व लीज पर लेना।

3) विचार गोष्ठी, सेमीनार धार्मिक जागरूक शिवरों की सहायता से समाज को जन कल्याण के बारे में शिक्षित करना।

3) शिक्षा का प्रचास प्रसार करना, स्कूल कालेज व व्यवसायिक व तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलना, कोंचिंग सैंटर खोलना एंवम उनका संचालन करना इनसे संबधित तमाम कार्यवाही करना।

4) विचार गोष्ठी, सैमीनार, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम, धार्मिक कार्यक्रम व स्वास्थ्य सबंधी जागरूकता शिविरों की सहायता से समाज को शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य व जन कल्याण के बारे मे शिक्षित करना।

5) कम्प्युटर सैंटर आदि खुलवाना व सैंटर पर डिजाईनिंग, अकाऊंटस कोर्स करवाना।

6) शिक्षा के प्रचार हेतु बी.एड. कालेज, फार्मेसी कालेज, डेन्टल कालेज व अन्य शिक्षा सबंधी संस्थान खोलना।

7) शिक्षण संस्थानों में योग्य एंवम प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति करना।

8) निर्धन व बेसहारा बच्चों को आर्थिक सहायता उपलब्ध करवाना।

9) शिक्षा बोर्ड सी बी एस ई, एन सी ई आर टी, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण एंवम व्यवसायिक विभाग हरियाणा एंव अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रमों को लागू करना इत्यादि।

10) समाज में भाईचारे की भावना को बढाना।

11) कृषि उपकरण के निर्माण के लिए अपने सदस्यों को आम सुविधा केंद्र प्रदान करने के लिए।

राजेन्द्र सिंह	Mangelal	Vinod Kumar
प्रधान	उपप्रधान	सचिव

.2.

CONDITION:-

THE INCOME & PROPERTY DEBTS OF THE SOCIETY BE APPLIED SOLEMNLY TOWARDS THE PROMOTION OF THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY AS SET FORTH IN THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND NO PORTION THEREOF SHALL BE PAID OR TRANSFERRED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

No members of the society shall be appointed to any salaried office of the society or any office to any member except repayment of out of Pocket expenses and interested on money lent or rent for premises to the society

The society by its constiitution is required to apply its profit if any or other Income in promoting its objects

If upon the winding up or dissolution of the society there remains after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever the same shall no be paid or distributed among the members of the society but shall be given or transferred to some other institution having objects similar to the objects of the society to be determined by the members of the society at or before the time of dissolution.

दान या अनुदान या अंशदान के रुप में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार गैर सरकारी अभिकरणों, धर्मार्थ न्यास से या सार्वजिनक तथा निजि वितिय सस्थाओं से कर्ज लेते हुये निधिया लेना या सम्पति अर्जित करना। सोसायटी के वर्तमान तथाभविष्य की निधियां, सम्पतिया, परिसम्पति तथा सभी अन्य साधनों का उपरोक्त तथा कथित सोसायटी के कियी या सभी प्रयोजन या उदेश्यों के लिये तथा सच्चाई तथा अहिंसा के प्रोत्साहन में सभी अन्य समरुप गतिविधयो के लिये उपयोग किया जाएगा।

MODALITIES To taking the loan from any Bank Open bank account, Mortgage Foundation property in favour of any bank, received Interest, Subscription fee and other lawful acceptances, To Open the Bank Account, operate by Two authorised person One is President and second is Cashier

प्रधान कैशियर सचिव

राजेन्द्र सिंह विनोद कुमार Vinod Kumar

लगातार पेज न0 3

कॉलिजियम के बिना सोसाइटी (बहु उद्देशीय) के लिए आदर्श उपविधियां

क्रम संख्या	विषय	वर्णन
1	सोसाइटी का नाम	**Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association**
2	सोसाइटी का रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय पर होगाः	**Village Kagdana, Tehsil & Distt. Sirsa-125110**
3	सोसाइटी हरियाणा राज्य के क्षेत्र के भीतर सिरसा जिला में अपनी मुख्य गतिविधियां करेगी।	

4. सदस्यता :

(1) सोसाइटी के संस्थापक सदस्यों/मूल अंशदाता सहित अधिकतम 250 सदस्य होंगे।

(2) पात्रताः सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में प्रवेश किए जाने के उदेद्श्य से व्यक्तिः

(i) प्रवेश की तिथि को 21 वर्ष की आयु का होना चाहिए।

(ii) सोसाइटी के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों में अंशदान करना चाहिएः

(iii) प्रवेश फीस तथा वार्षिक अंशदान फीस जमा करने चाहिए तथा सदस्य के रूप में बने रहने के लिए वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक की तिथि को ऐसी फीस के भुगतान के बकाया में नहीं होने चाहिए।

(iv) दिवालिया तथा विकृत चित नहीं होना चाहिए।

(v) एक वर्ष या अधिक के कारावास वाले नैतिक अद्यमता वाले किसी अपराध का सिद्धदोष नहीं होना चाहिए।

(3) सदस्यों की प्रकार/किस्म/प्रवर्गः सोसाइटी निम्न अनुसार सदस्यों के चार विभिन्न प्रवगो की होगीः

I. संस्थापक सदस्यः सदस्य जो सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रीकरण के समय पर संस्थापक सदस्य के रूप में शामिल किया गया है तथा सोसाइटी को अपेक्षित सदस्यता फीस का भुगतान कर दिया है। संस्थापक सदस्यों की संख्या 11 से अधिक नहीं होगी। संस्थापक सदस्य सोसाइटी के आजीवन सदस्य बने हुए भी समझे जाएंगे तथा यानि सोसाइटी के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या 300 से अधिक है, तो निर्वाचन के बिना कॉलिजियम के सदस्य होने के नाते विशेषाधिकार रखेगें।

II. आजीवन सदस्यः किसी व्यक्ति के विहित फीस के भुगतान पर आजीवन सदस्य के रूप में शामिल किया जा सकता है तथा ऐसा व्यक्ति उसके जीवन के लिए सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में बना रहेगा। आजीवन सदस्यों की कुल संख्या 11 से अधिक नहीं होगी।

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III. साधारण सदस्यः सोसाइटी में कुल 11 साधारण सदस्य होगें व उनकी वार्षिक अंशदान फीस के भुगतान के बकाया में न होने तक केवल अपनी सदस्यता का निरन्तर उपभोग करेंगें। साधारण सदस्य को पदावधि सदस्य के रूप में अर्थात दो से पांच वर्ष (वर्षो) जैसी भी स्थिति हो, की अवधि के लिए शामिल किया जा सकता है तथा वह उसकी पदावधि के पूरा होने पर सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में समाप्त जब तक रहेगा तब तक दूसरी पदावधि के लिए शासकीय निकाय द्वारा इसे नवीकृत नहीं किया जाता है।

IV. अवैतनिक सदस्यः शासकीय निकाय विख्यात प्रतिभा तथा मैरिट के व्यक्तियों को शामिल कर सकती है या जिसकी संस्था सोसाइटी के लिए लाभप्रद के रूप में समझी जाती है या जिसमें सोसाइटी के लिए उत्कृष्ट मैरिट की सेवाए अर्पित की है या जो सोसाइटी के अवैतनिक सदस्य के रूप में भारत का या किसी अन्य देश का विख्यात नागरिक है, को व्यक्तिगत सहमति प्राप्त करने के बाद किसी सदस्यता था अंशदान फीस के भुगतान के बिना शामिल किया जा सकता है। ऐसे अवैतनिक सदस्यों की संख्या 2 से अधिक नहीं होगी। अवैतनिक सदस्य बैठक में उपस्थित होने तथा विचार विमर्श में सहायक होगें किन्तु उन्हें मत देने का अधिकार नहीं होगा।

(4) सदस्यता फीस तथा वार्षिक अंशदानः

I. सोसाइटी की सदस्यता के लिए दरें तथा वार्षिक अंशदान निम्न अनुसार होगा :

जो सोसायटी की सदस्यता के लिए दरें तथा वार्षिक अंशदान निम्न अनुसार होगाः			
क्रम संख्या	सदस्य की किस्म	प्रवेश किस्म	वार्षिक अंशदान
1	संस्थापक सदस्य	5,000/– रूपए	शून्य
2	आजीवन सदस्य	1,000/– रूपए	शून्य
3	साधारण सदस्य	100/– रूपये	100/– रूपए
4	अवैतनिक सदस्य	शून्य	शून्य

II. सदस्य के वार्षिक अंशदान का भुगतान प्रत्येक वर्ष के अप्रैल के प्रथम दिन को दय होगा, जो ऐसे वर्ष के जून के 30वें दिन तक अन्तिम रूप में भुगतान किया जा सकता है। चूककर्ता सदस्य की सदस्यता देय तिथि (30 जून) के बाद निलम्बनाधीन के रूप में समझी जाएगी तथा ऐसा सदस्य कथित वर्ष की प्रथम जुलाई के बाद कराए गए सोसाइटी के निर्वाचनों के दौरान अपना मत डालने के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा।

III. वार्षिक अंशदान के भुगतान में चूक के कारण सदस्यता का निलम्बन भुगतान योग्य राशि पर 18 प्रतिशत ब्याज सहित चूक को चुकाने के बाद रद्द किया जा सकता है। तथापि, वह बाकी के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कराए गए किसी निर्वाचन में अपना मत डालने के लिए पात्र नहीं होगा।

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(5) प्रवेश प्रक्रिया (अंशदाता से अन्यथा सदस्यों के लिए):

I. सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में किसी व्यक्ति का प्रवेश समय समय पर इसके शासकीय निकाय द्वारा निर्णीत किया जाएगाः

II. सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में इच्छुक व्यक्ति विहित प्ररूप में तथा विधिवत भरा हुआ तथा हस्ताक्षरित तथा सोसाइटी के नियमित सदस्य द्वारा अनुशासित सचिव को समर्थित दस्तावेजों सहित आवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगा।

III. सचिव आवेदन की जांच करेगा तथा उसे निर्णय के लिए शासकीय निकाय के सम्मुख रखेगा।

IV. शासकीय निकाय आवेदन के स्वीकृत या रद्द कर सकता है तथा इस सम्बंध में शासकीय निकाय का निर्णय अन्तिम होगा। यह इसके निर्णय के लिए कोई कारण देने हेतु बाध्य नहीं होगा।

V. शासकीय निकाय का अनुमोदन सदस्य को सूचित किया जाएगा उसका नाम हरियाणा सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा विनियमन नियम, 2012 के अधीन यथा विहित ऐसी रीति तथा प्ररूप में रखे जाने वाले सदस्यों के रजिस्टर में दर्ज किया जाए तथा उसे सोसाइटी का पहचान पत्र जारी किया जाएगा।

(6) प्रत्येक सदस्य के लिए पहचान पत्र सदस्य के रूप में शामिल प्रत्येक सदस्य के व्यक्तिगत' सदस्य तथा महा सचिव द्वारा विधिवत हस्ताक्षरित उसके फोटो, संक्षिप्त तथा सदस्यता प्रवर्ग वाला पहचान पत्र जारी किया जाएगा।

(7) सदस्यों के अधिकार तथा बाध्यताएं :

I. सोसाइटी के सभी सदस्य इसकी उपविधियों में यथा अर्न्तविष्ट तथा समय समय पर संशोधित सोसाइटी के नियमों तथा विनियमों द्वारा बाध्य होगें।

II. अवैतनिक सदस्य के सिवाए प्रत्येक सदस्य को सोसाइटी के निर्वाचन में अपना मत डालने का अधिकार होगा रन्तु ऐसा सदस्य सोसाइटी के किसी देयों से आगे तीन मास की अवधि के लिए वार्षिक अंशदान के भुगतान में चुककर्ता नहीं है।

III. सोसाइटी के प्रत्येक सदस्य को सात दिन का नोटिस देते हुए किसी कार्यदिवस को सोसाइटी की लेखा पुस्तकों, सामान्य बैठक की कार्यवाही के कार्यवृत वाली शासकीय निकाय वाली बैठकों तथा सदस्यों के रजिस्टर का निरीक्षण का अधिकार होगा।

IV. प्रत्येक सदस्य उसके पते में किसी परिवर्तन के बारे में सोसाइटी को सूचित करेगा। जो, सोसाइटी के सदस्यों के रजिस्टर में विधिवत् अभिलिखित किया जाएगा तथा सिजके बाद सोसाइटी ऐसे सदस्य को नया पहचान पत्र जारी करेगी।

(8) सदस्यता की समाप्तिः सदस्य के रूप में शामिल कोई व्यक्ति निम्नलिखित घटनाओं में सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में नही रहेगा :

I. अधिनियम की धारा 22 में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्धों को आकर्षित करने,

II. सोसाइटी के लक्षयों तथा उद्देश्यों के प्रतिकूल उसके कार्य करने पर,

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III. ऐसे सदस्य के सोसाइटी की निधियों का वित्तीय गबन का दोषी पाए जाने पर

IV. सोसाइटी के जिला रजिस्ट्रार/रजिस्ट्रार/महा रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा हटाने के अभ्यारोपण तथा निदेशनों पर,

V. अवैतनिक सदस्य सोसाइटी के सदस्य के रूप में समाप्त हो जाएगा यदि शासकीय निकाय इस निमित संकल्प पारित करते हुए ऐसा निर्णय करता है :

5. सामान्य निकायः

(1) सदस्य के रूप में शामिल प्रत्येक व्यक्ति सोसाइटी के शासकीय निकाय का सदस्य होगा तथा सोसाइटी के शासकीय निकाय के निर्वाचन के लिए अपना मत डालने के लिए जब तक हकदार होगा तब तक वह वार्षिक अंशदान सहित सोसाइटी के किसी देयो के भुगतान के बकायों में नही रहता है।

(2) प्रत्येक सदस्य व्यक्तिगत रूप में अपना मत डालेगा तथा कोई भी प्रतिपुरूष मतदान अनुज्ञान नहीं किया जाएगा।

6. सामान्य निकाय की बैठकें :

I. सोसाइटी के सामान्य निकाय की बैठक जब कभी अपेक्षित हो, बुलाई जाएगा। तथापि सोसाइटी के सामान्य निकाय की कम से कम एक बैठक बुलाई जाएगी। जैसा कि वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक (ए जी एम) यथा अपेक्षित के किसी अन्य कारोबार के संव्यवहार के अतिरिक्त सोसाइटी के विधिवत लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों के विचारण तथा अंगीकरण के लिए वित्त वर्ष की समाप्ति के छह मास के भीतर एक वर्ष में बुलाई जाएगी।

II. सोसाइटी का शासकीय निकाय या तो वह स्वयं या सामान्य निकाय के सदस्यों के कम से कम 1/10 से ऐसी बैठक बुलाने के लिए कारणों सहित लिखित मांगी की प्राप्ति के 45 दिन के भीतर इसके अधीन यथा विहित उचित नोटिस देने के बाद किसी समय पर सोसाइटी के सामान्य निकाय की असधारण बैठक बुला सकता है।

III. सामान्य निकाय की किसी बैठके के लिए संव्यहारित किए जाने वाले कारबार के एजेंडे की प्रति बैठक की तिथिसमय तथा स्थान सहित कम से कम 14 दिन का स्पष्ट नोटिस सामान्य निकाय के सदस्यों को दिया जाएगा। ऐसे नोटिस की एक प्रति जिला रजिस्ट्रार को पृष्ठांकित की जाएगी।

IV. सामान्य निकाय की बैठक सामान्य निकाय के सदस्यों के बहुमत द्वारा (कुल सदस्यों का कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक) यदि सहमत हो, लघु नोटिस पर भी बुलाई जा सकती है।

V. सामान्य निकाय की बैठक के लिए गणपूर्ति अधिकतम चार सदस्यों के अध्यधीन मत के लिए हकदार तथा व्यक्तिगत रूप में उपस्थित कुल सदस्यों के 40 प्रतिशत से होगी। गणपूर्ति की कमी के लिए स्थगित बैठक की दशा में स्थगित बैठक की दशा में स्थगित बैठक के लिए गणपूर्ति अधिकतम तीन के अध्यधीन, कुल सदस्यों के 10 प्रतिशत से कम

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नहीं होगी। सामान्य निकाय किसी विशेष संकल्प के विचारण के सिवाए ऐसी स्थगित बैठक में सभी कारबार पूरे करने के लिए सक्षम होगा। कोई विशेष संकल्प केवल ऐसी स्थगित बैठक में पारित किया जाएगा यदि सोसाइटी के कुल सदस्यों का कम से 25 प्रतिशत उपस्थित हैः

VI. सामान्य निकाय की सभी बैठकों की कार्यवाहियां सचिव द्वारा प्रयोजन के लिए रूप से रखी गई कार्यवृत पुस्तक (बांधी गई या खुल्ले पन्नों में) में अभिलिखित की जाएगी तथा ऐसे कार्यवृत बैठक के अध्यक्ष तथा सोसाइटी के सचिव द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किए जाएंगे।

7. सामान्य निकाय की शक्तियों, कृत्य तथा कर्त्तव्य :

I. सोसाइटी को इसके लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों का अवधारण करने तथा पूरा करने में गाइड करना।

II. पालिसी मामलो का निर्णय करना जैसे कि सोसाइटी के नाम का परिवर्तन, सोसाइटी के संगम ज्ञापन तथा उपविधियों में संशोधन, सोसाइटी के वार्षिक लेखों का अनुमोदन, सोसाइटी इत्यादि की अचल परिसम्पतियों के निपटान के लिए अनुमदोन तथा सभी ऐसे अन्य कार्य जो हरियाणा सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा विनियमन अधिनियम तथा नियम 2012 के अधीन अपेक्षित हो।

III. शासकीय निकाय के सदस्यों को निर्वाचित करना।

IV. शासकीय निकाय से किसी सदस्य को हटाना तथा आकस्मिक रिक्ति के विरूद्ध शासकीय निकाय के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त व्यक्ति को बनाए रखने के लिए अनुमोदन प्रदान करना।

8. शासकीय निकायः

(1) संयोजनः सोसाइटी का शासकीय निकाय निम्न अनुसार कुल 5 पदाधिकारियों तथा सदस्यों का होगा।

I. प्रधान

II. उपप्रधान

III. सचिव

IV. खजांची

V. मैम्बर कमेटी

VI. शासकीय निकाय द्वारा किसी अवैतनिक सदस्य के सहयोजन सहित छह कार्यकारी सदस्य।

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Mangeka — उपप्रधान

Vinod Kumar — सचिव

2) शासकीय निकाय का निर्वाचन :

I. शासकीय निकाय की अवधि जिला रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा इसके निर्वाचन के अनुमोदन की तिथि से तीन वर्ष की होगी।

II. शासकीय निकाय निर्वाचनों को करवाने के लिए निर्वाचन की अनुसूची घोषित करेगी तथा रिटर्निंग अधिकारी नियुक्त करेगा तथा निर्वाचनो को करवाने के लिए सामान्य बैठक को बुलाने से कम से कम 45 दिन पूर्व मत के हकदार सामान्य निकाय के सदस्यों की सूची भी अधिसूचित/प्रदर्शित करेगा। शासकीय निकाय तिथि, समय तथा रीति सूचित करते हुए सभी सदस्यों को शासकीय निकाय के निर्वाचन करवाने के लिए नोटिस भी भेजेगा। शासकीय निकाय के लिए निर्वाचन करवाने के सम्बंध में सूचना जिला रजिस्ट्रार को पर्यवेक्षक नियुक्त करने के लिए भी भेजेगा, यदि वह ऐसी इच्छा करे।

III. मत के लिए हकदार सोसाइटी के सदस्यों की सूची के रूप में किसी आक्षेप का सोसाइटी के पदाधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श से रिटर्निंग अधिकारी द्वारा निर्णीत किया जाएगा। तथापि, रिटनिंग अधिकारी का निर्णय राय की किसी भिन्नता की घटना में अन्तिम होगा। उसके बाद रिटर्निंग अधिकारी शासकीय निकाय के पदाधिकारियों तथा कार्यकारी सदस्यों, के निर्वाचन के लिए निर्वाचन की अनुसूची, नामांकान की संवीक्षा तथा वापसी, यदि कोई हो, मैं विहित अवधि के भीत दायर किए जाने के लिए नामांकन आमंत्रित करेगा।

IV. रिटनिंग अधिकारी सोसाइटी के नोटिस बोर्ड पर चुनाव लड़ने वाले सदस्यों की सूची प्रदर्शित करेगा। रिटनिंग अधिकारी अधिसूचित तिथि को निर्वाचन करवाएगा। मत के लिए पात्र सदस्य की स्वंय तथा जहां कही विवाद हो, सोसाइटी द्वारा जारी पहचान पत्र की प्रस्तुति पर अपना मत डालने के लिए अनुज्ञात किया जाएगा।

V. मतदान की तिथि को समय की समाप्ति के बाद, रिटनिंग अधिकारी परिणाम घोषित करेगा तथा सोसाइटी का शासकीय निकाय गठित करेगा। रिटनिंग अधिकारी द्वारा विधिवत हस्ताक्षरित शासकीय निकाय के निर्वाचित पदाधिकारियों तथा कार्यकारी सदस्यों की सूची 30 दिन के भीतर जिला रजिस्ट्रार के पास दायर करेगा, जो अपना सन्तुष्टि पर उसका अपना अनुमोदन प्रदान करेगा।

VI. सोसाइटी के पदाधिकारी सोसाइटी की सेंवाए देने के लिए किसी पारिश्रमिक के लिए हकदार नहीं होगें।

(3) शासकीय निकाय की किसी आकस्मिक रिक्त को भरनाः

शासकीय निकाय के किसी दस्य के त्यागपत्र या मृत्यु के कारण या किसी अन्य कारण से उत्पन्न कोई रिक्ति सोसाइटी की आगामी वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक करने तक तदर्थ आधार पर सामान्य निकाय के सदस्यों मे से, यदि अपेक्षित हो, शासकीय निकाय द्वारा भरी जा सकती है। शासकीय निकाय के ऐसे तदर्थ सदस्य आगामी वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक की तिथि को शासकीय निकाय के सदस्य के ऐसे तदर्थ सदस्य आगामी वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक की तिथि को शासकीय निकाय के सदस्य के रूप में समाप्त हो जाएगा, यदि उसको नियुक्ति शासकीय निकाय की शेष अवधि के लिए बहुमत द्वारा वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक में अनुमोदित नहीं की जाती है।

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Mangotra — उपप्रधान

Vinod Kumar — सचिव

(4) शासकीय निकाय की बैठक –

I. शासकीय निकाय की बैठक जब कभी अपेक्षित हो बुलाइ जाएगी। तथापि, शासकीय निकाय प्रत्येक तिमाही में कम से कम एक बार बैठक करेगा तथा वित्त वर्ष में शासकीय निकाय की कम से कम चार बैठक होगी।

II. प्रत्येक ऐसी बैठक का तीन दिन का स्पष्ट नोटिस बैठक के लिए नियत तिथि से पूर्व पदाधिकारियों तथा सदस्यों को शासकीय निकाय के सचिव द्वारा किया जाएगा। तथापि, शासकीय निकाय इसके सदस्यों के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत की सहमति से जब कभी ऐसा अपेक्षित हो, लघु नोटिस पर बैठक कर सकता है।

III. शासकीय निकाय की बैठकों की गणपूर्ति, अधिकतम 5 सदस्यों अध्यधीन, शासकीय निकाय के कुलए सदस्यों के कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत से होगी। यदि गणपूर्ति विद्यमान नहीं है तो बैठक दूसरी तिथि के लिए स्थगित कर दी जाएगी। जिसके लिए उचित नोटिस जारी किया जाएगा। अधिकतम तीन सदस्यों के अध्यधीन स्थगित बैठक में उपस्थित सदस्य स्थगित बैठक के लिए गणपूर्ति करेगें।

IV. शासकीय निकाय की प्रत्येक बैठक की कार्यवाहियां इस प्रयोजन के लिए पृथक रूपम रखी गई कार्यवाही पुस्तक में अभिलिखित की जाएगी। ऐसे कार्यवृत बैठक के अध्यक्ष तथा सोसाइटी के सचिव कार्यवृत हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो वे शासकीय निकाय द्वारा यथा प्राधिकृत बैठक में उपस्थित किन्हीं दो सदस्यों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किए जाएंगे।

V. शासकीय निकाय को प्रत्येक बैठक के कार्यवृत शासकीय निकाय की परवर्ती बैठक में पुष्टि के लिए रखे जाएंगे।

(5) शासकीय निकाय की शक्तियां, कृत्य तथा कर्तव्यः

I. शासकीय निकाय सोसाइटी के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए जिम्मेवार होगा तथा सोसाइटी के सर्वोतम हित में कार्य करेगा जिसके लिए इसे कथित उद्देश्यों के लिए सोसाइटी की निधियों तथा परिसम्पत्तियां के फैलाव के लिए सशक्त किया जाएगा,

II. शासकीय निकाय इस द्वारा यथा विर्णित इसके नाम से विधियां उठाने तथा पूर्णस्वामित्व या पट्टा आधार पर चल तथा अचल सम्पति खरीदने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

III. शासकीय निकाय सोसाइटी से सम्बंधित या में निहित सभी अचल सम्पतियां तथा चल परिसम्पितियों का सम्पूर्ण प्रभार रखेगा तथा इन्हें ऐसी रीति में प्रबन्धित करेगा जैसा यह सोसाइटी के शासकीय निकाय के सम्पर्ण नियन्त्रण तथा निर्देशन के अध्यधीन उचित समझे।

IV. शासकीय निकाय रीति जो वह सोसाइटी के सर्वोतम हित मे उचित समझे, में निधियां निवेश करने के लिए सक्षम होगा तथा यह निर्णीत रीति में सोसाइटी की ओर से सम्पतियां उधार लेने या गिरवी रखने या बन्धक रखने के लिए सक्षम होगा।

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V. ऐसे कृत्यों जो समय समय पर सोपें जाए, की देखभाल करने के लिए विभिन्न स्थानों या तदर्थ समितियां गठित करना।

VI. सीविनहीन रीति में लिपिकीय, लेखा तथा अन्य कृत्यों की देखभाल करने के लिए सोसाइटी के नियमित या अंशकालिक कर्मचारियों को लगाने के लिए प्रबन्ध सूचित करना।

VII. बाहरी स्त्रोत से कतिपय कृत्य करना अर्थात सोसाइटी के परिसरों की सफाई रखना तथा समरूप अन्य रखरखाव गतिविधियां।

(6) शासकीय निकाय के व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों की शक्तियां, कृत्यु तथा कर्तव्यः

(क) <u>प्रधान</u>

I. सामान्य निकाय की तथा शासकीय निकाय की सभी बैठकों की अध्यक्षता करना तथा ऐसी बैठकों की कार्यवाहियां नियन्त्रित करना।

II. सभी ऐसे कार्य, कर्म तथा काम करना जैसा समय समय पर सामान्य निकाय तथा/या शासकीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत किया जाएगा।

III. किसी मामले पर विचार विर्मश को अनुज्ञात या अस्वीकार करना जो एजेंडे में शामिल नहीं किया जाता है।

IV. सोसाइटी/शासकीय निकाय के उचित तथा पारदर्शी कृत्य करना सुनिश्चित करना।

V. हरियाणा सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा विनियमन अधिनियम 2012 तथा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के उपबन्धों की कडी अनुपालना सुनिश्चित करना।

VI. सोसाइटी के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों की सम्पूर्ण गतिविधियों/उपलब्धियों के पर्यवेक्षण तथा गाइड करना।

(ख) <u>उपप्रधान</u>

I. प्रधान की उसके कर्तव्यों को करने में सहायता करना।

II. प्रधान की अनुपस्थिति में प्रधान की ओर से कार्य करना तथा सभी कर्तव्यों को पूरा करना तथा सभी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करना।

III. सभी ऐसे कार्य, कर्म तथा काम करना जैसा शासकीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत किया जाए।

(ग) <u>महासचिव/सचिव</u>

I. सोसाइटी के सभी कार्यो को करना, संघटित करना, पर्यवेक्षण तथा प्रबन्ध करना तथा सोसाइटी के कार्य के लिए सभी ऐसे कार्य करना तथा सभी ऐसे कर्तव्य पूरे करना जो प्रधान/शासकीय निकाय द्वारा सौंपे जाएं:

II. शासकीय निकाय के सम्मुख सोसाइटी की सदस्यता के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त करना, संवीक्षा करना तथा रखना तथा सदस्य का नाम उसके आधक्षर के अधीन सदस्यों के रजिस्टर में, यदि अनुमोदित हो, दर्ज करना तथा उसके बारे में सदस्यों को सूचित करना तथा इस प्रकार शामिल किए गए सदस्यों को पहचान पत्र जारी करना।

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III. प्रधान की सहमति से सामान्य निकाय/शासकीय निकाय की बैठक आयोजित करना तथा इन उपविधियों के अधीन यथा विहित उचित नोटिस तामील करना।

IV. सामान्य निकाय तथा शासकीय निकाय की सभी बैठकों में हाजिर होना तथा बैठकें करने में प्रधान की सहायता करना तथा सभी बैठकों को कार्यवाहियों का रिकार्ड करना।

V. सोसाइटी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट तैयार करना तथा वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक में सामान्य निकाय के सम्मुख उसे रखने के अनुमोदन के लिए सोसाइटी के लेखापरीक्षित वार्षिक लेखो सहित शासकीय निकाय के सम्मुख उसे रखना।

VI. सोसाइटी/शासकीय निकाय का रिकार्ड रखना तथा परीक्षण करना।

VII. सोसाइटी के सम्पूर्ण कार्यो की देखभाल करने में तथा सोसाइटी के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में प्रधान की सहायता करना तथा सहयोग देना।

VIII. जिला रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में सभी वैधानिक विवरणी/दस्तावेजों तथा ऐसे अन्य प्राधिकारों को समय पर दायर करना सुनिश्चित करना जो हरियाणा सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा निनियमन अधिनियम 2012 तथा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के अधीन विहित किए जाएं।

IX. सोसाइटी की सामान्य मुद्रा की सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा के लिए अभिरक्षक होना तथा शासकीय निकाय के अनुमोदन के अनुसार जहां कही अपेक्षित हो, उसे लगाना।

X. सोसाइटी/शासकीय निकाय की ओर से पत्राचार करना तथा उसकी ओर से पत्रों तथा कागजों पर हस्ताक्षर करना तथा सुनिश्चित करना कि सभी वैधानिक रजिस्टर तथा रिकार्ड को उचित रूप से रखे तथा अनुरक्षित किए जा रहे है।

XI. निर्वाचन तथा वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक की तिथि को घोषण से पूर्व मत के लिए पात्र सदस्यों की सूची तैयार, विधिवत अद्यतन करना तथा शासकीय निकाय के सम्मुख इसे रखनाः

XII. सोसाइटी के सभी कार्यक्रमों के प्रशासन तथा निष्पादन के सम्पूर्ण प्रभारी के रूप में कार्य करना/जिसमें पदों का सृजन, वेतन/पारिश्रमिक/भत्तों इत्यादि का नियतन, अगले की नियुक्तियां करने/लगाने, खरीद करने सहित शासकीय निकाय की ओर से वित्तीय कार्य शामिल है तथा सभी अन्य ऐसे काम करना जो समय समय पर शासकीय निकाय द्वारा प्रत्यायोजन के अनुसार सोसाइटी के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों के प्रोत्साहन में आवश्यक हो तथा जहां कोई भी ऐसा प्रत्यायोजना सोसाइटी के प्रधान के परामर्श से विशिष्ट रूप से नहीं किया जाता है।

(घ) <u>संयुक्त सचिव</u>

I. सोसाइटी के महासचिव/सचिव की उसके कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों को करने में सहायता करना।

II. शासकीय निकाय द्वारा प्राधिकृत सीमा तथा उसकी अनुपस्थिति में सोसाइटी के सामान्य सचिव/सचिव के कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करना।

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III. ऐसे कृत्यों तथा कर्तव्यों की देखभाल करना तथा ऐसी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करना जो समय समय पर सोसाइटी के शासकीय निकाय द्वारा सौंपे तथा प्रत्यायोजित किए जाए।

(ड़) खजांची

I. सोसाइटी के सभी वित्तीय संव्यवहारों तथा सोसाइटी द्वारा प्राप्त तथा खर्च की गई सभ राशियों के लेखे रखना तथा ऐसे मामलों से सम्बंधित तथा परिसम्पति, जमा तथा दायित्वों की प्राप्तियों तथा खर्चो के रिकार्ड रखना।

II. प्रत्येक वर्ष वित्तीय वर्ष की समाप्ति पर शासकीय निकाय द्वारा नियुक्त चार्टड लेखाकार द्वारा लेखापरीक्षित सोसाइटी के लेखे प्राप्त करना।

III. वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक की तिथि से कम से कम एक मास पूर्व सोसाइटी के लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखे सचिव/सचिव के माध्यम से शासकीय निकाय को प्रस्तुत करना।

IV. सोसाइटी की सभी लेखा पुस्तकों, वित्तीय विवरणी, रसीद पुस्तकों, व्यय वाउचरों बैंक पास बुक तथा चैक बुक, नकदी इत्यादि के सम्पूर्ण अभिरक्षक के रूप में काम करना।

(7) शासकीय निकाय के सदस्यों की समाप्तिः शासकीय निकाय के पदाधिकारी/कार्यकारी सदस्य पदाधिकारी/कार्यकारी दस्य के रूप में नहीं रहेगें।

I. उसके त्यागपत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर तथा स्वीकृति पर,

II. यदि वह इन उप विधियों के खण्ड 4 के उप खण्ड (8) के अनुसार सदस्य के रूप में नहीं रहा है,

III. यदि उसे सामान्य निकाय की बैठक में पारित संकल्प द्वारा हटाया जाता है।

(8) सोसाइटी के नियोजन से अपवर्जन :

I. सोसाइटी का कोई भी सदस्य सोसाइटी के पूर्ण कालिक या अंशकालिक नियोजन में नहीं रहेगा।

II. शासकीय निकाय के पदाधिकारियों तथा सदस्यों का कोई भी आश्रित या पारिवारिक, सदस्य या निकट सम्बंधी उसकी अवधि के दौरान सोसाइटी के कर्मचारी के रूप में नहीं लगाया जाएगा,

III. शासकीय निकाय का प्रत्येक पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्य घोषणा करेगा यदि सोसाइटी के नियोजन में कोई व्यक्ति उसका निकट सम्बंधी है।

(9) सोसाइटी के संगम ज्ञापन, उपविधियों नाम इत्यादि में संशोधनः सोसाइटी के संगम ज्ञापन तथा उपविधियों या नाम का परिवर्तन, समामेलन या विभाजन में कोई संशोधन विशेष संकल्प के द्वारा केवल सामान्य निकाय के अनुमोदन से किया जाएगा। अपेक्षित दस्तावेजों की सत्यापित प्रति सहित किसी ऐसे संशोधन या परिवर्तन की सूचना ऐसे समय के भीतर सचिव/सचिव द्वारा जिला रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में दायर की जायेगी जो हरियाणा सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा विनियमन अधिनियम, 2012 तथा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों में विहित की जाएगी।

(10) सोसाइटी की परिसम्पति तथा विधियों का प्रबन्धन –

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I. सोसाइटी की आय के स्त्रोतो में सदस्यता फीस, वार्षिक अंशदान, सम्पति/परिसम्पति से किराया, ब्याज, परामर्श फीस, दान, उपहार, अनुदान इत्यादि के मदे प्राप्तियां शामिल होगी। सोसाइटी इसके सदस्यों से ब्याज मुक्त लघु अवधि कर्ज के द्वारा या ब्याज पर अनुसूचित बैंक से भी निधियां ले सकती है। ब्याज पर अनुसूचित बैंक से कर्ज केवल पूंजीगत परिसम्पति के सृजन की खरीद के लिए लेगी तथा न ही किन्हीं परिस्थितियों के अधीन किसी आवर्ती राजस्व व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए होगी।

II. शासकीय निकाय वित वर्ष की प्रथम तिमाही के दौरान इसकी अनुमानित आय तथा पूंजीगत तथा राजस्व खर्च के आधार पर सोसाइटी के वार्षिक बजट तैयार करेगा तथा अनुमोदन करेगा तथा सूचना के लिए वार्षिक सामान्य बैठक में सामान्य निकाय के सम्मुख उसकी प्रति भी रखेगा।

III. सोसाइटी के बैंक लेखे ऐसे सदस्यों/पदाधिकारियों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से संचालित किये जांएगें जो समय समय पर शासकीय निकाय द्वारा निर्णीत किया जाए।

IV. सभी परिसम्पति तथा निधियों सोसाइटी से सम्बंधित होंगी तथा सोसाइटी में निहित होंगी।

V. सोसाइटी की सभी प्राप्तियां तथा भुगतान बैंक दस्तावेजों के माध्यम से किए जांएगें (अर्थात डी डी/पे आर्डर/चैक/बैंक ट्रांस्फर/आर टी जी एस) जिसमें सदस्यों से सदस्यता फीस तथा वार्षिक अंशदान की और सभी प्राप्तियां शामिल है तथापि शासकीय निकाय वित्तीय संव्यवहार की सीमाएं अवधारित कर सकता है जो कतिपय अन्य मामलों में नकद में की जा सकती है।

11. सोसाइटी के लेखें:

I. सोसाइटी का खजांची आय कर कानून तथा/या किसी अन्य प्राधिकार के अधीन यथा अपेक्षित उचित लेखा पुस्तकों अर्थात रोकड बही, लेजर इत्यादि को रखने तथा अनुरक्षण करने के लिए जिम्मेवार होगा जिसमें सोसाइटी द्वारा प्राप्त तथा खर्च धन की सभी राशियों तथा सोसाइटी की परिसम्पति तथा दायित्वों के सम्बंध में इसके रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय पर भारत की चार्टर्ड लेखाकार की संस्था शामिल है।

II. सोसाइटी की लेखा पुस्तकें सोसाइटी के महा रजिस्ट्रार, रजिस्ट्रार जिला रजिस्ट्रार या उन द्वारा प्राधिकृत किसी अधिकारी द्वारा तथा किसी सदस्य द्वारा कारबार समय के दौरान निरीक्षण के लिए रखी जाएगी।

III. सोसाइटी के वार्षिक लेखे सोसाइटी के किसी दो प्राधिकृत पदाधिकारियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित किए जाएंगें।

IV. शासकीय निकाय ऐसे पारिश्रमिक पर जो शासकीय निकाय द्वारा अवधारित किया जाए। प्रत्येक वित वर्ष के लिए सोसाइटी के लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा तथा आयकर विवरण दाखर करने के लिए चार्टर्ड लेखाकार को नियुक्त करेगा, जो शासकीय निकाय या शासकीय निकाय के किसी सदस्य का पारिवारिक सदस्य नहीं होगा।

राजपाल सिंह Mangotra Vinod Kumar

प्रधान उपप्रधान सचिव

12. सामान्य मुद्रा

सोसाइटी के पास एक सामान्य मुद्रा होगी जो सचिव/सचिव की सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा में रखी जाएगी तथा शासकीय निकाय द्वारा अनुमोदन के अनुसार जहां कही यह अपेक्षित हो लगाई जाएगी।

13. सोसाइटी का सम्मेलनः सोसाइटी स्वयं को एक समान लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों सहित किसी अन्य सोसाइटी में सम्मेलित कर सकती है या अधिनियम की धारा 51 तथा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के नियम 25 में अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्धों के अनुसार इस निमित पारित विशेष संकल्प द्वारा स्वयं समामेलित करने के लिए किसी अन्य सोसाइटी को अनुज्ञात कर सकती है।

14. सोसाइटी का विघटनः

I. सोसाइटी अधिनियम तथा इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों मे अन्तर्विष्ट उपबन्ध के अनुसार स्वयं का विघटन करने के लिए प्रस्ताव कर सकती है। यदि सोसाइटी की प्रक्रिया को चलाना कठिन हो जाता है या वह दिवालिया हो जाती है या किसी अन्य दबाव से या अपरिहार्य कारणों से इसे चलाना कठिन हो जाता है।

II. सोसाइटी के विघटन की घटना में, सोसाइटी की कोई भी परिसम्पत्ति सोसाइटी के सदस्यों को मिल जाएगी या मैं वितरित कर दी जाएगी।

III. इसकी परिसम्पत्ति तथा सम्पत्तियां पहले किसी दायित्व को निर्धारित करने के लिए प्रयोग की जाएगी तथा छोडी गई सम्पतियां/परिसम्पतियां, यदि कोई हो, समरूप लक्ष्य तथा उद्देश्यों सहित स्थापित किसी अन्य सोसायटी को या साधारण लोकहित में उसके प्रयोग के लिए जिला कलैक्टर को अन्तरण के लिए विचारी जाएगी।

हम विभिन्न व्यक्ति जिनके नाम तथा पते इसके नीचे अभिदत है, सोसाइटी को उप–विधियों की सही प्रति के रूप में उक्त को प्रमाणित करते है :–

क्रम संख्या	नाम व पिता का नाम	जन्म तिथि/ आयु	पता	व्यवसाय	पद	हस्ताक्षर
1	Rajender Singh S/o Sh. Om Parkash	01.01.1975	Village Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa-125110	Business	President	
2	Mange Ram S/o Sh. Dalip Singh	12.02.1983	Village Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa-125110	Business	Vice President	
3	Vinod Kumar S/o Sh. Dalip Singh	15.08.1987	Village Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa-125110	Business	Secretary	
4.	Pawan S/o Sh. Jawahar Lal	01.01.1983	Village Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa-125110	Business	Cashier	
5	Hanuman S/o Sh. Mange Ram	01.01.1978	Village Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa-125110	Business	Executive Member	
6.	Sajau Deen S/o	14.02.1989	Village	Business	Executive	

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	Sh. Hakam Deen		Kagdana, Distt. Sirsa-125110		Member	
7.	Rajesh Kumar S/o Sh. Madan Lal	01.01.1983	Village Dhukra, Distt. Sirsa-125110	Business	Executive Member	

Sarpanch
Gram Panchayat
Kaguana(Sirsa)

नम्बरदार
कागदाना (सिरसा)

Annexure 3: Verification of units by DIC, Sirsa

Annexure 4: Land Availability Proof

Annexure 5: Building Layout Plan

Annexure 6: Building Estimate

Annexure 7: Machinery Quotations

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E-mail :- vinodjakhar111@gmail.com

Qty.	Particulars	Rate per Pc.	Amount
1Pc	Arc Welding Machine Air Cooled, Machine Capacity 450 Amp. Copper Winding, With Accessories, 20meter lead Holder Screen Mirror	1,10,000-00	1,10,000-00
1Pc	Arc Welding Machine Air Cooled, Machine Capacity 350 Amp. Copper Winding, With Accessories, 20meter lead Holder Screen Mirror	85,000-00	85,000-00
1Pc	Arc Welding Machine Air Cooled, Machine Capacity 150 Amp. Copper Winding, With Accessories, 10meter lead Holder Screen Mirror	28,000-00	28,000-00
	Total		**2,23,000-00**
		IGST 18%	40,140-00
	G. Total		**2,63,140-00**

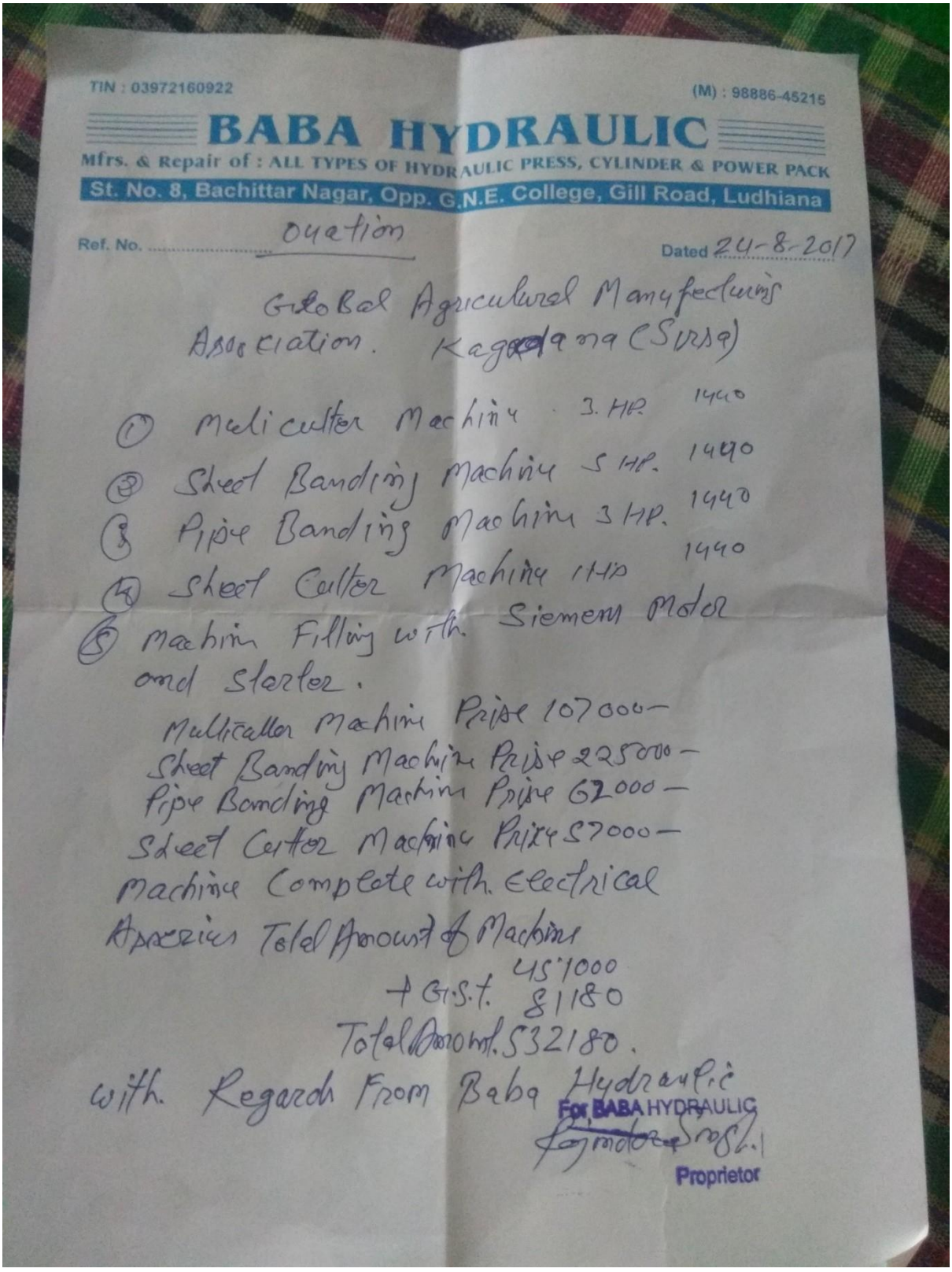
Rs. Two Lacs Sixty Three Thousand One Hundred Forty Only

Terms & Conditions

1. Delivery within 25 days after confirmation of order.
2. 40% Advance with the confirmation of the order.
3. Full Payment at the time of delivery.
4. Subject to Ludhiana Jurisdiction.
5. Prices are ex-factory at Ludhiana, C&F, Railway and Sea freight extra as applicable

For Roop Electric Works

Proprietor
Bank Details: Axis Bank, Miller Ganj Ludhiana, A/c No. 324010200002035, IFS Code UTIB0000324



TIN : 03972160922 (M) : 98886-45215

BABA HYDRAULIC

Mfrs. & Repair of : ALL TYPES OF HYDRAULIC PRESS, CYLINDER & POWER PACK

St. No. 8, Bachittar Nagar, Opp. G.N.E. College, Gill Road, Ludhiana

Ref. No. Quation Dated 24-8-2017

Global Agricultural Manufacturing Association. Kagdana (Sirsa)

1. Multicutter Machine 3 HP 1440
2. Sheet Banding Machine 5 HP. 1440
3. Pipe Banding Machine 3 HP. 1440
4. Sheet Cutter Machine 1 HP 1440
5. Machine Filling with Siemens Motor and Starter.

Multicutter Machine Price 107000-
Sheet Banding Machine Price 225000-
Pipe Banding Machine Price 62000-
Sheet Cutter Machine Price 57000-
Machine Complete with Electrical Apparatus Total Amount of Machine 451000
+ G.S.T. 81180
Total Amount. 532180.

with Regards From Baba Hydraulic

For BABA HYDRAULIC
Proprietor

1. Equipment Detailed Parameters:

No		
1	Suitable material	Colored steel plate, galvanized board, aluminum plate
2	Width of the raw material	210/330/350mm
3	Rows of rollers	18 rows
4	Appearance size	8600*1450*1510mm
5	Total power	Main motor power -7.5kw Hydraulic station power-5.5kw
6	Thickness of raw material	1.8-2mm
7	Productivity	8-10m/min
8	Diameter of shaft	¢ 80mm
9	Voltage	380V 50Hz 3phases

2. Packing Method

Main machine is nude, the computer control box is packed by carton box

3. Transportation

All machines need one 40 feet container to hold

4. Payment Term

30% deposit by T/T in advance and 70% balance after inspection confirmation before shipment

5. Delivery Time

Within 45-50 days after receiving deposit

6. Warranty:
One year, and we will provide technical support for whole life of the equipment.

7. Unit Price, Quantity, Total Amount

Name	Quantity （SET）	Amount(USD) FOB Tianjin New Port
HC-Door Frame Roll Forming Machine	1set	19500

Cangzhou Huachen Roll Forming Machinery CO., LTD

2017-5-3

QUOTATION

SHARDA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED
G.T.ROAD
Nr.HERO CYCLES
LUDHIANA
PUNJAB-141003
GSTIN/UIN : 03AACCS3255L1ZE
GSTIN/UIN: 03AACCS3255L1ZE
CIN: U51909PB1985PTC006387
Contact : 0161-2535751/2543919/2541392,8054114800/8054124800
E-Mail : shardasale@gmail.com

Invoice to
GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MFG. ASSOCIATION
KAGDANA ,, SIRSA
PAN/IT No :
Haryana, Code : 06

Contact person : MR.VINOD KUMAR
Contact : 9467704273
E-Mail : vinodjakhar111@gmail.com

Voucher No.	Dated
112	**24-Aug-2017**
	Mode/Terms of Payment
Buyer's Ref./Order No. **112**	Other Reference(s)
Despatch through	Destination
Terms of Delivery	

Sl No.	Description of Goods	Due on	Quantity	Rate	per	Disc. %	Amount
1	**EIFCO DRILLING MACHINE AUTO FEED P2/25GTA 25MM** *WITH 2 HP 1440 RPM MOTOR* *WITH AUTO FEED*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	1,55,000.00	Nos		**1,55,000.00**
2	**DRILL MACHINE 5/8"GEARED** *WITH ELECTRIC MOTOR, STARTER* *FITTING , BELT , ARBOUR & DRILL CHUCK* *ITCO MAKE*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	17,500.00	Nos		**17,500.00**
3	**BENCH GRINDER 1.0H.P.3PH 250MM** *VIKRANT MAKE* *WITH 10" X 1" X 1" GRINDING WHEELS*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	10,530.00	Nos		**10,530.00**

continued ...

QUOTATION(Page 2)

SHARDA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED G.T.ROAD Nr.HERO CYCLES LUDHIANA PUNJAB-141003 GSTIN/UIN : 03AACCS3255L1ZE GSTIN/UIN: 03AACCS3255L1ZE CIN: U51909PB1985PTC006387 Contact : 0161-2535751/2543919/2541392,8054114800/8054124800 E-Mail : shardasale@gmail.com	Voucher No. **112**	Dated **24-Aug-2017**
		Mode/Terms of Payment
	Buyer's Ref./Order No. **112**	Other Reference(s)
	Despatch through	Destination
Invoice to **GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MFG. ASSOCIATION** KAGDANA ,, SIRSA PAN/IT No : Haryana, Code : 06 Contact person : MR.VINOD KUMAR Contact : 9467704273 E-Mail : vinodjakhar111@gmail.com	Terms of Delivery	

Sl No.	Description of Goods	Due on	Quantity	Rate	per	Disc. %	Amount
4	**DRILL MACHINE 1" 8 SPEED GEARED** *HEAVY DUTY 8 SPEEDS SPINDLE HARDENED & GROUND WITH 2.0HP MOTOR , STARTER , DRILL CHUCK , ARBOUR , BELT & FITTING ITCOM/SUPER ITCO MAKE*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	56,500.00	Nos		**56,500.00**
5	**SUNNER INDIA CUTT OFF MACHINE** *WITH 3PHASE MOTOR HEAVY DUTY*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	40,000.00	Nos		**40,000.00**
6	**BENCH VICE NO.8 ORCAN** *REAR JAW TYPE*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	10,000.00	Nos		**10,000.00**
7	**BENCH VICE NO.8 LION**	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	8,400.00	Nos	25 %	**6,300.00**
8	**TAPPING ATTACHMENT 1/2"** *RK MAKE*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	6,500.00	Nos		**6,500.00**

continued ...

QUOTATION(Page 3)

SHARDA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED
G.T.ROAD
Nr.HERO CYCLES
LUDHIANA
PUNJAB-141003
GSTIN/UIN : 03AACCS3255L1ZE
GSTIN/UIN: 03AACCS3255L1ZE
CIN: U51909PB1985PTC006387
Contact : 0161-2535751/2543919/2541392,8054114800/8054124800
E-Mail : shardasale@gmail.com

Invoice to
GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MFG. ASSOCIATION
KAGDANA ,, SIRSA
PAN/IT No :
Haryana, Code : 06

Contact person : MR.VINOD KUMAR
Contact : 9467704273
E-Mail : vinodjakhar111@gmail.com

Voucher No.	Dated
112	**24-Aug-2017**
	Mode/Terms of Payment
Buyer's Ref./Order No.	Other Reference(s)
112	
Despatch through	Destination
Terms of Delivery	

Sl No.	Description of Goods	Due on	Quantity	Rate	per	Disc. %	Amount
9	**XOTABO ANGLE GRINDER -XTB-2 180**	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	9,750.00	Nos		**9,750.00**
10	**XOTABO ELECTRIC DRILL XTB116A 16MM**	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	6,000.00	Nos		**6,000.00**
							3,18,080.00
	IGST (INTEGRATED TAX)						**54,104.40**
	Total		**10 Nos**				**₹ 3,72,184.40**

Amount Chargeable (in words) *E. & O.E*
INR Three Lakh Seventy Two Thousand One Hundred Eighty Four and Forty paise Only

Company's PAN : **AACCS3255L**

Company's Bank Details
Bank Name : **KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED**
A/c No. : **557011014900**
Branch & IFS Code : **LUDHIANA & KKBK0003901**

for SHARDA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED

Authorised Signatory

This is a Computer Generated Document

Bhaskar India
(Authorized OEA for Kirloskar Electric Bliss Generator)
Mktg off- 305,Regent Tower , Supertech Estate ,Sector-9, Vaishali, Gzb
Service & Spares- Bldg No 83, Sector6, Vaishali Gzb
Regd Off & Works- RN-26, B Block Sector-62, Noida-201301
Gensets & Accoustic
Tel : 95120- 4210541.4126790
Fax : 95120- 2405348
U.P.T.T.NO : ND0330813
TIN NO : O9366201529
C.S.T NO : ND5327453
Website-: www.bhaskarindia1.com
E-Mail : info@bhaskarindia1.com

To,
M/s Global Agriculture
Kagdana
Sirsa

Kind Attn-: *MOB-: 9467704273*

Sub -: Your Requirement of Silent Diesel Generating Set 1x62.5 Kirloskar Make
Dear Sir,
With Ref to Above Requirement of D.G Set, We are pleased to submit our most competitive offer as follows

SR no	*Description*	*Price*
01.	*Supply of 62.5KVA\50KW Silent Diesel Generating Set powered by kirloskar Engine model 4R810TAG1Water cooled producing 83BHP at 1500RPM under NTP condition having 4Cylinder, 12 Volts electric start arrangement coupled to a 62.5 KVA III Phase Kirloskar Green make Alternator of 0.8 power factor, 415 Volts , 50 c/s, 4 Wire on a common base frame with, starting battery (One no) fuel tank& Silencer.*	*4,30,000\-*
02.	*Freight*	*7,000\-*
03.	*Installation on ground floor*	*35,000\-*

Terms & Condition

Price	*-: Freight Extra*
GST Tax	*-: Extra @ 18*
Delivery	*-: 2-3 Weeks from the date of purchase order along with advance, In case Of any variation on taxes \ duties or if any new levy is imposed the Same shall be to your account*
Warranty	*-: 2Years\ 5000 hrs which ever is earlier if the consumables viz , Coolant , all filters and spares are sourced from kirloskar authorized Service outlets, The warranty on Battery and other electrical components shall be one year only.*
Payments	*-: 30% advance,70% against Performa Invoice.*
Statutory Variation	*-: In case of any variation on taxes \ duties or if any new levy is imposed the Same shall be to your account*
Validity	*-: One Month*

For Bhaskar India

Tel. 93169-14826, 0161-2533197
Email: ca.vikas@yahoo.com

ROOP ELECTRIC WORKS

897-Dashmaesh Nagar, Gill Road, Ludhiana
Manufacturer of all type of welding machines

Quotation

Dated: 04.09.2017

To
Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association.
Karbana,
Distt. Sirsa
Haryana

Mb:- 90500-36597
E-mail :- vinodjakhar111@gmail.com

Qty.	Particulars	Rate per Pc.	Amount
1Pc	Arc Welding Machine Air Cooled, Machine Capacity 450 Amp. Copper Winding, With Accessories, 20meter lead Holder Screen Mirror	1,10,000-00	1,10,000-00
1Pc	Arc Welding Machine Air Cooled, Machine Capacity 350 Amp. Copper Winding, With Accessories, 20meter lead Holder Screen Mirror	85,000-00	85,000-00
1Pc	Arc Welding Machine Air Cooled, Machine Capacity 150 Amp. Copper Winding, With Accessories, 10meter lead Holder Screen Mirror	28,000-00	28,000-00
	Total		**2,23,000-00**
		IGST 18%	40,140-00
	G. Total		**2,63,140-00**

Rs. Two Lacs Sixty Three Thousand One Hundred Forty Only

Terms & Conditions

1. Delivery within 25 days after confirmation of order.
2. 40% Advance with the confirmation of the order.
3. Full Payment at the time of delivery.
4. Subject to Ludhiana Jurisdiction.
5. Prices are ex-factory at Ludhiana, C&F, Railway and Sea freight extra as applicable

For Roop Electric Works

Proprietor
Bank Details: Axis Bank, Miller Ganj Ludhiana, A/c No. 324010200002035, IFS Code UTIB0000324

RMM RAJINDRA MACHINERY MAKERS

Mfrs & Exports: CNC / Conventional - Lathes, Vertical Turning & Boring Machines, Plano Millers, Planners, Horizontal Boring Machines, SPM etc.
An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company
Group Estd. 1959

RMM/2016-17/6866/21 *QUOTATION* Dated: 04.09.2017

M/s Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association
Kagdana, Sirsa
Email : vinodjakhar111@gmail.com

Dear Sir,

We thankfully acknowledge of your letter Ref. No. () of date and have the pleasure to quote hereunder our most competitive prices for the items in which you have so kindly expressed your interest:-

LENGTH	WIDTH OF BED	C/HEIGHT	S/HOLLOW	PRICE
12'	20"	18"	10.1/8"	600000
				600000
IGST @ 18%				108000
				708000

(Rupees Seven Lacs Eight Thousand only)

SPECIFICATIONS

Size of Lathe Machine	**12' x 20" x 18"**
Admit between centre	86" | 2184 MM
Swing in gap dia	58" | 1473 MM
Width of Gap in front of face plate (Double Gap)	20" + 10" | 508 MM + 254 MM
Maximum swing over carriage	26" | 660 MM
Approx weight of machine	46Qtls.
No. of Pedestals	Plano type bed

Cont:-2-:

Office: G.T. Road, Batala – 143505 (PUNJAB) India
Ph. +91 1871 242763 | 242777 | Fax: 245447 | Cell: 98141 18563 | 98148 18563
Email: rajindramachines@yahoo.com | info@rajindramachinery.com
Website: http://www.rajindramachinery.com | www.rajindra.net | www.rajindra.net

RMM RAJINDRA MACHINERY MAKERS

Mfrs & Exports: CNC / Conventional - Lathes, Vertical Turning & Boring Machines,
Plano Millers, Planners, Horizontal Boring Machines, SPM etc.
An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company
Group Estd. 1959

Page:-2-:

The Lathe machine will be full norton type, V-Belt system and complete with all standard accessories i.e. including face plate, steady rest, follow rest, thread dial gauge, Two M.T. Centers, chuck plate, **with 10" true Chuck but without electrical.**

TERMS & CONDITIONS:-

1. 35% payment advance in the shape of D.D. payable at Batala and balance against delivery at our works.

2. Delivery will be made within 60 days as the same is under manufacturing process.

3. The above prices are on Ex-works, Batala basis.

4. The quoted prices are valid for acceptance till one month.

We trust you will find our above offer in order and now look forward to have your valued order which would receive our best and prompt due attention.

Thanking You,
Yours faithfully,
FOR **RAJINDRA MACHINERY MAKERS,**

Sukhjinder Singh. **(Partner)**
Ph.: +919814118563

Office: G.T. Road, Batala – 143505 (PUNJAB) India
Ph. +91 1871 242763 | 242777 | Fax: 245447 | Cell: 98141 18563 | 98148 18563
Email: rajindramachines@yahoo.com | info@rajindramachinery.com
Website: http://www.rajindramachinery.com | www.rajindra.net | www.rajindra.net

RMM RAJINDRA MACHINERY MAKERS

Mfrs & Exports: CNC / Conventional - Lathes, Vertical Turning & Boring Machines,
Plano Millers, Planners, Horizontal Boring Machines, SPM etc.
An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company
Group Estd. 1959

RMM/2016-17/6867/21 *QUOTATION* Dated: 04.09.2017

M/s Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association
Kagdana, Sirsa
Email : vinodjakhar111@gmail.com

Dear Sir,

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed enquiry () of date and have the pleasure to quote hereunder our most competitive prices for the items in which you have so kindly expressed your interest:-

LENGTH	WIDTH OF BED	C/HEIGHT	S/HOLLOW	PRICE
6'	13"	11"	2.5/8"	225000
				225000
IGST @ 18%				40500
				265500

(Rupees Two lac Sixty Five thousand Five hundred only)

SPECIFICATIONS

Size of Lathe Machine	**6' x 13" x 11"**
Admit between centre	34" | 863 MM
Swing in gap dia	36" | 914 MM
Width of Gap in front of face plate	9" | 228 MM
Maximum swing over carriage	18" | 457 MM
Approx weight of machine	13Qtls.
No. of Pedestals	Two

Cont:-2-:

Office: G.T. Road, Batala – 143505 (PUNJAB) India
Ph. +91 1871 242763 | 242777 | Fax: 245447 | Cell: 98141 18563 | 98148 18563
Email: rajindramachines@yahoo.com | info@rajindramachinery.com
Website: http://www.rajindramachinery.com | www.rajindra.net | www.rajindra.net

RMM RAJINDRA MACHINERY MAKERS

Mfrs & Exports: CNC / Conventional - Lathes, Vertical Turning & Boring Machines,
Plano Millers, Planners, Horizontal Boring Machines, SPM etc.
An ISO 9001:2008 Certified Company
Group Estd. 1959

Page:-2-:

The Lathe machine will be Full norton type, V-Belt system and complete with all standard accessories i.e. including face plate, steady rest, follow rest, thread dial gauge, Two M.T. Centers, chuck plate, **fitted with 6" true chuck but without electricals.**

TERMS & CONDITIONS:-

1. 35% payment advance in the shape of D.D. payable at Batala and balance against delivery at our works.

2. Delivery will be made within 30 to 45 days of confirmation of order.

3. The above prices are on Ex-works, Batala basis.

4.The quoted prices are valid for acceptance till one month.

We trust you will find our above offer in order and now look forward to have your valued order which would receive our best and prompt due attention.

Thanking You,
Yours faithfully,
FOR **RAJINDRA MACHINERY MAKERS,**

Sukhjinder Singh. **(Partner)**
Ph.: +919814118563

Office: G.T. Road, Batala – 143505 (PUNJAB) India
Ph. +91 1871 242763 | 242777 | Fax: 245447 | Cell: 98141 18563 | 98148 18563
Email: rajindramachines@yahoo.com | info@rajindramachinery.com
Website: http://www.rajindramachinery.com | www.rajindra.net | www.rajindra.net

QUOTATION

SHARDA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED G.T.ROAD Nr.HERO CYCLES LUDHIANA PUNJAB-141003 GSTIN/UIN : 03AACCS3255L1ZE GSTIN/UIN: 03AACCS3255L1ZE CIN: U51909PB1985PTC006387 Contact : 0161-2535751/2543919/2541392,8054114800/8054124800 E-Mail : shardasale@gmail.com	Voucher No. **113**	Dated **24-Aug-2017**
		Mode/Terms of Payment
	Buyer's Ref./Order No. **113**	Other Reference(s)
	Despatch through	Destination
Invoice to **GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MFG. ASSOCIATION** KAGDANA ,, SIRSA PAN/IT No : Haryana, Code : 06 Contact person : MR.VINOD KUMAR Contact : 9467704273 E-Mail : vinodjakhar111@gmail.com	Terms of Delivery	

Sl No.	Description of Goods	Due on	Quantity	Rate	per	Disc. %	Amount
1	**HAND PALLET LIFTER 2.5 TON** *CUMI MAKE*	*24-Aug-2017*	**2 Nos**	16,500.00	Nos		**33,000.00**
2	**AIR COMPRESSOR 5.0 HP WITH ELECTRICALS**	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	66,000.00	Nos		**66,000.00**
3	**BANDSAW METAL CUTING M/C LK1HS** *MOTOR & COOLANT PUMP*	*24-Aug-2017*	**1 Nos**	90,000.00	Nos		**90,000.00**
							1,89,000.00
	IGST (INTEGRATED TAX)						**37,320.00**
	Total		**4 Nos**				**₹ 2,26,320.00**

Amount Chargeable (in words) *E. & O.E*

INR Two Lakh Twenty Six Thousand Three Hundred Twenty Only

Company's PAN : **AACCS3255L**

Company's Bank Details
Bank Name : **KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LIMITED**
A/c No. : **557011014900**
Branch & IFS Code : **LUDHIANA & KKBK0003901**

for SHARDA SALES PRIVATE LIMITED

Authorised Signatory

This is a Computer Generated Document

RK Corporation
489, Gaispura Road, Near Power House
Ludhiana - 141 002 (Punjab)
Cell : +91 99885 58289, +91 93165 58289
Email : rkcorporation98@yahoo.com
Website : www.rkcorporation.co.in

Ref. No. RKC/17/7009 Dated: 07/09/2017

TO
M/S: GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION
VPO: KAGDANA DIST SIRSA HARYANA

Subject: Quotation for laser engraving machine.

Dear Sir,
Regarding our discussion we, here by quote our lowest rates for the under noted machine.

1)	**Metal Laser machine model - 1325** **Working Area – 1300x2500mm** **Laser tube power 300wat (yongli) (For 3mm metal)**	
2)	**Industrial chiller S&A**	
		@ 16, 00 ,000/-
	GST 18%	**@ 2,88,000/-**
	Transportation & installation	**@ 20,000/-**

Terms & conditions:-

a) Delivery within 25days after receiving advance.
b) Payment 100% advance before delivery
c) Including tax and Transportation
d) Warranty for any manufacturing defect for one year.
e) All consumable (laser tube) parts are not covered under warranty.
f) All taxes to be charged extra as applicable.

Authorized Signatory

Kuldeep singh
For RK CORPORATION

CM Laser CostoMax

Customer Detail's:

Company Name : Global Agriculture Manufacturing Association
City: : Kagdana , Sirsa
Contact No: : +91-94677-04273
Email id : Vinodjakhar111@gmail.com
Date: : 4 Sep, 2017

Quotation of Plasma Machine:

S No.	Description	Quantity	Amount	Total
1	Hypertherm Powermax45	1	2,25,000	2,25,000
2	Heavy Gantry	1	11,25,000	11,25,000
3	Plasma Torch	1	0	0
4	Oxy Torch	1	0	0
5	Plasma Sensor	1	0	0
6	Oxy Sensor	0	0	0
7	Torch Station	1	0	0
8	Oxy Torch Station	0	0	0
9	Micro step small controller	1	0	0
10	Fast CAM Nesting Software	1	0	0
11	Nozzle(American)	3	0	0
12	Electrode(American)	3	0	0
13	Retaining cap(American)	1	0	0
14	Shield(American)	1	0	0
15	Swirling(American)	1	0	0
16.	Earthling Wire	1	0	0

17	Servo 20 KVA	1	40000	40000
17	Elgi Compressor 5 HP 500 Pound	1	80000	80000
18.	Elgi Dryer 15 CFM	1	45000	45000
19.	UPS 2 KVA	1	18000	18000
20	Machine Bed	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
21.	Machine Foundation	1	70,000	70,000
	TOTAL			**17,03,000**

Specification of Heavy Gantry Plasma Cutting Machine:

1	Machine size	3.5m*8m
2	Input voltage	Single phase~220v
3	Controller Type	Non~Touch
4	Library	Inbuilt
5	Alignment	Auto Sheet Alignment
6	Motors and Drives(Panasonic)	Servo Motor X~1 Y~2
7	Height Sensor	PTHC AUTO (For Plasma)
8	Machine Type	Gantry Type
9	Cutting speed maximum	Up to 6000 mm per minute
10	Torch Station~2	1 for plasma 1 for gass cutting
11	Moving Speed	8000mm per minute
12	Limit Switch	All(Left ,Right, up and Down)
13	Drag Chain	Available for wire safety
14	Color	Red

CM Laser CostoMax

15	Data Storage	Available
16.	Gass Cutting	150 mm
17.	Cutting Area	7*2.7meter
18.	Railway Width	2 Inch
19.	Machine Structure	Annealed , Machined, Tempered

Character:

HCG flame/multi-torches cutting machine is a high efficiency, high precision, high reliability cutting machine. Single or dual driver model, welded frame construction, eliminates stress to ensure stable precision. Gear and rack transmission to ensure accurate orientation. It can be used for steel structure, shipyard, crane machinery, contraction and machinery…etc

Terms and Condition:

- ***Validity of the Quotation:*** This offer is valid for acceptance for 60 days from the Performa Invoice Date.
- ***Taxes:*** Taxes Extra.
- ***About Transportation:*** This price is without Transportation.
- ***Machine Warranty*** This machine Warranty will be for One year.
- ***About Spares:*** Spares will be free under warranty but freight will be pay by customer. All expenses will be pay by customer
- ***Payment Terms:*** 80% with P.O. 10% Before delivery and 10 % after Delivery
- ***Delivery Timing:*** Delivery Time 10-15 Days.

Accounts Details:

Beneficiary Bank Details:	HDFC Bank LTD, Gill Road, Ludhiana, Punjab, India
Beneficiary Bank Account No.	502 000 1155 5066
Beneficiary Swift Code	HDFCINBBXXX
Beneficiary Name	Bharay Steels
Intermediate Bank	JP Morgan Chase Bank
Intermediate Bank a/c No	001-1-406717
Intermediate Bank Swift Code	CHASUS33
Intermediate Bank ABA Routing	021 000 021

Yours Sincerely,
Bharay Steels

Paramjeet Kaur
+91 86990-00816

Thanks for your Attention

RATTAN
INTERNATIONAL
Manufacturers & Suppliers of : Machine Tools & Engg. Goods
Plot # 3961, Street # 11, Daba Road, Shimlapuri, Ludhiana-141 003 (Punjab)
Ph.: 0161-5027377, 98724-01477, 98156-05419, E-mail: rattan88@hotmail.com
E-mail : info@powerpressludhiana.com Website : www.powerpressludhiana.com

Ref. No: RI/Quot/17-18/ **Quotation** *Date: 5th September 2017*

M/s. Global Agricultural Manufacturing Associates,
Kagdana, Sirsa.

Kind Attn:- Mr.Vinod Kumar

Dear Sir,

First of all we thank your good self very much for choosing up to meet your requirement of Machines & further with reference to your telephonic discussion, please find herewith our Quotation for your kind consideration.

Sr.No	Description	Unit	Price / Unit	Amount
1.	Power Press 5 Ton Capacity, C-Frame, (FIX), Steel Body, Heavy Duty, Mechanical, Special with Bed Size : 275 x 410 mm (FBXLR) Stroke:50 mm(Adj.), Dey Light: 250 mm Stroke/min: 60, Complete with Electricals	1	Rs.95,000/-	Rs.95,000.00
2.	Power Press 10 Ton Capacity, C-Frame,(Fix), Steel Body, Heavy Duty, Mechanical, Special with Bed Size : 300 x 450 mm (FBXLR) Stroke: 50 mm (Adj.), Dey Light: 250 mm Stroke/min: 60, Complete with Electricals	1	Rs.1,50,000/-	Rs.1,50,000.00
3.	Power Press 20 Ton Capacity, C-Frame, (Fix) Steel Body, Heavy Duty, Mechanical, Special with Bed Size: 375 x 550 mm (FBXLR) Stroke : 76 mm(Adj.), Dey Light: 325 mm Stroke/min:44, Complete with Electricals	1	Rs.3,25,000/-	Rs.3,25,000.00
4.	Power Press 50 Ton Capacity, C-Frame (Fix) Steel Body, Heavy Duty, Mechanical, Special with Bed Size : 525 x 700 mm (FBXLR) Stroke: 100 mm (Adj), Dey Light: 400 mm Stroke/min: 45, Complete with Electricals	1	Rs.5,25,000/-	Rs.5,25,000.00
5.	Power Press 100 Ton Capacity, H-Frame, Steel Body, Heavy Duty, Mechanical, Special with Bed Size : 650 x 650 mm (FBXLR) Stroke: 125 mm (Adj), Dey Light: 450 mm Stroke/min: 40, Complete with Electricals	1	Rs.7,50,000/-	Rs.7,50,000.00

RATTAN
INTERNATIONAL
Manufacturers & Suppliers of : Machine Tools & Engg. Goods
Plot # 3961, Street # 11, Daba Road, Shimlapuri, Ludhiana-141 003 (Punjab)
Ph.: 0161-5027377, 98724-01477, 98156-05419, E-mail: rattan88@hotmail.com
E-mail : info@powerpressludhiana.com Website : www.powerpressludhiana.com

6.	*Power Press 200 Ton Capacity, Pillar Type, Steel Body, Heavy Duty, Mechanical, Special with Bed Size : 800 x 800 mm (FBXLR) Stroke: 150 mm (Adj),Dey Light: 550 mm Stroke/min: 40, Complete with Electricals*	*1*	*Rs.14,50,000/-*	*Rs.14,50,000.00*
7.	*Shearing Machine, 4mm x 2500 mm, For M.S Under the Crank, Mechanical, complete with Std accessories, Complete With Electricals*	*1*	*Rs.8,50,000/-*	*Rs.8,50,000.00*
	Dies:			
	For Part 1 (As per Picture) Bending Die		*Rs.70,000/-*	*Rs.70,000.00*
	Part 2:- 3 Die Set		*Rs.1,50,000/-*	*Rs.1,50,000.00*
	Part 3:- 4 Die Set		*Rs.1,80,000.00*	*Rs.1,80,000.00*
	Cooler Die:			
	For 4 Slot Jali notching Die		*Rs.1,05,000/-*	*Rs.1,05,000.00*
	For 3 Slot Jali Notching Die		*Rs.85,000/-*	*Rs.85,000.00*
	For 6 Slot Jali Notching Die		*Rs.1,75,000/-*	*Rs.1,75,000.00*

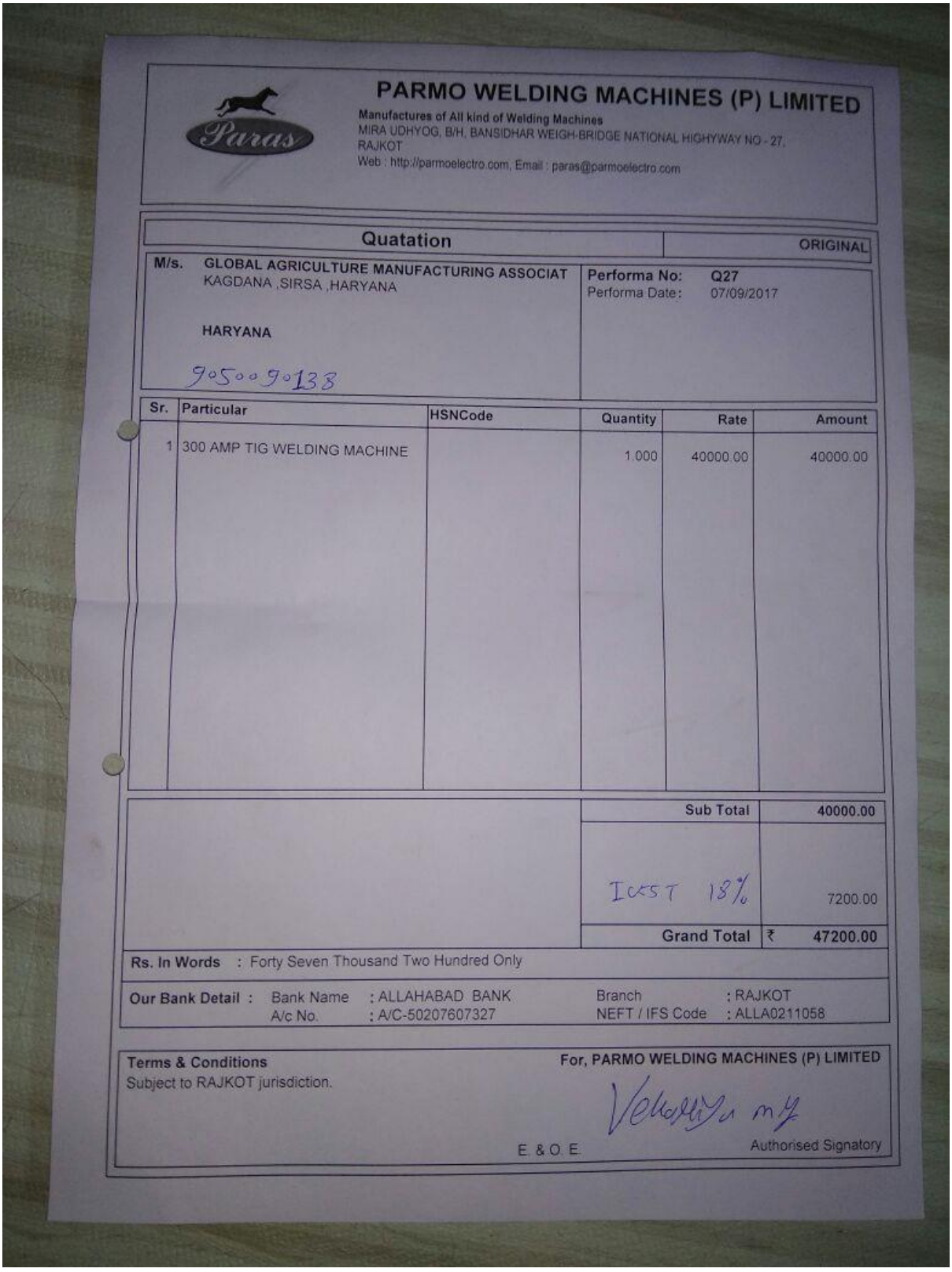
Terms & Conditions:-

1.	*Price Basis*	*Above prices are Net and Ex-works Ludhiana*
2.	*Taxes*	*GST 18%*
3.	*Payment*	*40% Advance along with confirmed Purchase Order, Balance against Performa Invoice Before Delivery*
4.	*Delivery*	*Within 8 to 10 weeks*

We look forward to serve you entirely to your satisfaction.
With due respect and best of regards.

Yours truly,
For Rattan International,

Kailash Bajaj
(Mobile: +91-9815605419)



PARMO WELDING MACHINES (P) LIMITED

Manufactures of All kind of Welding Machines
MIRA UDHYOG, B/H. BANSIDHAR WEIGH-BRIDGE NATIONAL HIGHYWAY NO - 27,
RAJKOT
Web : http://parmoelectro.com, Email : paras@parmoelectro.com

Quatation — ORIGINAL

M/s. GLOBAL AGRICULTURE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIAT
KAGDANA ,SIRSA ,HARYANA

HARYANA

9050090138

Performa No: Q27
Performa Date: 07/09/2017

Sr.	Particular	HSNCode	Quantity	Rate	Amount
1	300 AMP TIG WELDING MACHINE		1.000	40000.00	40000.00

Sub Total	40000.00
IGST 18%	7200.00
Grand Total	₹ 47200.00

Rs. In Words : Forty Seven Thousand Two Hundred Only

Our Bank Detail : Bank Name : ALLAHABAD BANK
A/c No. : A/C-50207607327
Branch : RAJKOT
NEFT / IFS Code : ALLA0211058

Terms & Conditions
Subject to RAJKOT jurisdiction.

For, PARMO WELDING MACHINES (P) LIMITED

E & O E

Authorised Signatory

Our offices

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Fax: + 91 44 2431 1450

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Secunderabad - 500 003
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Fax: + 91 40 2789 8851

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Fax: + 91 484 2705393

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Block 'C', 3rd floor
Kolkata - 700 016
Tel: + 91 33 6615 3400
Fax: + 91 33 2281 7750

Mumbai
6th floor & 18th floor
Express Towers
Nariman Point
Mumbai - 400 021
Tel: + 91 22 6657 9200 (6th floor)
+ 91 22 6665 5000 (18th floor)
Fax: + 91 22 22876401 (6th floor)
+ 91 22 2282 6000 (18th floor)

Block B-2, 5th Floor,
Nirlon Knowledge Park,
Off Western Express Highway,
Goregaon (E), Mumbai – 400 063
Tel: +91 22 6749 8000
Fax: +91 22 6749 8200

15th Floor, The Ruby, 29,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar (W), Mumbai
- 400 028, India
Tel: +91 22 6192 000

NCR
Golf View Corporate Tower – B
Near DLF Golf Course
Sector 42
Gurgaon – 122002
Tel: + 91 124 464 4000
Fax: + 91 124 464 4050

6th floor, HT House
18-20 Kasturba Gandhi Marg
New Delhi - 110 001
Tel: + 91 11 4363 3000
Fax: + 91 11 4363 3200

4th and 5th Floor, Plot No. 2B, Tower 2,
Sector 126, NOIDA – 201 304
Gautam Budh Nagar, UP, India
Tel: +91 120 671 7000
Fax: _91 120 671 7171

Pune
C-401, 4th floor
Panchshil Tech Park
Yerwada (Near Don Bosco School)
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Ernst & Young LLP

Assurance | Tax | Transactions | Advisory

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Artwork by: JG

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