PROJECT REPORT

IT & IT Enabled unit

Pristine Tower, Serene Nagar, New Delhi - 1

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Project at a glance

Name & Address of Unit

IT & IT Enabled unit

Pristine Tower, Serene Nagar, New Delhi - 1

Details of unit

Email : youremail@email.com

Phone : 909090

Constitution : Private LTD

Number of employment : 15

Total project cost : 5,192,000

Fixed Capital : 4,192,000

Working Capital : 1,000,000

Total Bank loan : 2,386,400

Promoter(s) contribution : 2,805,600

Term loan : 1,886,400

Working capital loan : 500,000

Name & address of promoter(s)

Name : Your nameion

Address : Your address

Phone 9090

Date of birth : 12/01/1989

Gender : Male
Category : General

E-mail : youremail@email.com

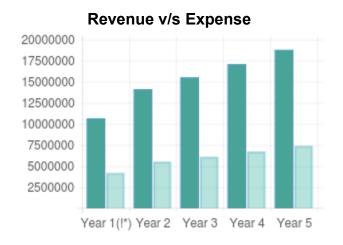
Project Feasibility Ratio

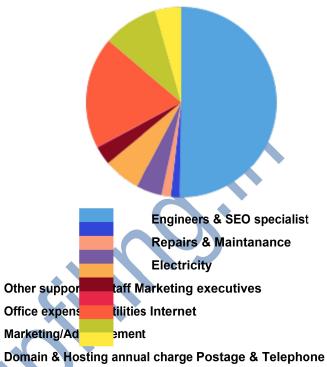
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (Average) :2.42

Current ratio (Average) :2.84

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Current ratio	2.05	2.64	2.80	3.20	3.52
Quick ratio	2.05	2.64	2.80	3.20	3.52
Intrest coverage ratio	5.87	4.57	6.85	10.38	13.70
Debt equity ratio	0.566	0.530	0.387	0.253	0.133
TOL/TNW	0.73	0.56	0.44	0.28	0.20
DSCR	2.81	2.01	2.33	2.65	2.27
Gross profit Sales Percentage %	50.00 %	42.50 %	43.50 %	44.00 %	42.00 %
Net profit Sales Percentage %	8.33 %	3.70 %	5.07 %	6.10 %	5.01 %
BEP in % of installed capacity %	83.92 %	64.84 %	64.84 %	64.84 %	64.84 %
BEP in sales of Rs	9,000,000.00	9,180,000.00	10,098,000.00	11,107,800.00	12,218,580.00
Return On Capital Employed	781,883.07	1,623,743.94	2,711,354.28	4,086,295.58	5,124,810.45

Project Feasibility graph





Expense Splitup



9.0

0.8 7.5

7.0

6.5

6.0 5.5

5.0 4.5

4.0

3.5

Year 1(!*)

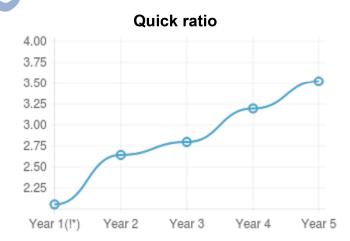
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Year 4

Year 5

Year 3



Introduction

The global sourcing market in India continues to grow at a higher pace compared to the IT-BPM industry. The global IT & ITeS market (excluding hardware) reached US\$ 1.2 trillion in 2016-17, while the global sourcing market increased by 1.7 times to reach US\$ 173-178 billion. India remained the world's top sourcing destination in 2016-17 with a share of 55 per cent. Indian IT & ITeS companies have set up over 1,000 global delivery centres in over 200 cities around the world.

More importantly, the industry has led the economic transformation of the country and altered the perception of India in the global economy. India's cost competitiveness in providing IT services, which is approximately 3-4 times cheaper than the US, continues to be the mainstay of its Unique Selling Proposition (USP) in the global sourcing market. However, India is also gaining prominence in terms of intellectual capital with several global IT firms setting up their innovation centres in India.

The IT industry has also created significant demand in the Indian education sector, especially for engineering and computer science. The Indian IT and ITeS industry is divided into four major segments – IT services, Business Process Management (BPM), software products and engineering services, and hardware.

The internet industry in India is likely to double to reach US\$ 250 billion by 2020, growing to 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The number of internet users in India is expected to reach 730 million by 2020, supported by fast adoption of digital technology, according to a report by National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM).

Indian IT exports are projected to grow at 7-8 per cent in 2017-18, in addition to adding 130,000-150,000 new jobs during the same period.

Digital commerce market in India is set to grow at 30.4 per cent year-on-year to Rs 220,330 crore (US\$ 34.11 billion) by December 2018, according to a report by Internet and Mobile Association of India and IMRB Kantar.

Indian technology companies expect India's digital economy to have the potential to reach US\$ 4 trillion by 2022, as against the Government of India's estimate of US\$ 1 trillion.

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Scope of the project

The internet industry in India is likely to double to reach US\$ 250 billion by 2020, growing to 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The number of internet users in India is expected to reach 730 million by 2020, supported by fast adoption of digital technology, according to a report by National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM).

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The proposed software unit is to create Mobile application and web based software creation. As we know the market is changing rapidly against the new technology and invent of mobile phones, the scope of new softwares and applications are necessary.

Promoter(s) details

The promoter of the proposed venture is Mr: your name, Pristine Villa, New Delhi. Heis having on online experience of 10 years with various Instititions. The Project is promoted as a proprietorship firm under the name of M/s.Sample Project Report

Brief Bio-Data

Name :your name

Address : Prestine Ville, New

Delhi Phone :123456889

e-mail ID (if any) :youremail@email.com

Aadhar No :2345689123

PAN:BBBBXX22

Sex (tick) : Male/

Age & DOB: 40, 12-01-1989

Qualification: BTech

Experience details: Project Manager in reputed Firm in Dubai, US



Product / services & process

- Infrastructure Assessments and Deployments
- Server and End User Virtualization
- Strategic Information Technology Planning organizational and infrastructure
- Server and Storage planning, installation and migration
- Cloud readiness planning
- Network design, implementation, staging and rollout wired and wireless
- Enterprise Security services, including end-to-end Security Posture, Penetration Testing
- Asset Management, prior to or during a hardware refresh cycle
- 24×7 HUBCare and Helpdesk Support with the ability to place a service call around the clock

Plant & machinery / equipments

Computers - 20

numbers Printers - 2

nos

MS office suite - 20

nos Laptop - 5 nos

Office Chairs - 35

nos Diesel genset - 1

nos UPS-1 nos

Office almara-5

nos Files - 100 nos

Market potential & Strategy

The internet industry in India is likely to double to reach US\$ 250 billion by 2020, growing to 7.5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). The number of internet users in India is expected to reach 730 million by 2020, supported by fast adoption of digital technology, according to a report by National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM).

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Digital commerce market in India is set to grow at 30.4 per cent year-on-year to Rs 220,330 crore (US\$ 34.11 billion) by December 2017, according to a report by Internet and Mobile Association of India and IMRB Kantar.

Indian technology companies expect India's digital economy to have the potential to reach US\$ 4 trillion by 2022, as against the Government of India's estimate of US\$ 1 trillion.

The global sourcing market in India continues to grow at a higher pace compared to the IT-BPM industry. The global IT & ITeS market (excluding hardware) reached US\$ 1.2 trillion in 2016-17, while the global sourcing market increased by 1.7 times to reach US\$ 173-178 billion. India remained the world's top sourcing destination in 2016-17 with a share of 55 per cent. Indian IT & ITeS companies have set up over 1,000 global delivery centres in over 200 cities around the world.

Total spending on IT by banking and security firms in India is expected to grow 8.6 per cent year-on-year to US\$ 7.8 billion by 2017!!

The public cloud services market in India is slated to grow 35.9 per cent to reach US\$ 1.3 billion according to IT consultancy, Gartner. Increased penetration of internet (including in rural areas) and rapid emergence of e-commerce are the main drivers for continued growth of data centre colocation and hosting market in India. The Indian Healthcare Information Technology (IT) market is valued at US\$ 1 billion currently and is expected to grow 1.5 times by 2020^^. India's business to business (B2B) e-commerce market is expected to reach US\$ 700 billion by 2020 whereas the business to consumer (B2C) e-commerce market is expected to reach US\$ 102 billion by 2020.

Cross-border online shopping by Indians is expected to increase 85 per cent in 2017, and total online spending is projected to rise 31 per cent to Rs 8.75 lakh crore (US\$ 128 billion) by 2018.!!!

Manpower requirements

Engineers- 18 nos

Designers - 2 nos

Accountnt /HR- 1 nos

Receptionist/Admin - 1 nos

Marketing - 3nos

Housekeeping - 1 nos

Risks & Mitigation strategy

Schedule Risk:

Project schedule get slip when project tasks and schedule release risks are not addressed properly. Schedule risks mainly affect on a project and finally on company economy and may lead to project failure.

Schedules often slip due to following reasons:

- Wrong time estimation
- Resources are not tracked properly. All resources like staff, systems, skills of individuals etc.
- Failure to identify complex functionalities and time required to develop those functionalities.
- Unexpected project scope expansions.

Budget Risk:

- Wrong budget estimation.
- Cost overruns
- Project scope expansion

Operational Risks:

Risks of loss due to improper process implementation failed system or some external events risks. Causes of Operational risks:

- · Failure to address priority conflicts
- Failure to resolve the responsibilities
- Insufficient resources
- No proper subject training
- No resource planning
- No communication in the team.

Technical risks:

Technical risks generally lead to failure of functionality and performance.

Causes of technical risks are:

- Continuous changing requirements
- No advanced technology available or the existing technology is in initial stages.
- The product is complex to implement.
- Difficult project modules integration.

Programmatic Risks:

These are the external risks beyond the operational limits. These are all uncertain risks are outside the control of the program.

These external events can be:

- Running out of the fund.
- Market development
- Changing customer product strategy and priority
- Government rule changes.

Mitigation Strategy

Proper planning and continues monitoring is a key to eliminate risk. There are ways for inputing the sotware risk assessment using many structured tools.



Project Cost

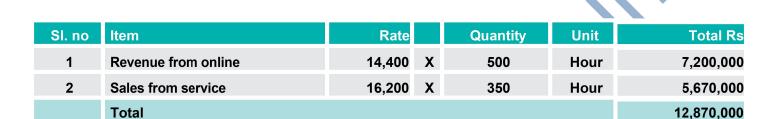
SI. no	Item	Amount Rs
1	Building	1,500,000
2	Software	250,000
3	Printer	36,000
4	Special computer	180,000
5	Laptop	336,000
6	Computer	1,125,000
7	Aircondition	85,000
8	Almaras	45,000
9	Racks and furnitures	125,000
10	Office Chairs	75,000
11	Electrification and Networking	100,000
12	Preliminary expenses	85,000
13	interior work	250,000
14	Working Capital	1,000,000
	Subsidy	0
	Total	5,192,000

Working Capital Computation



Consumables are electricity cost and we took salary for engineers as working expense. The project cycle is around 30 days .

Annual Sales / Revenue



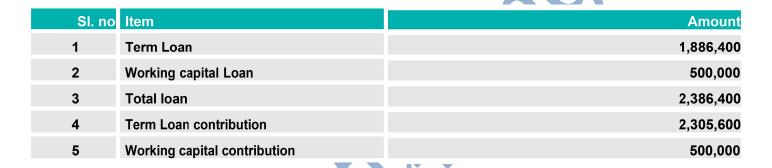
Total Monthly Expense



Application of Fund

SI. no	Item	Subsidy %	No.	Rate	Amount Rs
1	Building	0	1	1,500,000	1,500,000
2	Software	0	1	250,000	250,000
3	Printer	0	2	18,000	36,000
4	Special computer	0	2	90,000	180,000
5	Laptop	0	7	48,000	336,000
6	Computer	0	25	45,000	1,125,000
7	Aircondition	0	1	85,000	85,000
8	Almaras	0	1	45,000	45,000
9	Racks and furnitures	0	1	125,000	125,000
10	Office Chairs	0	1	75,000	75,000
11	Electrification and Networking	0	1	100,000	100,000
12	Preliminary expenses	0	1	85,000	85,000
13	interior work	0	1	250,000	250,000
	Total Investment				4,192,000
	Total Subsidy	0			
	Net Investment				4,192,000

Means of Finance



Building advance and advance for furnishing and computers are paid from own contribution. Own contribution raised from Friends and families.

Profitability Statement

All figures are in lakhs

	Year 1(!*)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Revenue from operation					
Revenue from online	60.00	79.20	87.12	95.83	105.42
Sales from service	47.25	62.37	68.61	75.47	83.01
Add:					
Closing stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	107.25	141.57	155.73	171.30	188.43
Less:					
Opening stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Engineers & SEO specialist	40.00	52.80	58.08	63.89	70.28
Repairs & Maintanance	1.20	1.58	1.74	1.92	2.11
Electricity	1.25	1.65	1.82	2.00	2.20
Total	42.45	56.03	61.64	67.80	74.58
Gross profit	53.63	60.17	67.74	75.37	79.14
Less:					
Other supporting staff	3.50	4.62	5.08	5.59	6.15
Marketing executives	5.00	6.60	7.26	7.99	8.78
Office expense & utilities	2.50	3.30	3.63	3.99	4.39
Internet	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.26
Marketing/Advertisement	15.00	19.80	21.78	23.96	26.35
Domain & Hosting annual charge	7.50	9.90	10.89	11.98	13.18
Postage & Telephone	3.50	4.62	5.08	5.59	6.15
Total	37.15	49.04	53.94	59.34	65.27
Depreciation	3.12	3.15	2.55	2.06	1.67
Interest on TL	2.11	1.73	1.32	0.84	0.31

	Year 1(!*)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Revenue from operation					
Interest on WC	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Total	43.08	54.62	58.50	62.94	67.95
Profit before tax	10.55	5.55	9.24	12.43	11.19
Income Tax	1.61	0.30	1.35	1.99	1.74
Profit after tax	8.94	5.24	7.89	10.44	9.45

Annual growth method

!* = Considered only 10 months on first year as 2 month(s) needed for setting up the firm

Cash flow statement

All figures are in lakhs

Cash Inflow	Pre operative period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Capital	23.06	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Termloan	18.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Profit before tax with interest	0.00	13.35	7.98	11.25	13.97	12.20
Increase in WC loan	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation	0.00	3.12	3.15	2.55	2.06	1.67
Increase in Current liability	0.00	4.17	1.33	0.55	0.61	0.67
Total Cash Inflow	41.92	30.64	12.46	14.35	16.64	14.54
Cash Outflow						
Fixed Assets	41.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Increase in Current asset		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest on TL	0.00	2.11	1.73	1.32	0.84	0.31
Interest on WC	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70
Income Tax	0.00	1.61	0.30	1.35	1.99	1.74
Decrease in Term Ioan		2.93	3.30	3.72	4.19	4.72
Divident on equity	0.00	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.00	1.15
Total Cash Outflow	41.92	8.50	6.04	8.24	7.72	8.63
Opening balance	0.00	0.00	22.14	28.57	34.68	43.60
Net Cashflow	0.00	22.14	6.42	6.11	8.92	5.91
Closing balance	0.00	22.14	28.57	34.68	43.60	49.51

Balance sheet

All figures are in lakhs

Liability	Pre operative period	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
A. Share holders funds						
Capital	23.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06	28.06
Reserve & Surplus	0.00	7.79	13.03	19.76	30.21	38.50
B.Non current Liabilities						
Termloan	18.86	15.93	12.63	8.91	4.72	-0.00
C.Current Liabilities						
Working capital loan	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Account payable		4.17	5.50	6.05	6.66	7.32
Total Lability	41.92	60.94	64.22	67.78	74.64	78.88
Asset						
A. Non current Assets						
Fixed Assets	41.92	38.80	35.65	33.10	31.04	29.37
B. Current Assets						
Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trade recievables	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalence	0.00	22.14	28.57	34.68	43.60	49.51
Total Asset	41.92	60.94	64.22	67.78	74.64	78.88

Repayment of Term Ioan

All figures are in lakhs

Year	Installment	Outstanding at the beginning	Pricipal repayment	Interest	Amount paid	Outstanding at the end
1	1	18.86	0.23	0.19	0.42	18.63
1	2	18.63	0.23	0.19	0.42	18.40
1	3	18.40	0.24	0.18	0.42	18.16
1	4	18.16	0.24	0.18	0.42	17.93
1	5	17.93	0.24	0.18	0.42	17.69
1	6	17.69	0.24	0.18	0.42	17.44
1	7	17.44	0.25	0.17	0.42	17.20
1	8	17.20	0.25	0.17	0.42	16.95
1	9	16.95	0.25	0.17	0.42	16.70
1	10	16.70	0.25	0.17	0.42	16.45
1	11	16.45	0.26	0.16	0.42	16.19
1	12	16.19	0.26	0.16	0.42	15.93
2	13	15.93	0.26	0.16	0.42	15.67
2	14	15.67	0.26	0.16	0.42	15.41
2	15	15.41	0.27	0.15	0.42	15.15
2	16	15.15	0.27	0.15	0.42	14.88
2	17	14.88	0.27	0.15	0.42	14.61
2	18	14.61	0.27	0.15	0.42	14.33
2	19	14.33	0.28	0.14	0.42	14.06
2	20	14.06	0.28	0.14	0.42	13.78
2	21	13.78	0.28	0.14	0.42	13.50
2	22	13.50	0.28	0.13	0.42	13.21
2	23	13.21	0.29	0.13	0.42	12.92
2	24	12.92	0.29	0.13	0.42	12.63
3	25	12.63	0.29	0.13	0.42	12.34

Year	Installment	Outstanding at the beginning	Pricipal repayment	Interest	Amount paid	Outstanding at the end
3	26	12.34	0.30	0.12	0.42	12.04
3	27	12.04	0.30	0.12	0.42	11.75
3	28	11.75	0.30	0.12	0.42	11.44
3	29	11.44	0.31	0.11	0.42	11.14
3	30	11.14	0.31	0.11	0.42	10.83
3	31	10.83	0.31	0.11	0.42	10.52
3	32	10.52	0.31	0.11	0.42	10.20
3	33	10.20	0.32	0.10	0.42	9.89
3	34	9.89	0.32	0.10	0.42	9.57
3	35	9.57	0.32	0.10	0.42	9.24
3	36	9.24	0.33	0.09	0.42	8.91
4	37	8.91	0.33	0.09	0.42	8.58
4	38	8.58	0.33	0.09	0.42	8.25
4	39	8.25	0.34	0.08	0.42	7.91
4	40	7.91	0.34	0.08	0.42	7.57
4	41	7.57	0.34	0.08	0.42	7.23
4	42	7.23	0.35	0.07	0.42	6.88
4	43	6.88	0.35	0.07	0.42	6.53
4	44	6.53	0.35	0.07	0.42	6.18
4	45	6.18	0.36	0.06	0.42	5.82
4	46	5.82	0.36	0.06	0.42	5.46
4	47	5.46	0.37	0.05	0.42	5.09
4	48	5.09	0.37	0.05	0.42	4.72
5	49	4.72	0.37	0.05	0.42	4.35
5	50	4.35	0.38	0.04	0.42	3.97
5	51	3.97	0.38	0.04	0.42	3.59
5	52	3.59	0.38	0.04	0.42	3.21
5	53	3.21	0.39	0.03	0.42	2.82
5	54	2.82	0.39	0.03	0.42	2.43
5	55	2.43	0.40	0.02	0.42	2.04
5	56	2.04	0.40	0.02	0.42	1.64

Year	Installment	Outstanding at the beginning	Pricipal repayment	Interest	Amount paid	Outstanding at the end
5	57	1.64	0.40	0.02	0.42	1.23
5	58	1.23	0.41	0.01	0.42	0.83
5	59	0.83	0.41	0.01	0.42	0.42
5	60	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.42	-0.00



Debt Service Coverage Ratio

All figures are in lakhs

Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Reciepts					
a).Net Profit	8.94	5.24	7.89	10.44	9.45
b).Depreciation	3.12	3.15	2.55	2.06	1.67
c).Interest on termloan	2.11	1.73	1.32	0.84	0.31
Total	14.17	10.12	11.75	13.35	11.43
Repayments					
a).Loan Principal	2.93	3.30	3.72	4.19	4.72
b).Interest on termloan	2.11	1.73	1.32	0.84	0.31
Total	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.04
DSCR	2.81	2.01	2.33	2.65	2.27

Average DSCF

: 2.42

Depreciation

All figures are in lakhs

					J	
Particulars	Rate	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Printer	0.00	0.36	0.32	0.27	0.23	0.19
Less Depreciation		0.05	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03
Written down value		0.32	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.16
Special computer	0.00	1.80	1.50	1.20	0.96	0.77
Less Depreciation		0.30	0.30	0.24	0.19	0.15
Written down value		1.50	1.20	0.96	0.77	0.61
Laptop	0.00	3.36	2.80	2.24	1.79	1.43
Less Depreciation		0.56	0.56	0.45	0.36	0.29
Written down value		2.80	2.24	1.79	1.43	1.15
Computer	0.00	11.25	9.38	7.50	6.00	4.80
Less Depreciation		1.88	1.88	1.50	1.20	0.96
Written down value		9.38	7.50	6.00	4.80	3.84
Aircondition	0.00	0.85	0.74	0.63	0.54	0.46
Less Depreciation		0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07
Written down value		0.74	0.63	0.54	0.46	0.39
Almaras	0.00	0.45	0.41	0.37	0.33	0.30
Less Depreciation		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Written down value		0.41	0.37	0.33	0.30	0.27
Racks and furnitures	0.00	1.25	1.15	1.03	0.93	0.84
Less Depreciation		0.10	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08
Written down value		1.15	1.03	0.93	0.84	0.75
Office Chairs	0.00	0.75	0.66	0.56	0.47	0.40
Less Depreciation		0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06
Written down value		0.66	0.56	0.47	0.40	0.34
Total less depreciation		3.12	3.15	2.55	2.06	1.67
Total written down value		38.80	35.65	33.10	31.04	29.37

Break Even Point

All figures are in lakhs

	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5
Total fixed cost	61.20	67.32	74.05	81.46	89.60
Total variable cost	34.32	37.75	41.53	45.68	50.25
BEP in % of installed capacity %	83.92 %	64.84 %	64.84 %	64.84 %	64.84 %
BEP in sales of Rs	9,000,000.00	9,180,000.00	10,098,000.00	11,107,800.00	12,218,580.00

Assumption

The entire projection is based on the assumption that the sales for 5 years will be

All figures are in lakhs

Year5	Year4	Year3	Year2	Year1
188.43	171.30	155.73	141.57	107.25

From Revenue from online, 7200000, Sales from service, 5670000

Also the total expense for the firm during the projection years will be as follows

Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5
79.60	105.07	115.58	127.14	139.85

• The depreciation is as follows

Particulars	Value
Printer	15%
Special computer	20%
Laptop	20%
Computer	20%
Aircondition	15%
Almaras	10%
Racks and furnitures	10%
Office Chairs	15%

- The Term loan repayment is calculated at an interest rate of 12.00% for 5 years
- Working capital loan calculated on an interest rate of 14.00 %
- Cost of the land on the basis of current rate
- · Cost of building is based on current rate
- . Cost of machinery is based on the quotation submitted by the supplier

- Value of raw materials & utility charges as per the current market conditions
- All other assumptions are calculated based on the basis of experience of the promoter and deep study on the working of similar model

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Conclusion

The project as a whole describes the scope and viability of the IT & IT enabled Units industry and mainly of the financial, technical and its market potential. When we take a close look at the Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR), the avg: DSCR is 2.42: 1, which is at a healthy proposition & proposes a profitable enture. The Profit and Loss shows a steady growth in profit throughout the year and the firm has a good Current Ratio (average) of 2.84, this shows the current assets and current liabilities are managed & balanced well. The project guarantee sufficient fund to repay the loan and also give a good return on capital investment. When analyzing the social-economic impact, this project is able to generate an employment of 15 and above. It will cater the demand of IT & IT enabled Units and thus helps the other business entities to increase the production and service which provide service and support to this industry. Thus more cyclic employment and livelihood generation. So in all ways we can conclude the project is technically and socially viable and commercially sound too.