Pre-feasibility Report

For

Coal Washery

at

Village : Budbud & Kerajharia
Tehsil : Pali
District : Korba [C.G.]

≈ ≈ ≈ Promoter ≈ ≈ ≈

Swarn Coal Benefication & Power Limited
Plot No.29, Transport Nagar, Indira Complex, Korba [C.G.]

May 2012
# Contents

1.0 **Executive Summary:** 1

2.0 **Introduction of the project/ Background information:** 2

2.1 Identification of project and project proponent. 2

2.2 Brief description of nature of the project. 2

2.3 Need for the project and its importance to the country and or region. 2

2.4 Employment Generation (Direct and Indirect) due to the project. 4

3.0 **Project Description** 5

3.1 Type of project including interlinked and interdependent projects: 5

3.1.1 Type of Project: 5

3.1.2 Interlinked Project: 5

3.2 General Location: 5

3.3 Details of alternate sites considered: 6

3.4 Size or magnitude of operation: 6

3.5 Manufacturing Process and Flow Diagram: 6

3.5.1 Process of Coal Beneficiation: 6

3.5.2 Raw Coal Receipt and Handling Arrangement: 6

3.5.3 Washing Section: 7

3.5.4 Process flow sheet: 8

3.5.5 Advantages of Washed Coal: 8

3.6 Raw material requirement, Transport etc.: 9

3.6.1 Raw Material Requirement and its sources: 9

3.6.2 Mode of Transport for Raw materials and finished products: 9

3.6.3 Market of Final Products: 9

3.7 Resource optimization/ recycling and reuse envisaged in the project: 9

3.8 Availability of water its source, Energy/ power requirement and source: 9

3.8.1 Water Requirement and its sources: 9

3.8.2 Sources of Energy/ Power and its sources: 9

3.9 Generation and disposal of Wastes [Waste Water and Solid Wastes]: 10

3.9.1 Waste Water Generation: 10

3.9.2 Solid Waste Generation and its disposal: 10

4.0 **Site Analysis** 11

4.1 Connectivity: 11

4.2 Land Form, Land use and Land ownership: 11

4.2.1 Land Form: 11
4.2.2 Land Use of the Project Site: 11
4.3 Topography. 11
4.4 Existing land use pattern: 11
4.4.1 Land use pattern of the Project site: 11
4.4.2 Environmental Setting of the Project Site: 11
4.5 Existing Infrastructure. 12
4.6 Soil classification 12
4.7 Climatic data from secondary sources. 12
5.0 Planning Brief 13
5.1 Planning Concept: 13
5.2 Population Projection: 13
5.3 Land use planning: 13
5.4 Amenities/Facilities. 13
6.0 Proposed Infrastructure 14
6.1 Industrial Area (Processing Area). 14
6.2 Residential Area (Non Processing Area). 14
6.3 Green Belt. 14
6.4 Social Infrastructure. 14
6.5 Connectivity: 14
6.6 Drinking Water Management: 15
6.7 Sewerage System. 15
6.8 Industrial Waste Management. 15
6.9 Solid Waste Management. 15
6.10 Power requirement & its source. 15
7.0 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme: 16
8.0 Project Schedule & Cost Estimates: 17
8.1 Likely date of start of construction: 17
8.2 Estimated project cost: 17
8.3 Means of Finance: 17
9.0 Analysis of proposal (Final Recommendations) 18
9.1 Financial and social benefits: 18
9.2 Socio-Economic Developmental Activities 18

*****
1.0 Executive Summary:

1.1 Swarn Coal Benefications & Power Pvt. Limited [here in after referred as SCBPPL] is incorporated with Registrar of Companies, Gwalior as Private Limited Company with objective of coal and other mineral Beneficiation. The company is promoted by Shri Rohit Agrawal & Shri R.K. Agrawal engaged in various businesses and having good reputation in the market, which was gained with good business experience. Looking forward in prospects of utilization of washed coal; SCBPPL propose to install a coal washery in Korba District of Chhattisgarh State.

1.2 SCBPPL has proposed to acquire about 4.90 Acres of land for setting of the proposed washery, which is quite sufficient for the proposed installation of the plant.

1.3 There is 485 KL/ Day of Water is required for washing and domestic purpose, which will be met through ground water sources.

1.4 The project cost estimated for installation of the proposed Units works out to ₹.975.00 Lakhs. This is inclusive of equipment cost as erected including Civil and structural works, taxes & duties and contingencies.

As mentioned above the promoters & key personal are experienced, energetic and resourceful men with good links. The promoters are also financially stable & will be able to execute the project successfully & in specified time & run it profitability & smoothly in future too.

*****
2.0 Introduction of the project/ Background information:

2.1 Identification of project and project proponent.
SCBPPL is promoted by Shri R.K. Agrawal, who is engaged in operation of coal washery in big way. The company intends to install a coal washery at Village: Budbud & Kerajharia, Tehsil: Pali, District: Korba [C.G.].

2.2 Brief description of nature of the project.
It is proposed to install one wet type of coal washery at aforementioned location with annual production of 0.96 Million Tons of washed coal

2.3 Need for the project and its importance to the country and or region.
India is a strong player in the sponge iron business. The installed capacity of Sponge Iron in the country increased from 1.52 million tons per annum in 1990-91 to 7.032 million tons per in 2002-03. There are 53 sponge iron units in the country producing 7 million tons per annum and 3 gas based units covering a capacity of 3.76 million tons per annum. Despite the lower number of gas based plants gas based sponge iron production accounted for 44% of the total domestic production, the rest 56% being coal-based. In the year 2002, with 6.53 million tones of production, India had become the world’s largest producer of sponge iron. It recorded a 16.87% increase in production from 5.59 to 6.53 million tones.

In order to push up the production of sponge iron in the country and to gainfully utilize natural resources, the Government is encouraging the development of coal washery. The factors in favor of sponge iron industry:-

- It reduces dependency on imported scrap.
- Global sponge iron prices are on an upswing as demand for steel seems insatiable and domestic prices have followed suit.
- Off – take in sponge iron demand by EAF (Electric Arc Furnace) and Induction Furnaces will continue to remain firm even as price of scrap increases.
Scrap as a percentage of total steel production has reduced significantly in the last few years leading to lower availability of scrap.

Lower ship breaking activities is also contributing to lower availability of scrap and hence higher sponge iron demand.

To boost productivity, sponge iron is also finding increased use in blast furnaces. This has furthered the metallic demand.

No major capacity coming up in the medium term. It will be at least two years before new capacity comes up.

Coal plays a dual role in the sponge iron process by acting as reductant as well as a fuel for providing heat to maintain the requisite temperature inside the kiln at 950-1050ºC. For sponge iron industries, where the quality of coal varies widely depending on the variation in the technological propriety and process parameters, no stringent specification has been made till to date.

The major production of the non-coking / steam coal (>85%) in the country is of inferior quality (Grades E, F & G) where as the Sponge Iron Industry needs coal of B & C Grades at the most. As such most of the sponge iron plants are not getting the coal of required quality from the coal-mines. The average ash in the coal being supplied is 25 to 30%.

Apart from the inferior quality, there is a wide range of variation in the quality of coal being supplied on day-to-day basis and this causes problem in optimization of the inputs to the Kiln and control of it’s performance in terms of quality and quantity of the out-put. In case of the Consortium the present supplies of washed coal form the present Supplier neither consistent nor adequate.

As such there is a need for a Coal Washery with a superior technology not only to get better heat-value coal but also to get the consistency in the quality which lends
itself for optimization of the inputs to the Kiln resulting in better performance and more profitability.

In view of the above M/s Swarn Coal Benefications and Power Pvt. Limited has proposed establish Wet type of coal Washery at Village: Budbud & Kerajharia, Tehsil: Pali, District: Korba [C.G.]

2.4 Employment Generation (Direct and Indirect) due to the project.
The local areas will be benefited by way of generation of employment opportunities, increased demand for local products and services. There will be an overall improvement in the income level of the local people.

The project creates employment to about 100 persons once the plant comes to the operational stage and for 500 persons during construction stage. Top priority will be given to locals for Semi-Skilled and Unskilled jobs. With the development of this Plant there will be lot of scope for more ancillary development, which in turn will benefit the nation.

There will be a certain enhancement of educational and medical standards of people in the study area. There will be generally positive and beneficial impacts by way of economic improvements, transportation, aesthetic environment and business generation. There will be an overall upliftment of socio-economic status of people in the area with the implementation of the project.

*****
3.0 Project Description

3.1 Type of project including interlinked and interdependent projects:

3.1.1 Type of Project:
The proposed project is to install wet washery for production of washed coal to the tune of 0.96 Million Tons/Year.

3.1.2 Interlinked Project:
No interlinked project is envisaged.

3.2 General Location:
The washery will be installed at village: Dehjari, Tehsil: Kharsiya, District: Raigarh [C.G.]. The location map is depicted as below:
3.3 **Details of alternate sites considered:**

The proposed plant site is in accordance with MoEF guidelines as mentioned below, the present site has been chosen for the installation of Integrated Steel Plant.

- There are no National Parks/Sanctuaries within 10 Km. radius.
- There are no historical places/places of tourist importance within 10 Km. radius.
- Nearest Village is situated at a distance of 0.50 Km from the proposed site.
- No Forest land is involved in the site.
- No R & R is involved for proposed installation.

3.4 **Size or magnitude of operation.**

It is proposed to install a wet Washery with production capacity of 0.96 Million Tons/ Year.

3.5 **Manufacturing Process and Flow Diagram:**

3.5.1 **Process of Coal Beneficiation:**

The proposed washery is wet type of coal washery, the entire process and operations to be carried out at the unit are described in brief as follows:

3.5.2 **Raw Coal Receipt and Handling Arrangement:**

Raw coal in the size range 200-0mm, from the mines will be received by wagons at nearby railway siding. The stock pile will have a self flowing capacity of 600-700 tons. In addition arrangements for stocking of raw coal to an extent of 200 tons on the ground (close to the stock pile) will also be provided. A Payloader will be used for reclamation of coal from ground stock.

Two mechanical vibratory feeders, 200 TPH each have been provided for reclamation of coal from the stock pile for feeding to the Reclaim conveyor of 200 TPH capacity; which will carry the coal to the screen cum crusher house.

The reclaim conveyor will feed the coal to a vibratory screen for screening the coal at 50mm. The 200-50 mm coal will then be fed to a 1200 mm wide picking conveyer for picking/removing the shales/ stones which will be disposed off by
trucks. The 200-50 mm coal form the picking conveyor, after removal of stones, will then be fed to a double roll crusher down to 50mm.

The crushed coal from the crusher and the 50-0mm undersize coal from the vibratory screen will be carried by belt conveyor to supply the coal to the washery.

3.5.3 **Washing Section:**

The washery feed conveyor carrying crushed coal (50-0mm) will discharge on to a de-sliming vibrating screen for wet-removal of coal below 0.63mm. The over flow of this screen will be sent to a mixing box where the coal gets mixed with the magnetite medium of required specific gravity. The coal plus magnetite from the mixing box will be pumped to the Heavy Media Cyclone by a centrifugal pump. The HM Cyclones will separated washed/clean coal and rejects by density. The over flow (Clean coal) form the HM cyclone will be fed to a Draining and Rinsing horizontal vibrating screen for initial dewatering and for removal/recovery of magnetite. The overflow of this D & R screen will then be fed to a Vibrating Basket Centrifuge for further / final dewatering of clean coal. The underflow of the HM cyclones (rejects) will be fed to a Draining and Rinsing horizontal vibrating screen for dewatering and removal of media.

The magnetite with correct density, from the D & R screens for clean and rejects will be fed to the Correct/Heavy – media sump from where it will be pumped for reuse. The dilute media from the D & R screen will be fed to the dilute media sump from where it will be pumped to a magnetic separator to recover the magnetite. The effluent generated after recovery of magnetite from the magnetic separator will be pumped to a thickener to recover process water and to thicken the slurry. The underflow form the desliming screens and the under flow form the thickener will be charged/transported hydraulically to a tailings/slime – pond from natural drying. The clear water form this pond will be pumped back to the system for
reuse. The naturally dried material will be disposed of manually. It is proposed to use powdered magnetite as media which will be added by manual process.

3.5.4 Process flow sheet:
Below mentioned are the uses of Washed/Beneficiated Coal:

![Flow Diagram](image)

3.5.5 Advantages of Washed Coal:
Below mentioned are the uses of Washed/Beneficiated Coal:

- In the process of washing the coal the abrasive non-coal matter like stones and shale will be removed from the ROM coal. As such use of washed coal in the Sponge Iron plant will result in less wear and tear of the Machinery. The life of the Rotary Kiln will be prolonged with the use of washed coal.

- Due to the uniform size of the washed coal and the uniform quality (Ash content being more or less uniform with a very little variation) as compared to much larger variation in the quality of Raw Coal form the coal mines, the operating parameters of manufacturing the sponge iron can be better regulated. Together with this and with the increased heat value of washed coal the productivity of the Rotary Kiln will increase by 15 to 20%

- Use of cleaner coal will improve the environmental conditions.
3.6 Raw material requirement, Transport etc.: 

3.6.1 Raw Material Requirement and its sources: 
Run of mines [ROM] coal will be the only raw material requirement for proposed washery. Annual requirement of proposed washery is envisages to the tune of 9,60,000 tons/Year.

3.6.2 Mode of Transport for Raw materials and finished products: 
Desired quantum of ROM coal will be transported through Covered trucks from nearby by SECL areas preferably from Dipka/ Gevra/ Kusmunda/ Chal etc. the washed coal/ Rejects will be transported either through covered trucks or rail routes [from nearby rail siding i.e. Gevra].

3.6.3 Market of Final Products: 
The washed coal will be utilized as fuel in power plant and reducing agents in sponge Iron manufacturing units; hence market prospects is quite good.

3.7 Resource optimization/ recycling and reuse envisaged in the project: 
Closed circuit will be implemented to recycle and reutilization of precious water.

3.8 Availability of water its source, Energy/ power requirement and source: 

3.8.1 Water Requirement and its sources: 
It is envisages that about 485 M³/day of water will be required for the operation of proposed coal washery. The desired quantity of water will be drawn from ground water sources. Water drawl permission will be obtained from Central Ground Water Authority, New Delhi in due course.

3.8.2 Sources of Energy/ Power and its sources: 
The type of Energy/ power sources for proposed coal washery is Electric Power which will be sourced from CSPDCL Grid
3.9 **Generation and disposal of Wastes [Waste Water and Solid Wastes]:**

3.9.1 **Waste Water Generation:**

It is estimated that total effluent generation from the proposed installation will be 4.0 M³/ day as domestic effluent only; which will be treated through Septic Tanks followed soak pits and no effluent remains after soak pits hence there will not be any domestic effluent left out for further disposal.

Regarding treatment of process effluent, it is proposed to construct Effluent Treatment Plant from where the same will be recycled through closed circuit as process water makeup. No effluent will be let-out the premises; hence there will not be any chance of contamination of water bodies due to proposed installation.

3.9.2 **Solid Waste Generation and its disposal:**

Only Washery reject will be generate to the tune of 800 Tons/ Day or 2,40,000 Tons/ Year. The same will be sold-out to nearby Power Generating units.
4.0 Site Analysis
This chapter gives details regarding type of land; land use, topography and site connectivity etc. The details are as follows:

4.1 Connectivity.
The proposed site is well connected with Road network. However nearest railway station is Kota on Katni – Bilaspur Railway line. The following table gives brief regarding connectivity of the proposed site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>NH – 200 = 15.2 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail</td>
<td>Nearest station – 28.75 km [Kota] on Bilaspur – Katni Rail line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Chakarbhata (bilaspur)– 44.75 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raipur Air Port – 142 KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Port</td>
<td>Vishakapatanam – 525 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Land Form, Land use and Land ownership.
4.2.1 Land Form:
Present is more or less flat terrain.

4.2.2 Land Use of the Project Site:
Present land use of the proposed site is Barren however few single crop patches are involve.

4.3 Topography.
Topography of land is more or less flat terrain without much undulation.

4.4 Existing land use pattern:
4.4.1 Land use pattern of the Project site:
Acquired 4.90 Acres land is barren land and no forest/ Government is involved within the site.

4.4.2 Environmental Setting of the Project Site:
Below mentioned table gives brief regarding environmental setting of the project site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Distance from the site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>National Park</td>
<td>No national Park is situated within the 15 km radial distance periphery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Wild life sanctuaries</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Eco Sensitive Areas</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>River flowing</td>
<td>Arpa = 25 km from HFL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.5 Existing Infrastructure.

All required infrastructure is prevailing in the site.

### 4.6 Soil classification

The soils in the area are generally of clayey loam types with sandy loam soil in some areas. The soils have been classified as Ustocherpts/ Ustorthents/ Rhodustalfs/ Haplustalfs/ Haplusterts, as per pedological taxonomy.

### 4.7 Climatic data from secondary sources.

The climatic condition of this area is semi arid. The maximum temperature goes upto 48ºC during summer in the month of May and the minimum temperature goes down to 4.0ºC during winter in the month of January-February. The winds in the area are light to moderate during summer and winter. The rainfall of the district is 790.6 mm to 1182.0 mm. Generally light to moderate winds prevails throughout the year. Winds were light and moderate particularly during the morning hours. While during the afternoon hours the winds were stronger. A review of the wind rose diagram shows that predominant winds are mostly from S, SW, NW, WNW, W, NE and N directions followed by NW direction.

*****
5.0 Planning Brief

5.1 Planning Concept:
It is proposed to install one wet type of coal washery at Village: Budbud & Kerajharia, Tehsil: Pali, District: Korba [C.G.] with annual production capacity of 0.96 Million Tons/ Year.

5.2 Population Projection:
There are no major human settlements in the close vicinity of the project site. The manpower requirement will be sourced from the local areas to the extent possible; hence not much of settlement of outside people in the area. However population concentration may increase around the project site due to increase in ancillary activities.

5.3 Land use planning:
It is estimated that 4.90 Acres of land situated at Village: Budbud & Kerajharia, Tehsil: Pali, District: Korba [C.G.]. The tentative land area statement of proposed project is given as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built up area with ancillaries</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal roads</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Reservoir</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage yard</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbelt</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open area</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total land</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Amenities/Facilities.
Facilities like canteen, rest room and indoor games facilities will be provided in the proposed plant as basic facilities to workers. No other additional facilities are proposed.

*****
6.0 Proposed Infrastructure

As mentioned earlier that the tentative land area statement of proposed 13.58 Acres of project site is given as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Area in Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built up area with ancillaries</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal roads</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Reservoir</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage yard</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbelt</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open area</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total land</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.1 Industrial Area (Processing Area).

The main plant area comprises of coal handling area, storage area, crushing sizing area, washing plant and water treatment area etc contribute approx. 3.0 Acres out of 4.90 Acres.

6.2 Residential Area (Non Processing Area).

No colonization is proposed; however facilities like canteen, rest room and indoor games facilities will be provided in the proposed plant and one Admin building is also proposed.

6.3 Green Belt.

More than 1/3rd of total land availability is reserved for plantation i.e. greenery will be developed in area not less than 4.75 Acres.

6.4 Social Infrastructure.

Social infrastructure will be developed as per need based in the Villages of the close vicinity of the project.

6.5 Connectivity:

The proposed site is well connected with Road. The nearest railway station is Kharsiya and Ruberton Stations on main Mumbai – Howrah rail line. The following table gives brief regarding connectivity of the proposed site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road</td>
<td>NH – 200 = 15.20 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail</td>
<td>Nearest station – 5.85 km [Kharsiya and Robertson] on Mumbai - Howrah Rail line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Jindal Air strip – 23.6 km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drinking Water Management:
It is estimated that approx 5.0 KL/ Day of water will be required during operation of proposed plant. The desired amount of water will be drawn from ground water sources.

### Sewerage System.
Domestic effluent collected through toilet blocks and other areas will be collected through well designed sewer network and sent to Septic tanks followed by soak pits. No effluent will be left-out after Soak pits.

### Industrial Waste Management.
It is proposed to install one effluent treatment plant which will be the part of process as the effluent generated contains media solution; hence it is prime objective to recover the media solution to maximum possible extent. This treatment plant comprising of settling pond and thickener and clear water will be recycled back to process area as raw water.

### Solid Waste Management.
Only washery reject will be generated as the result of operation of proposed washery. These rejects have considerable amount of carbonaceous material hence the same will be utilized as blend with coal to make fuel mix for generation of power. There are Nos. of power plant in operation and likely to be come in operation in nearer future hence the Reject generated will be sold out to nearby power plants.

### Power requirement & its source.
It is estimated that about 1.0 – 1.5 MW of electricity will be required for operation of proposed plant; which will CSPGCL grids.
7.0 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme:

No rehabilitation and resettlement is required as there are no habitations in the in the Project site.

*****
8.0 Project Schedule & Cost Estimates:

8.1 Likely date of start of construction:
Construction activity pertaining to installation of proposed coal washery will be started within 6 months from the date of Environment Clearance and thereafter Permission to Establishment from Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board.

8.2 Estimated project cost:
The estimated project cost is about ₹. 975.00 Lakhs, its breakup is given as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Amount (₹. in Lakhs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Land &amp; Site Dev. Charges.</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Building (Factory + Office)</td>
<td>135.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Plant and Machinery</td>
<td>695.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Electrical Installation</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Pollution Control Equipments</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Other Fixed Assets</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Other activities</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>975.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3 Means of Finance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Means of Finance</th>
<th>Amount (₹. in Crores)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Share capital</td>
<td>325.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Term Loan</td>
<td>650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Total Amount</td>
<td><strong>975.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*****
9.0 Analysis of proposal

9.1 Financial and social benefits:

With the implementation of the proposed project, the socio-economic status of the local people will improve substantially. The land rates in the area will improve in the nearby areas due to the proposed activity. This will help in upliftment of the social status of the people in the area. Educational institutions will also come-up and will lead to improvement of educational status of the people in the area. Primary health centre will also be developed by us and the medical facilities will certainly improve due to the proposed project.

9.2 Socio-Economic Developmental Activities

The management is committed to uplift the standards of living of the villagers by undertaking following activities / responsibilities as the part of Corporate Social Responsibility.

- Health & hygiene
- Drinking water
- Education for poor
- Village roads
- Lighting

**HEALTH & HYGINE**

- Personal and domestic hygiene,
- Maintaining clean neighborhood,
- Weekly health camps offering free-check up & medicines
- Ambulance services
- Education & drug de-addiction, aids.

**DRINKING WATER**

- Making drinking water available at centralized locations in the village,

**SUPPORTING EDUCATION**

- Providing books to all poor children,
- Conducting annual sports festival in the village schools,
- Providing amenities like fans, lavatories,
- Maintain play ground etc.

*****