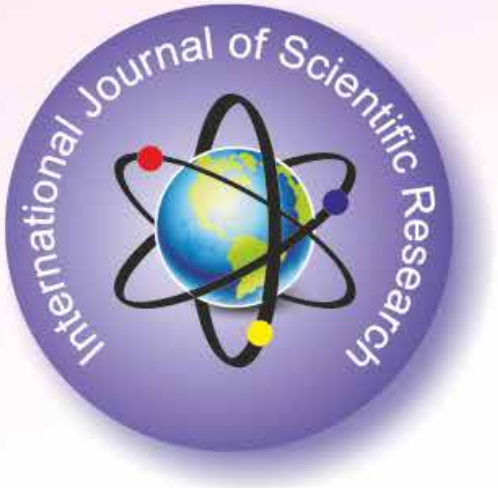
International Journal of Scientific Research

Indexed with International ISSN Directory, Paris

Volume 1 | Issue 3 | August 2012



ISSN No. 2277 – 8179

A Multi-Subject Journal

ISSN No. 2277 – 8179

International Journal of Scientific Research

Journal for All Subjects

Advertisement Details

Position	B/W (Single Color)	Fore Color
Full Inside Cover	₹ 6250	₹ 12500
Full Page (Inside)	₹ 5000	-

Subscription Details

Period	Amount Payable
One Year (12 Issues)	₹ 3000
Two Year (24 issues)	₹ 5800
Three Year (36 issues)	₹ 8700
Five Year (60 issues)	₹ 14400

You can download the Advertisement / Subscription Form from website www.gra.in. You will require to print the form. Please fill the form completely and send it to the **Editor, International Journal of Scientific Research** along with the payment in the form of Demand Draft/Cheque at Par drawn in favour of **International Journal of Scientific Research** payable at Ahmedabad.

Editor-In-Chief

Khansa Memon
Editor, Sarah Publishing Academy

Editorial Advisory Board

Dr. Ashok S. Pawar
Associate Professor, Dept. of Economic
Dr. Babaasaheb Ambedkar
Marathwada.University, Aurngabad

Dr.(Prof) Vijay Kumar Soni
Principal,
Jai Meenesh College, Phagi,
Jaipur, Rajasthan

Dr. A.R. Saravankumar
Assistant Professor in Education
DDE, Alagappa University,
Tamilnadu

Dr.R.Ramachandran
Commerce Dde
Annamalai University
Tamilnadu India

Dr. R Ganpathy
Assistant Professor in Commerce
Directorate of Distance Education
Alagappa University Karaikudi.

Dr. Amit Bandyopadhyay
Assistant Professor
Department of Physiology
University of Calcutta

Dr. V. Kumaravel,
Professor and Head
Vivekanandha Buss. School for Women
Tiruchengode, Namakkal Dist

Dr. K. Prabhakar,
Professor,
Department of Manag. Studies,
Velammal Engg College, Chennai

Dr. Sunita J. Rathod
Maharashtra Education
Service Group-B
DIET Dist. Jalna

1. Thoughts, language vision and example in published research paper are entirely of author of research paper. It is not necessary that both editor and editorial board are satisfied by the research paper. The responsibility of the matter of research paper/article is entirely of author.
2. Editing of the **International Journal of Scientific Research** is processed without any remittance. The selection and publication is done after recommendations of atleast two subject expert referees.
3. In any condition if any National/International University denies accepting the research paper published in IJSR then it is not the responsibility of Editor, Publisher and Management.
4. Only the first author is entitle to receive the copies of all co-authors
5. Before re-use of published research paper in any manner, it is compulsory to take written permission from the Editor-IJSR, unless it will be assumed as disobedience of copyright rules.
5. All the legal undertaking related to **International Journal of Scientific Research** is subject to Ahmedabad Jurisdiction.
7. The research journal will be send by normal post. If the journal is not received by the author of research papers then it will not be the responsibility of the Editor and publisher. The amount for registered post should be borne by author of the research paper in case of second copy of the journal.

Editor,
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
3, SUHANA, Nr. Rubi Apartment, B/H NID, Rajnagar Road,
Paldi – 380007. Ahmedabad-Gujarat. (INDIA)
Contact: +91 98247 02127, +91 88660 03636
Www.theglobaljournals.com | ijsr@theglobaljournals.com

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title	Author	Subject	Page No.
1	A Simple Teaching Module For Histology: Integration Of Traditional Hands-On Laboratory Methods And Modern Computer Technology.	Mrs. Vandana A. Tendolkar, Dr. Archana U.shekokar	Biotechnology	1-2
2	Synthesis And Studies On Metal Complexes Of 5-(Furan-2-Yl)-3- (2-Hydroxy Phenyl)1-H Pyrazole-1-Carbothiohydrazide	P.Saravana Bhava, P.Tharmaraj , S.Johnson Raja	Chemistry	3-6
3	Determination Of Inorganic Hazardous Air Pollutant Levels In Ambient Air Repairable Suspended Particulate Matter (P.m10) In And Around Tirupati, Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh, India.	Mr.E. Shyam Sundar, Mr.P.M.N.Prasad, V. Hanuman Reddy, Dr. Y.V.Rami Reddy	CHEMISTRY	7-9
4	Adaptation and Convergence of International Financial Reporting Standards	Dr.S.K.Khatik, Mr.Binoy Arickal	Commerce	10-13
5	A Conceputal Framework Of Green Supply Chain Management	Dr. Vipul Chalotra	Commerce	14-15
6	Perspectives Of Food Processing In India Under Tourism Segment	Dr. S. Asaithambi	Economics	16-19
7	Global Business Perspectives Of Tourism In The Globalised Era	Prof. S. Selvamani, Dr. M. Perumal	Economics	20-22
8	A Study Of Trade Diversifications In Saarc Region	Dr.Dinesh Kumar, Sanjeev, Ruchi Singh	Economics	23-25
9	A study of professional commitment among B. Ed. Teacher educators of Bangalore University	Dr. Kotreshwaraswamy A. Surapuramath	EDUCATION	26-27
10	Self Concept of Collge Students	Dr. S. K. Panneer Selvam	EDUCATION	28-29
11	Leveraging Technology For Enhancing Teaching Effectiveness	Dr Mahalaxmi Krishnan	Education	30-31
12	Utilization Of Computers In Secondary Schools	Dr. Praveena, K. B.	Education	32-33
13	New Scheme For Data Hiding Using N-Ary Tree Structure	D.Sampath Kumar, N. Suma	Engineering	34-35
14	Bioaccumlation Of Heavy Metal In Labeo Rohita From River Panchgang.	Ms.Pallavi T.Kininge, Ms.Sushma C.Bondre, Dr.Milind Kale, Dr.M.M.Pillai., Ms.Amaraja Kulkarni	Engineering	36-39
15	Energy Optimization And Power Scheduling In Low Power Sensor Network	Prof.MS.Vaishali R , Prof.D.K.shende, Prof. MS. Shubhangi	Engineering	40-42
16	Analysis Of Power Transients In Transmission Devices For Stable Operation	Sunil Kumar Mahapatro	Engineering	43-45
17	Modeling Of Pv Module And Examining The Effect Of Irradiance In Matlab	Sangita S. Kondawar , Prof. U.B. Vaidya	Engineering	46-49
18	Role of ICT in Automobile Industry	Ms.A.Josephine Stella, Dr.K.Rajeswari	Finance	50-52
19	Collection And Services Of Special Libraries In Raebareli (India): A Survey	Dr. Sharad Kumar Sonker, Pooja	Library Science	53-55
20	Information Seeking Behaviour Of Medical & Engineering Professionals Of Lucknow: A Comparative Study	Vijeta Faraijia, Dr. M. P. Singh, Dr. Anurag Shrivastava	Library Science	56-60
21	Contact Details & Contact Number Of The Authors	Pushpendra Singh, Prof. K.L. Mahawar	Library Science	61-64

22	Indian Banking Industry: Competition And Opportunities	Bind Kumar Tiwary, Bind Kumar Tiwary	Management	65-67
23	Advertisement Attraction Of Vodafone Mobile Services Television Commercials With Special Reference To Erode District	Dr. V. M. Senthilkumar, Dr. P.Anbuoli	Management	68-70
24	A Study On Customer Satisfaction Towards Tvs Scooty In Thanjavur District Of Tamilnadu	Mrs. R.RENUKA, Dr. M. K. DURGAMANI	MARKETING	70-72
25	Jhumur Dance In Tea Gardens Of Barak Valley: A Development Dimension	Dr Partha Sarkar	Mass Communication	73-74
26	Cytohistopathological Correlation of Thyroid Swelling	Dr. Chetna J. Mistry, Dr. T. Y. Vijapura, Dr. Rupti K Pande	Medical Science	75-76
27	Can hormonal influence be a cause of auditory neuropathy	Ms.Archana, Mr.AyasMuhammed ,Ms. Maya,Ms.Jyoti	Medical Science	77-78
28	Application Of Auditory Evoked Potentials In Differential Diagnosis Of Acoustic Schwannoma From Jugular Foramen Schwannoma –A Case Report	Ms.Archana, Mr.AyasMuhammed, Ms.Saffa	Medical Science	79-80
29	Prevalence And Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern Of Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus In A Tertiary Care Hospital, Jamnagar, Gujarat.	Dr. Viral P Shah , Dr. Neetu Mundra , Dr. Swati Vachhani , Dr. Hiral Y Shah , Dr. HIral Gadhvi , Dr. Hitesh Shingala , Dr. Mala sinha	Medical science	81-82
30	Audiological Profile In Osteogenesis Imperfecta: A Case Report	Ranjana Elizabeth James, Kishan M M, Prasanna V	Medical Science.	83-84
31	Preventive Modalities In The Management Of Obesity: A Review	Dr. Deep Inder , Dr. Pawan Kumar	Medical Sciences	85-86
32	Isolation And Antibiotics Susceptibility Patterns Of Acinetobacterbaumannii From Various Clinical Samples In Tertiary Care Hospital, Jamnagar , Gujarat.	Dr. Hiral Y Shah, Dr. Viral P Shah, Dr. Hiral MGadhavi , Dr. NeetuA Mundra , Dr. Hitesh K Singala , Mala sinha	Medical Sciences	87-88
33	Phenomenological Insights For A Critique Of Positivist Approach In Social Sciences.	Dr. Pardeep Kumar, Dr. Jatinder Kumar Sharma	Philosophy	89-90
34	Developing National Integration In India Through Physical Education Activities	Mr.S.Dhanaraj , Dr.A.Palanisamy	Physical Education	91-92
35	Microcontroller Based Color Measurement Using Rgb Leds	T. N. Ghorude , A. D. Shaligram	Science	93-95
36	Civil Society Role in Combating Corruption:A Small but Radical Idea	Dr.P. Sakthivel, Dr.H. Munavarjan	SocialSciences	96-97
37	Protozoan diversity of Kapsi lake kapsi (MS) India	Ade P. P.	Zoology	98-100
38	Cloud To Devising Messaging (C2dm) And Their Applications For Mobile Devices.	Biren M Patel, Vijaykumar B Gadhavi, Mr Ashish Kumar	Zoology	101-103

Volume : 1 | Issue : 3 | Aug 2012 • ISSN No 2277 - 8179

Research Paper

Perspectives Of Food Processing In India Under Tourism Segment

Economics

KEYWORDS : Green Supply Chain (GSC), Marketing, Business.

Dr. S. Asaithambi | Asst. Prof. in Economics, H.H. The Rajaha's College, Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu

i. Introduction

India has a major agribusiness sector which has achieved remarkable success over the last three and a half decades. Unprocessed foods are susceptible to spoilage by biochemical processes, microbial attack and infestation. The right post harvest practices such as good processing techniques, proper packaging, transportation and storage (of even processed foods) can play a significant role in reducing spoilage and extending shelf life.

The industry consists of segments like processed fruits and vegetables, cereal based products, dairy products, meat, poultry and fishery products, beverages and confectionery. The global processed food market is estimated at $3.6 trillion. The Indian food market is estimated at $182 billion and food processing is estimated at $40 billion. It is estimated that potential for processed foods is estimated to reach from ? 8,200-billion in 2009-10 to ? 13,500-billion by 2014-15.

Food processing industry in India is growing at 14% per annum. The total food production in India is likely to double in the next ten years and there is an opportunity for large investments in food and food processing technologies especially in areas of canning, dairy and food processing, specialty processing, packaging, frozen food or refrigeration and thermo Processing. Fruits & vegetables, fisheries, milk & milk products, meat & poultry, packaged or convenience foods, alcoholic beverages & soft drinks and grains are important sub-sectors of the food processing industry. Health food and health food supplements are another rapidly rising segment of this industry which is gaining vast popularity amongst the health conscious.

Growing population, rapid urbanization, changing consumer preferences etc are expected to keep the demand increasing in future too. With a well-integrated supply chain and a good marketing strategy, a tremendous opportunity lies for food industry in India.

India produces 41% of the world's mangoes, 30% of cauliflowers, 28% of tea, 23% of cashews, 36 % of green peas and 10% of onions. The Indian food production is estimated at 500 million tonnes and food processing industry has immense potential. India is a large and growing market for food products as it is growing at about 1.6% per annum. In India, only 6% of total agro output of India is currently processed as against 80% in some developed countries leaving a large potential to be tapped in this sector.

ii. Industry Structure

The processing of fruits and vegetables is estimated to be around 2.2% of the total production in the country. The major processed items in the fruit and vegetable segment are fruit pulps and juices, fruit based ready-to-serve beverages, canned fruits and vegetables, jams, squashes, pickles, chutneys and dehydrated vegetables. Some recent products introduced in this segment include vegetable curries in pouches, canned mushroom and mushroom products, dried fruits and vegetables and fruit juice concentrates.

The fruits and vegetable processing industry is highly decentralized, and a large number of units are in the cottage, household and small-scale sector, having small capacities of up to 250 tonnes per annum. Since 2000, the food processing industry has seen significant growth in ready-to-serve beverages, fruit juices and pulps, dehydrated and frozen fruits and vegetable products, pickles, processed mushrooms and curried vegetables, and units engaged in these segments are export oriented.

Since many years various products are made from juice of fruits so that they can be consumed during off season as well. Products like jam, jelly, squash etc. are made from fruits since long. With the advent of technology and preservatives, shelf life of such products has gone up and they can be preserved for many months with proper packing.

The domestic industry has to change its preference in favour of processed foods. Consumption of value added fruits and vegetables are low compared to the primary processed foods, and fresh fruits and vegetables. The inclination towards processed foods is mostly visible in urban centers due to high purchasing power.

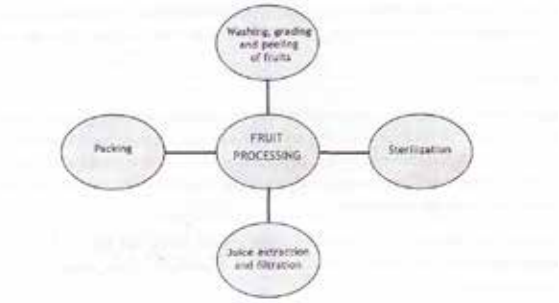
iii. Global scenario

The size of the global processed food industry is estimated at $3.6 trillion and accounts for 3/4th of the global food sales. Despite it's large size, only 6% of processed foods are traded across borders compared to 16% of manor bulk agricultural commodities.

iv. Production Process/Production trend

The manufacturing process for making fruit juice and squash is standardised and not very complicated or time consuming. CFTRI, Mysore, has successfully developed this technology. In the first process, fully ripe and matured fruits are washed, cleaned, graded and then peeled. Thereafter juice is extracted from fruits and then it is filtered to remove seeds, fibres etc. This juice is then processed,- sterilised and bottled after adding preservatives.

In case of squash, syrup of sugar along with preservatives are added to ju'ce and this mixture is stirred till uniform solution is formed and then it is bottled. As regards oranges, recovery of juid?is substantial and weight and process loss is 10%. But in case of pineapple, wastages are around 50%. Process loss of 5-6% is compensated by addition of sugar syrup. The process flow chart is as under:



Common methods for preservation and processing of fruit juices include canning, pasteurization, freezing, evaporation and spray drying.

The Fruit Juice Market is generally Sub-Divided into three main Types: Long life juice, short life juice, freshly squeezed juice. Long life and short life products are pasteurized to varying degrees, which then has a direct impact on their shelf life. Long life juices usually remain for 6-12 months while the packaging is kept sealed. Because of the pasteurization process applied and packing method, chilling is not required. Short life juices have a shelf life of up to 30 days and must be kept chilled.

Freshly squeezed fruit juices do not undergo any pasteurization treatment and are usually packed and delivered to retailers

Volume : 1 | Issue : 3 | Aug 2012 • ISSN No 2277 - 8179

within 24 hours. Therefore freshly squeezed juice must be kept chilled and has a shelf life of only a few days. Fruit juices consist of 100% pure fruit juice made from the flesh of fresh fruit or concentrates and contain no preservatives or any other added ingredients. Some minor exceptions exist in order to ensure that the final product is of an acceptable taste. These exceptions are very specific and are controlled by government legislation in the form of the Fruit Juices £t Nectars Regulations.

Fruit concentrate is the product of fruit juice or fruit pulp in dry form or dry powder form mixed with sugar, natural flavour or synthetic permitted food colour. In India, growth rate is about 7-8%. There is good scope for new entrepreneur in this segment.

The role of packaging is to protect and preserve the product from producer to the end user. It also performs a marketing role in promoting the brand positioning through package shape, material or decoration, which must also provide identification and selected information.

v. Demand Supply

Fruits are liked by people of all age groups but they are available only during specific season. Due to high water or juice contents, they are perishable. Certain fruits require very careful handling and transportation cost is high. Hence, many down-the-line products like squash, fruit-juice concentrates, jam, nectars etc. are made from fruits with preservative which increases their shelf-life substantially.

Market for such products has witnessed a quantum jump during last few years and with growing urbanisation, increase in disposable incomes, changing life styles, demand for them is steadily going up.

The market size for the processed foods is bound to increase to $330 billion by 2014-15, assuming a 10% growth rate. The share of value added products in processed foods would almost double from $44 billion currently to $88 billion during the same period, growing at a rate of 15%.

There are some established brands available in the market but they are costly and hence people would prefer low cost, good quality products.

It is possible to introduce competitive pricing for a small scale unit due to its inherent features. Proper care has to be taken in creating and maintaining adequate network.

Due to the public consciences about health, it has been found that more and more public are interested in natural fruit juices. It has been found that average growth rate of demand will be 15%. There is good scope for new manufactures if they produce quality product with economic prices. There is good scope of export of fruit fresh juices.

vi. Investment Analysis

Product	Plant Capacity	Total Invt (in crores)	Return	Break even
Fruit Concentrate (like Rasna)	730 MT/ annum	1.20	12%	50%
Mango/orange/ litchi juice	3600 KLs/ annum	7.26	43%	52%
Sugarcane juice	720 KLs/ annum	7.26	43%	52%
Fruit juice in tetrapack(200 ml)	3 lacs packs/ day	14.14	57%	26%
Fruit processing	1500 MT/ annum	5.85	44%	39%
Mango fruit bars	200 kgs/ day	0.95	26%	60%

Source:NIIR.ors

vii. Government policies/ Initiatives

There are different laws governing the food processing sector in India. The prevailing laws and standards adopted by the Government to verify the quality of foods and drugs are amongst the best in the world. Multiple laws/regulations prescribe various standards regarding food activities, food colours, preservatives and labeling.

The food processing industry has been identified as a focus area for development and included under priority lending. Most of the food processing industries have been reserved for small scale sector. Automatic approval upto 100% of equity in case of foreign investment is available for most of the processed food items.

The Government of India's National Agriculture Policy envisages the participation of the private sector through contract farming and land leasing arrangements which not only assures supply of raw material for processing units, but also a market for agriculture produce, accelerate technology transfer and capital inflow into the agriculture sector.

The Indian government has formulated a Vision 2015, to triple the size of the food processing industry, from the current $ 70 b to around $ 210 b, enhancing her global share to 3%, increasing value addition to 35%, from the current 20% and raising the level of processing of perishables to 20%. Total investment target is set at Rs. 1,00,000 crore for the segment by 2015. This is expected to double the country's presence in the global food trade to 3%.

The Government has decentralized the implementation of the scheme for Technology Upgradation Establishment/ Modernisation of Food Processing Industries in the 11th Plan period.

The Scheme will provide 25% of the cost of plant & machinery and technical civil works subject to a maximum of Rs.50 lakhs in general areas and 33% of the cost of plant and machinery, up to Rs. 75 lakhs in difficult areas (Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, North-Eastern States, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas). Only new Plant & Machinery shall be eligible.

The financial assistance would be released in two equal instalments. The first instalment would be released after the firm has utilized 50% of the term loan and 50% of promoter's contribution. The second instalment of the grant would be released on production of Utilization Certificate by the unit.

As regards economic size of the unit, any unit found viable as per the viability analysis of Lending Institutions, will be eligible for grant under the scheme.

viii. SCOT analysis Strengths

- Abundant availability of raw material
- Priority sector status for agro-processing given by the Central Government
- Vast network of manufacturing facilities all over the country
- Vast domestic market

Concerns

- Low availability of adequate infrastructural facilities
- Lack of adequate quality control & testing nfethods as per international standards
- Inefficient supply chain due to a large number of intermediaries
- High requirement of working capital.
- Inadequately developed linkages between R&D labs and industry.
- Seasonality of raw material

Opportunities

- Large crop and material base offering a vast potential for agro processing activities
- Setting of SEZ/AEZ and food parks for providing added incentive to develop greenfield projects
- · Rising income levels and changing consumption patterns
- Favourable demographic profile and changing lifestyles
- Integration of development in contemporary technologies such as electronics, material science, bio-technology etc. offer vast scope for rapid improvement and progress
- Opening of global markets

Threats

- Affordability and cultural preferences of fresh food
- High inventory carrying cost
- High taxation
- High packaging cost

ix. Outlook

India accounts for less than 1.5% of International Food Trade despite being one of the world's major food producers, which indicates huge potential for both investors and exporters. With rapid increase in per capita income and purchasing power along with increased urbanization and improved standards of living, there lies a large untapped opportunity to cater to one billion domestic consumers. Rising consumer affluence and economic liberalization are opening up new opportunities in the sector.

Focus to be given on the following issues to develop the market:

- Consumer education on nutritional facts of processed foods
- Low price elasticity for processed food products
- Need for distribution network and cold chain
- Backward-forward integration from farm to consumers
- Development of marketing channels
- Development of linkages between industry, government and institutions
- Taxation in line with other nations
- Streamlining of food laws

A remarkable push can be given to this sector by strengthening linkages between farmers and processors. The poor and weak linkage between farmers and markets, as well as, farmers and processing companies has brought about inefficiencies in the supply chain and encouraged the involvement of middlemen leading to price rise in the products.

India's comparatively cheaper workforce can be effectively utilised to set-up large low cost production bases for domestic and export markets. The number of fruit and vegetable processing units, the installed processing capacity and production of processed items are going up steadily. The country's share in the world trade of processed fruits and vegetables is still less than one percent. As such, abundant investment opportunities are there in the expanding domestic market and export arena. An increasing acceptance of new products with market development efforts is seen. Changes in export-import policies and exchange rate adjustments have helped improving the export potential. There is a good international demand for certain fresh fruits as well as processed fruits products.

The Indian food processing industry is poised for explosive growth. Changing demographics, growing population, rapid urbanization and increased government support will increase the demand for value added products and thus improve the prospects of the food processing industry in India. The government's focus towards food processing as a priority sector will ensure policies to support investment in this sector and attract more FDI. The industry outlook is positive.

India, with a vast pool of natural resources and growing technical knowledge base, has strong comparative advantages over other nations. The food processing sector has the potential to attract $33 billion of investment in 10 years and generate employment of 9 million person-days.

x. Analysis of performance 8t financial position of top players in the industry segment

From the corporate database available, we have analysed the performance and financial position of top players in the Industry segment during latest financial years. Major performance indicators considered are sales, PAT and net worth.

Out of the 10 companies listed below, none of them are having banking relationship with our Bank. Bank can examine desirability of having business connection with these companies.

Company Name	in crores			ECAI RATING		
	Year	Income	PAT	Net worth	ST	LT
Temptation Foods Ltd.	201003	1279.11	62.95	328.16	NA	NA
Foods & Inns Ltd.	201009	222.35	1.65	35.65	A4	LB+
Keventer Agro Ltd.	201003	183.68	7.04	42.22	A3+	LBBB
Capital Foods Ltd.	201003	75.31	2.29	24.61	A4+	LBB+
Surya Fresh Foods Ltd.	201003	47.56	3.41	19.01	NA	NA
TunipAgro Ltd.	201003	41.44	0.91	11.7	NA	NA
Chordia Food Products Ltd.	201003	35.23	1.75	22.99	NA	NA
A N S Ltd.	201003	13.32	0.55	13.86	NA	NA
Aarkay Food Products Ltd.	201003	8.49	0.38	3.07	NA	NA
Saraf Foods Ltd.	201003	6.61	0.49	4.64	NA	NA

ANNEXURE

KEY FINANCIALS OF MAJOR COMPANIES IN FRUIT PROCESSING SECTOR

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Year End	Net worth	Net Sales	PBIDT	PAT	PBIDT/ Sales (%)	PAT/ Sales (%)
1	A N S Ltd.	201003	13.86	13.32	0.99	0.55	7.43	4.13
		200903	13.31	19.24	4.07	3.55	21.15	18.45
		200803	9.76	3.84	0.99	0.43	25.78	11.2
2	Aarkay Food Products Ltd.	201003	3.07	8.49	0.77	0.38	9.07	4.48
		200903	2.73	6.69	0.64	0.2	9.57	2.99
		200803	2.51	5.04	0.56	0.17	11.11	3.37
3	Capital Foods Ltd.	201003	24.61	75.31	6.35	2.29	8.43	3.04
		200903	16.74	65.29	6.51	0.34	9.97	0.52
		200803	13.32	52.55	1.73	0.69	3.29	1.31
4	Chordia Food Products Ltd.	201003	22.99	35.23	4.05	1.75	11.5	4.97
		200903	19.8	33.11	3.68	1.62	11.11	4.89
		200803	18.18	30.49	2.71	1.02	8.89	3.35
5	Foods & Inns Ltd.	200909	32.79	200.72	24.73	6.22	12.32	3.1
		200809	26.91	175.9	14.05	2.14	7.99	1.22
		200709	25.08	150.22	11.6	3.09	7.72	2.06
6	Keventer AgroLtd.	201003	.42.22	183.68	19	7.04	10.34	3.83
		200903	28.81	123.88	13.75	5.87	11.1	4.74
		200803	23.02	116.71	7.88	1.33	6.75	1.14
7	Saraf Foods Ltd.	201003	4.64	6.61	1.14	0.49	17.25	7.41
		200903	4.15	4.5	0.42	-0.02	9.33	-0.44
		200803	2.34	4.13	0.53	0.19	12.83	4.6

Volume : 1 | Issue : 3 | Aug 2012 • ISSN No 2277 - 8179

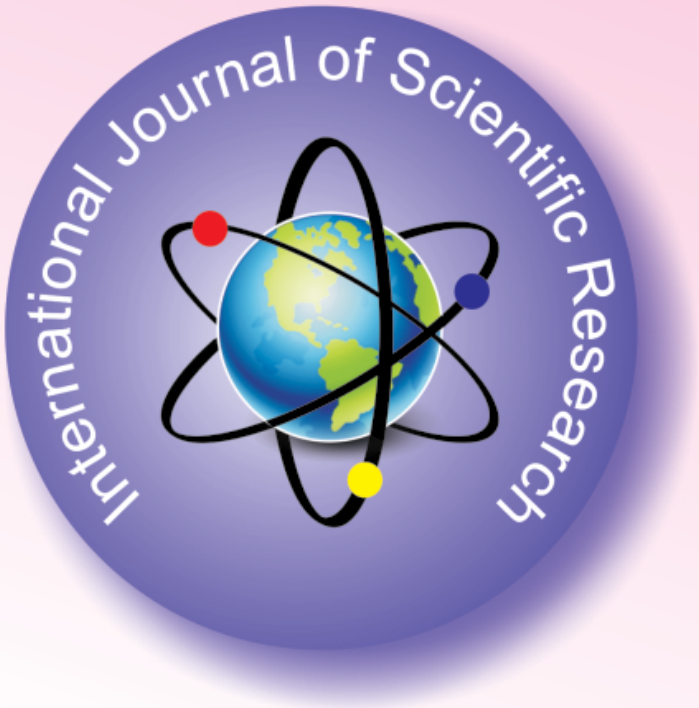
8	Surya Fresh Foods Ltd.	201003	19.01	47.56	6.22	3.41	13.08	7.17
		200903	15.6	39.46	7.88	4.75	19.97	12.04
		200803	10.86	35.03	3.8	1.26	10.85	3.6
9	Temptation Foods Ltd.	201003	328.16	1279.1	99.8	63	7.8	4.92
		200903	240.45	871.98	69.56	52.7	‘ 7.98	6.04
		200803	182.97	329.74	32.12	23.8	9.74	7.22
10	Tunip Agro Ltd.	201003	11.7	41.44	1.78	0.91	4.3	2.2
		200903	10.79	29.91	0.61	0.24	2.04	0.8.
		200803	10.55	16,72	0.32	0.13	1.91	0.78

Source : Capitaline

PBIDT : Profit before Interest, Depreciation and Tax

PAT : Profit After Tax

Note : These figures are for the company as a whole



Sara Publishing Academy
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
Journal for All Subjects

The Editor,
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
8-A, BANAS, Opp. SLU Girls College, NR. Congress Bhavan,
Paldi – 380006. Ahmedabad-Gujarat. (INDIA)
Contact: +91 98247 02127, +91 88660 03636
Website : www.theglobaljournals.com
Email Id: ijsr@theglobaljournals.com

Printed at Unique Offset, Novatsing Rupam Estate, Opp. Abhay Estate, Tavdipura, Shahibaug, Ahmedabad