



DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

BURFI MAKING UNIT



By



2023



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1. OVERVIEW OF THE JLG MEMBERS

Name of the JLG:

Number of the members.

Name of Gram Panchayat/Taluk:

Name of the District:

Account details of JLG:

Details of JLG members with Hierarchy;

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

KYC:

Aadhar/PAN/Photo:



2. OBJECTIVES OF SVSY

Under Yuva Niti 2022, the new Swami Vivekananda Yuva Shakti Yojana is proposed on the following grounds to achieve holistic development of 2.1 crore youth of the state and to bring about constructive social change by the youth in keeping with the India@2047 vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister.

The current scenario of the state on various parameters is as follows:

- i. Political Representation:** Out of total 1,01,308 members in rural local bodies, 12,411 (12.25 per cent) youths and 360 youths (5.36 per cent) out of 6713 municipal councillors are political representatives.
- ii. Education:** Out of a total of 2.1 crore youth, 21.55 lakh (10.37 per cent) students are in high school, 11.75 lakh (5.65 per cent), 6.45 lakh (3.10 per cent) in general degree colleges, 1.51 lakh (2.72 per cent), 1.11 lakh in polytechnics. (0.53 per cent), 0.74 lakh (0.36 per cent) The total number of students studying in medical courses is 43.12 lakh, which is per cent of the total youth. 21 percent will be. Remaining 157.88 lakh youth have below 10th standard education.
- iii. Employment:** According to the National Skill Development Corporation report, out of the total 2.1 crore youth in the state, 82 lakh (41 per cent) youth are in the labour force. As the remaining 119 lakh youth (59 per cent) are not in the professional labour force, they need to be given skill training to make them self-reliant.
- iv. Skill Development:** Out of the total 82 lakh youth in the workforce, 16 lakh youth (20 per cent) have received skill vocational training. The remaining 66



lakh (80 percent) youth need to be given skill development training. Out of this, only one lakh youth are being trained by the NLRM department every year. Therefore 65 lakh untrained rural youth need skill training. To achieve this every school needs to provide vocational education from class 6 onwards.

- v. Internship:** According to the 6th Economic Census, there are a total of 28.80 lakh enterprises in the state, out of which 78,022 enterprises employ more than 8 people. About 30 lakh youths can be trained in skills by undertaking the internship program for a period of three months in local industries related to agriculture and agri-based/MSME/self-employment/service sector.
- vi. Migration Control:** Rural people have migrated from various districts to urban areas for job opportunities, of which 40 lakh (20 percent) youth are in Bangalore city. Therefore, there is a need to provide more employment opportunities at the village level.
- vii. Consolidation of programs for rural employment:** In total there are 27,395 revenue villages in the state and it is proposed to form Swami Vivekananda Self Help Groups, one in each village, on the model of Women's Self-Help Groups to provide self-employment to the unorganized workers in these. There are about 15 to 20 youth in each group, and 5.50 lakh youth in 27,395 self-help groups have received Rs. 1.5 lakh to provide margin money estimated at Rs. 410 crores will be required.
- viii. Bank Linked Schemes:** Coordination and inclusion of Yuva Shakti schemes with schemes linked to 25 banks. There are 35000 shelves of projects under the Mudra loan scheme, and steps will be taken to select the financial activities of the self-help societies based on these models.



- ix. Training:** Skill development training will be imparted to the youth under the National Entrepreneurship Mission under the 18 programs being implemented by various departments under this scheme. Training for agriculture and other activities will be provided through the Rural Development Self Employment Training Institute (RUDSETI).
- x. Formation of State Level Committee:** It is proposed to constitute a committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Youth Empowerment and Sports at the State level for implementation and monitoring of the programme. RDPR, Commerce and Industry, Labour, Skill Development and Bank representatives will be members of this committee.
- xi. District Level Committee:** It is proposed to constitute a District Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat for the implementation and supervision of the program at the district level. The members of this committee are the officers of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Commerce and Industry, Labour, Skill Development Departments and District Lead Bank Managers.
- xii. Village level stewardship:** The village level stewardship of this program will be handled by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Departments and Youth Empowerment and Sports Departments.

3. ABOUT VKF

VKF is a Think Tank of Community Change Champions who are from various walks of Social Spaces with diverse backgrounds and specialists from their domains.



VKF is a platform that enables as a think tank to evolve an aggregation of the social impact service providers and entrepreneurs for bringing about a transformational movement of social Change that is measurable on the lines of the Strategic Sustainable Development Goals (SSDG) of United Nation (UN).

VKF's strong focus is on enhancing the rural mass entrepreneurship development clubbed with rural livelihood options. In this direction, VKF team is working with the rural livelihood SHGs members and handholding them to elevate themselves to newer socio-economic status and uplifting the whole geography of the cluster by setting up of Common Facility Centres.

VKF's experience spans across conceptualizing cluster mapping, conducting baseline surveys, awareness creation, trust building activities, capacity building, design thinking activities etc., to enhance capabilities of the artisans and livelihood SHGs in the clusters.

VKF also indulges in working with MSME, ESTC, IDEMI, Tribes India, NRLM and WCD to support rural masses in terms upgrading their livelihood opportunities. It also facilitates in preparation of DPR, Govt. liaising, market linkage activities, brand awareness, branding initiatives, value addition of the products produced by clusters etc.

4. NAME OF PRODUCT AND TECHNOLOGY

BURFI MAKING UNIT

Burfi is one of the most popular khoa based indigenous sweets. It is white to light cream in color with firm body and smooth texture with very fine grains. Sugar is



added in different proportions and other ingredients incorporated according to the demand of consumers. Several varieties of Burfi are sold in the market viz. plain, nut (kaju, Pista), chocolate, coconut and Rava Burfi. A lot of variation is observed in chemical composition, sensory and rheological characteristics in market samples of Burfi. Several varieties of Burfi are sold in the market. Depending on the additives present, some of the common varieties of Burfi are: Mawa Burfi, Layered Burfi, Fruit Burfi, Nut Burfi, Cashew Burfi, Chocolate Burfi, Coconut Burfi, Rava Burfi, ground nut Burfi, millets Burfi etc.

A mechanized process for commercial production of Burfi was successfully developed by the NDDB. All the ingredients, like khoa, sugar, additives, such as cardamom, etc., are first heat processed to blend uniformly in a planetary mixer. The processed ingredients are then fed to a shaping and forming machine. A die is placed at the end of the encrusting. Machine gives shape to the Burfi emerging out from the machine in a continuous uninterrupted flow. Burfi is then packed.

5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

Burfi is a dense milk-based sweet consumed in most of the states of India. Common types of Barfi include besan Barfi (made with gram flour), kaju Barfi (made with cashews), Pista Barfi (made with ground pistachios), and sing Barfi (made with peanuts). Milk powder and sugar are the main ingredients of Barfi. The ingredients are cooked in a vessel until the mixture solidifies. The mixture is then transferred to a shallow pan and cooled. Finally, it is cut into squares, diamonds, or circular shapes and served.



In addition to nuts, Barfi is often flavored with fruits such as mango or coconut and spices such as cardamom or rose water. It comes in various colors and textures. Barfi is sometimes coated with a thin layer of edible metallic leaf known as vark. It is served at both informal and formal events.

Project Assumptions:

This model DPR for Protein bar making Unit is basically on certain assumptions that may vary with capacity, location, raw materials availability etc. An entrepreneur can use this model DPR format and modify as per requirement and suitability. The assumptions made in preparation of this particular DPR are given in Table below. Therefore, land and civil infrastructures are assumed as already available with the entrepreneur.

Table: Detailed Project Assumptions		
Parameter	Value	
Average Output Capacity of the burfi unit	50 Kgs/day	
Utilization of capacity:	Year 1	60%
	Year 2	65%
	Year 3	70%
	Year 4	75%
	Year 5	80%
Working days per year:	300 days	
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours	
Average price of raw material :	Rs. 175/ kg	
Average sale price of Finished product	Rs. 325/ kg	



Details of Machinery



CHIKKI bar making machine
Capacity: 200 Kgs/day
Power: 320V
Supplier: Bharat Industries Ltd
Location: Bengaluru

CHIKKI mixing machine
Capacity: 100 Kgs/day
Power: 220V
Supplier: Bharat Industries Ltd
Location: Bengaluru

Suppliers are available in Bengaluru

Market Output:

VKF will hand hold them to facilitating better packing and market linkage.

Market Linkage

- ❖ Hubs AND MALLS
- ❖ Super Markets/Hyper Markets
- ❖ Exhibitions

- ❖ Speciality Retailers
- ❖ E-commerce
- ❖ Online



6. ROLE OF EACH OF THE JLG MEMBERS

How JLG will participate:

2 persons will be used to do procurement of raw materials,

2 persons for production

2 persons for the logistics & sales

2 people to accounts.

7. SOFT INTERVENTION

The following are the soft interventions to be arranged:

- Awareness on financial inclusion will help in getting the assistance from Government and other sources.
- Export promotional orientation for the JLG members.
- Awareness/ training programme on product quality, handling practices.
- Capacity Building activity
- Trust Building activities
- Programmes on technical skill enhancement to unit owners.
- Programmes on Business and entrepreneurship skill enhancement to unit owners
- Mass entrepreneurship development program in the JLG eco system.



8. BREAK UP COST AND MARGIN OF THE PROJECT AND THE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The proposed cost of the project is as follows:

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.	Percentage
1.	Bank Loan	3,37,500	90%
2.	JLG contribution	37,500	10%
3.	Total	3,75,000	100%

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs
1.	Machine cost	2,75,000
2.	Furniture	40,000
3.	Working capital (Shed deposit, electric connection deposit, Miscellaneous and preoperative expenses)	60,000
	Total	3,75,000

The proposed project implementation schedule is as follows:

Sl. No.	Project Component	Schedule
1	Shed for the project on rental basis	Identified
2	Electricity and Water facility Installation	Present
3	Arrival of Machinery	Within 1 months of Order
4	Erection of Machinery	Within 5 days of arrival
5	Commissioning	Within 2-4 days of erection
6	Commercial Usage	Within 2 months from approval



9. LAND/SHED STATUS:

The JLG has already identified the shed required for the project within the project area.

10. SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT

I. Strength

- JLG members are very young and aware of demand of groundnuts local as well as the national market.
- The availability of low cost and skilled manpower provides a competitive Advantage to industry
- Growing economy and potential domestic
- The JLG members are having good coordination and co-operation among themselves and their friends. From this process they can support lot of their friends.

II. Weakness

- Products have lower export potential as there is poor quality due to lack of marketing, packing.
- The JLG members lack insufficient place for working/processing in their units. All the process was being carried at one small area.
- The JLG members are unable to purchase modern machineries due to financial limitations.



- The JLG members have poor access to national and international markets. This will affect initially the profitability of the JLG members.

III. Opportunities

- JLG members are still very young if they start performing well in business and in future modern process machinery with better productivity and quality as well as special features for the final products also can be done within JLG members.
- Young JLG members have long way to go with new innovation of value addition products of processed dehydrated fruits and vegetables.

IV. Threats

- Due to poor market access the profitability of the JLG members may fall bit low level. This may discourage initially to JLG members.
- Major Player in the industry will sell it for lower price at the beginning and JLG members need to work hard.

11. YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON ECOSYSTEM

We have surplus youths in the state, graduate, undergraduate etc. supporting them to create self-employment will motivate to become entrepreneurs, they will live independent life.



Entrepreneurship will greatly impact the lifestyle of the youths, if businesses work along with their involvement of all the members towards creating awareness and promoting positive impacts on others.

12. THE END PRODUCTS PRODUCED WITH CHIKKI MACHINE





13. FINANCIALS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Particulars	Year				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>REVENUE FROM SALE OF BURFI</u>					
No. of working days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Less : Days for off Season	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Machine Running days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Capacity of the machine in kgs per day	50	50	50	50	50
Production in KGs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Utilisation of the Capacity (%)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
Production during the year (in KGs)	9,000	9,750	10,500	11,250	12,000
Rate per KG	325	358	393	433	476
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	29,25,000	34,85,625	41,29,125	48,66,469	57,09,990
<u>COST OF RAW MATERIALS</u>					
Consumption of Raw Materials	9,000	9,750	10,500	11,250	12,000
Rate per KG	175	193	212	233	256
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	15,75,000	18,76,875	22,23,375	26,20,406	30,74,610
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>					
Salaries and Wages	7,20,000	7,92,000	8,71,200	9,58,320	10,54,152
Electricity Charges	84,000	92,400	1,01,640	1,11,804	1,22,984
Transportation and Travelling	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138
Rent	1,08,000	1,18,800	1,30,680	1,43,748	1,58,123
Packaging and Promotion Expenses	20,000	22,000	24,200	26,620	29,282
Miscellaneous Expense	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923
Total Expenditure - C	9,86,000	10,84,600	11,93,060	13,12,366	14,43,603
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	3,64,000	5,24,150	7,12,690	9,33,697	11,91,777

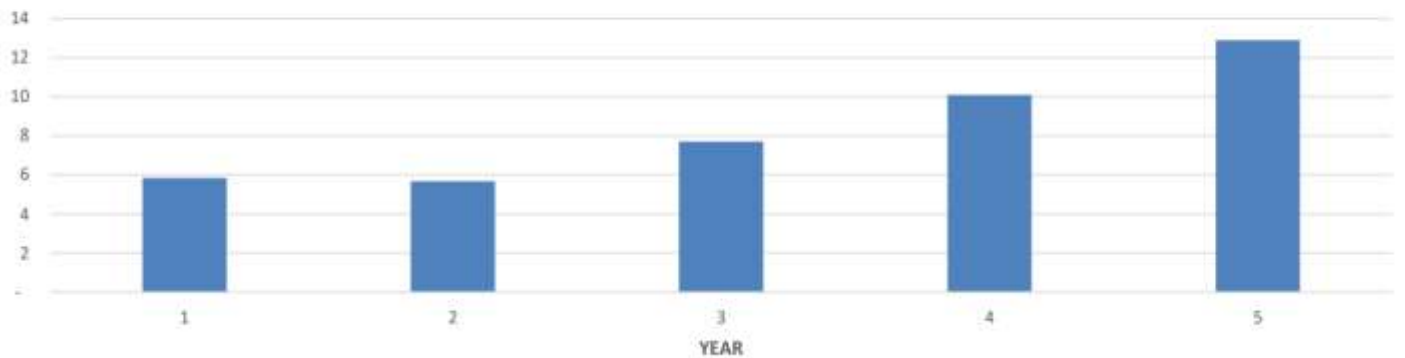


DSCR STATEMENT

PROJECTED TERM LOAN DSCR STATEMENT

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Profit available to service the debt	3,64,000	5,24,150	7,12,690	9,33,697	11,91,777
Loan Repayment	30,804	66,157	72,723	79,941	87,875
Interest on Term Loan	31,458	26,305	19,739	12,521	4,587
Debt to be Served	62,262	92,462	92,462	92,462	92,462
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	6	6	8	10	13
AVERAGE DSCR	8				

DEBT SERVICE CEVERAGE RATIO



BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS

Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 375000

Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	3,64,000	5,24,150	7,12,690	9,33,697	11,91,777
Less : Interest on Loan	31,458	26,305	19,739	12,521	4,587
Less : Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	1,82,000	2,62,075	3,56,345	4,66,848	5,95,889
Net Cash Flow	1,50,542	2,35,770	3,36,606	4,54,327	5,91,301
Cumulative Cash Flow	1,50,542	3,86,312	7,22,918	11,77,245	17,68,547
Break Even Investment (in years)	1 Year and 11.4 Months				



REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	8,016	-	3,37,500	8,016	31,458
	2	8,016	-	3,37,500	8,016	
	3	23,116	15,220	3,22,280	7,896	
	4	23,116	15,584	3,06,696	7,531	
2	1	23,116	15,957	2,90,739	7,158	26,305
	2	23,116	16,339	2,74,400	6,776	
	3	23,116	16,730	2,57,670	6,385	
	4	23,116	17,131	2,40,539	5,985	
3	1	23,116	17,541	2,22,998	5,575	19,739
	2	23,116	17,961	2,05,037	5,155	
	3	23,116	18,391	1,86,647	4,725	
	4	23,116	18,831	1,67,816	4,285	
4	1	23,116	19,282	1,48,534	3,834	12,521
	2	23,116	19,743	1,28,791	3,372	
	3	23,116	20,216	1,08,575	2,900	
	4	23,116	20,700	87,875	2,416	
5	1	23,116	21,195	66,679	1,920	4,587
	2	23,116	21,703	44,977	1,413	
	3	23,116	22,222	22,754	893	
	4	23,116	22,754	0	361	
Total		4,32,110	3,37,500		94,610	94,610



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