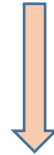




DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

Cricket Bat 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:



A cricket bat is a specialized piece of equipment used by batters in the sport of cricket to hit the ball, typically consisting of a cane handle attached to a flat-fronted willow-wood blade. It may also be used by a batter who is making ground to avoid a run out, by holding the bat and touching the ground with it.

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 per cent) 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 per cent) 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 is primarily focused on the development of Karnataka state in collaboration and co-creation initiatives.

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 Development Goal of 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 CFCs.



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 facilitating Common Facility Centres, Preparation of DPR, Govt. liaising, market linkage activities, brand awareness, branding initiatives, value addition of the products produced by clusters etc. In this, regards we have collaborated and working with MSME, ESTC, IDEMI, Tribes India, NRLM and WCD to support rural masses in terms upgrading their livelihood opportunities.

4. NAME OF PRODUCT AND TECHNOLOGY

CRICKET BAT MAKING UNIT

A cricket bat making machine is a specialized equipment designed to automate the process of manufacturing cricket bats from a block of willow wood. The use of a cricket bat making machine offers several advantages over traditional bat making methods, including faster production times, consistent quality, and reduced labor costs. The machine also minimizes waste and maximizes the yield from each block of willow wood, making it a more sustainable option for cricket bat manufacturing.



5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

- **Consistent quality:** The machine is designed to produce bats of a consistent size, shape, weight, and balance, ensuring that each bat meets the required specifications and standards.
- **Precision and accuracy:** The machine use advanced technology to ensure precise and accurate cuts, resulting in high-quality cricket bats. The machine can make intricate cuts and shapes that are difficult to achieve using traditional hand tools, which can improve the overall quality of the bats.
- **Waste reduction:** The machine is designed to minimize waste by maximizing the yield from each block of willow wood. The machine can optimize the use of the wood and minimize scraps, resulting in cost savings for the manufacturer and a more sustainable manufacturing process.
- **Enhanced product innovation:** The use of a cricket bat making machine can enable manufacturers to experiment with new designs and features, resulting in innovative products that meet the changing needs of players and consumers.

Project Assumptions: This model DPR for Cricket Bat 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. Therefore, land and civil infrastructures are assumed as already available with the entrepreneur.



Table: Detailed Project Assumptions		
Parameter	Value	
Assumed Capacity of the Cricket Bat Making Unit:	50 bats & accessories per day	
Utilization of capacity:	Year 1	65%
	Year 2	70%
	Year 3	75%
	Year 4	80%
	Year 5	85%
Working days per year:	300 days	
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours	
Average price of raw material:	Rs. 165/ Item	
Average sale price of product	Rs. 350/ bats and other accessories	

Machineries



Cricket Bat Pressing Machine
Machine grade: Manual
Capacity: 50 bats & accessories per day
Power: 230 Volt,50 Hz
Alliance Bowling Machine
Mumbai, Maharashtra

Machinery is also available in Bengaluru.



Market Output:

VKF will hand hold them to facilitating better market linkage.

The end users will be as follows:

Market Linkage

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ❖ <u>Supermarkets</u> | ❖ <u>Hypermarkets</u> |
| ❖ <u>Sports institutes</u> | ❖ <u>Sports stores</u> |

6. ROLE OF EACH OF THE JLG MEMBERS

How JLG will participate:

- 2 persons for procurement of raw material
- 2 persons for production
- 2 persons for logistics, sales & marketing
- 1 person for value addition
- 1 person for waste management

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. ESTIMATED COST 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	3,15,000	90%
2	JLG contribution	35,000	10%
3	Total	3,50,000	100%

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.
1	Machine Cost	2,00,000
2	Furniture	30,000



3	Working capital (Shed deposit, electric connection deposit, Miscellaneous and preoperative expenses)	1,20,000
	TOTAL	Rs.3,50,000/-

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. Strengths

- High-quality cricket bats can command a premium price, which can result in higher profit margins.
- There are opportunities to innovate and improve upon traditional bat-making techniques, which can result in a unique product offering.
- There is abundant raw material available in the district.
- The source of raw material procurement is very convenient due to local availability.
- The JLG members are having good coordination and co-operation among themselves.
- Government is very favorable for supporting the youths.

II. Weaknesses

- The market for cricket bats can be highly competitive, making it difficult for newer or smaller businesses to break in.
- There are many established cricket bat makers in the market, making it difficult for a new player to gain market share.
- The availability of raw materials can be limited in some regions, which can make it challenging to scale up production.
- 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.
- There is no branding for the product.

III. Opportunities

- Growing interest in cricket in emerging markets such as China and the United States can expand the potential customer base.
- There may be opportunities to partner with professional cricket teams or players to market and promote the brand.
- 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 and value addition products also can be done within JLG members.
- Young JLG members have long way to go with new Innovation in the recycle production it will help to create global impact on recycling.

IV. Threats

- Economic downturns or recessions can lead to decreased consumer spending, impacting sales.
- Increased competition from established bat makers or new entrants to the



market can impact market share and revenue.

- Due to poor market access the profitability of the JLG members may fall bit low level. This may discourage initially to JLG members.
- Main attributed to less profitability of plastic processing industry is due to 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.

Ecosystem Support from Project

- **Recycling and waste reduction:** In the bat making process, there may be scraps or off-cuts of wood that can be repurposed or recycled into other products, reducing waste.
- **Support for local communities:** Many cricket bat makers are located in rural areas, where they can support local economies by providing jobs and supporting local businesses.



- **Promotion of eco-friendly practices:** Cricket bat makers can choose to use eco-friendly production methods, such as using water-based paints and adhesives, or implementing renewable energy sources in their factories.
- **Conservation efforts:** Bat makers can contribute to conservation efforts by donating a portion of their profits to organizations working to protect natural habitats and biodiversity.

12. THE END PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM CRICKET BAT MAKING

UNIT





13. FINANCIALS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

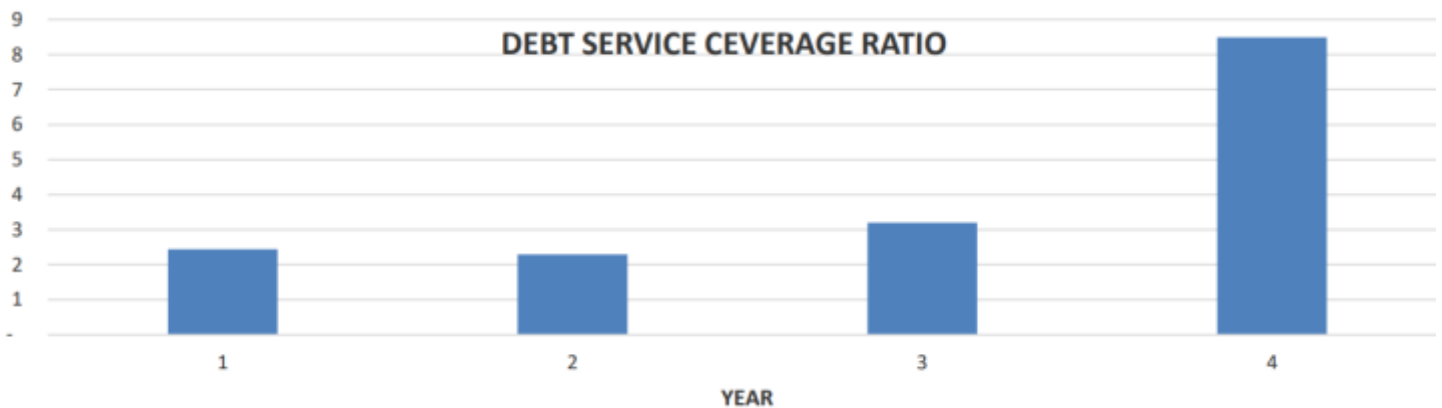
Particulars	Year				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>REVENUE FROM SALE OF CRICKET BAT AND OTHER ACCESSORIES</u>					
No. of working days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Less : Days for off Season	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Machine Running days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Capacity of the machine in Bat and other accessories per Day	50	50	50	50	50
Production in Pieces	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Utilisation of the Capacity (%)	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%
Production in Number of Bat and other accessories in a year	7,800	8,400	9,000	9,600	10,200
Rate per Bat And other accessories	350	385	424	466	512
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	27,30,000	32,34,000	38,11,500	44,72,160	52,26,837
<u>COST OF RAW MATERIALS</u>					
Consumption of Raw Materials	9,750	10,500	11,250	12,000	12,750
Rate per Item	165	182	200	220	242
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	16,08,750	19,05,750	22,46,063	26,35,380	30,80,100
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>					
Salaries and Wages	3,96,000	4,55,400	5,23,710	6,02,267	6,92,606
Electricity Charges	1,32,000	1,45,200	1,59,720	1,75,692	1,93,261
Other Manufacturing Expenses	96,000	1,05,600	1,16,160	1,27,776	1,40,554
Transportation and Travelling	48,000	52,800	58,080	63,888	70,277
Rent	1,44,000	1,58,400	1,74,240	1,91,664	2,10,830
Packaging and Promotion Expenses	96,000	1,05,600	1,16,160	1,27,776	1,40,554
Miscellaneous Expenses	25,000	27,500	30,250	33,275	36,603
Total Expenditure - C	9,37,000	10,50,500	11,78,320	13,22,338	14,84,685
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	1,84,250	2,77,750	3,87,118	5,14,443	6,62,052



DSCR STATEMENT

PROJECTED TERM LOAN DSCR STATEMENT

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Profit available to service the debt	1,84,250	2,77,750	3,87,118	5,14,443
Loan Repayment	46,491	99,850	1,09,759	58,900
Interest on Term Loan	29,013	21,235	11,325	1,643
Debt to be Served	75,505	1,21,085	1,21,085	60,542
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	2	2	3	8
AVERAGE DSCR	4			





BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS

Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 350000

Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	1,84,250	2,77,750	3,87,118	5,14,443	6,62,052
Less : Interest on Loan	29,013	21,235	11,325	1,643	-
Less : Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	92,125	1,38,875	1,93,559	2,57,221	3,31,026
Net Cash Flow	63,112	1,17,640	1,82,234	2,55,579	3,31,026
Cumulative Cash Flow	63,112	1,80,752	3,62,985	6,18,564	9,49,590
Break Even Investment (in years)		2 Year and 11.1 Months			

REPAYMENT

DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	7,481	-	3,15,000	7,481	29,013
	2	7,481	-	3,15,000	7,481	
	3	30,271	22,971	2,92,029	7,300	
	4	30,271	23,521	2,68,509	6,750	
2	1	30,271	24,084	2,44,425	6,187	21,235
	2	30,271	24,660	2,19,765	5,611	
	3	30,271	25,251	1,94,514	5,021	
	4	30,271	25,855	1,68,659	4,416	
3	1	30,271	26,474	1,42,185	3,797	11,325
	2	30,271	27,108	1,15,077	3,163	
	3	30,271	27,757	87,321	2,515	
	4	30,271	28,421	58,900	1,850	
4	1	30,271	29,101	29,798	1,170	1,643
	2	30,271	29,798	0	473	
Total		3,78,216	3,15,000		63,216	63,216



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