



Detailed Project Report

Millet Confectionery 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 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

Millet Confectionery Making Machine

A confectionery machine is a type of equipment that is used in the production of confectionery items such as chocolates, candies, and sweets. These machines are designed to automate the production process of confectionery items, making it faster, more efficient, and cost-effective.



There are many types of confectionery machines available in the market, including tempering machines, molding machines, coating machines, depositing machines, and wrapping machines. Tempering machines are used to heat and cool chocolate to the right temperature and consistency for moulding or coating. Molding machines are used to shape and form chocolates and candies into various shape and sizes. Coating machines are used to coat candies or chocolate with various coatings like sugar, sprinkles, or other toppings. Depositing machines are used to deposit liquid confectionery mass into mould or onto trays, while wrapping machines are used to wrap the finished confectionery items.

Confectionery machines are commonly used in commercial confectionery production, but some smaller models are also available for home use. These machines can save time and effort in the production process, as well as ensure consistency and quality of the final product.

5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT



The deliverables of a toffee making machine include high-quality toffees that are produced in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Here are some specific deliverables of a toffee making machine:

Consistent texture and quality: The toffee making machine ensures that the toffees are produced with a consistent texture and quality, which is essential for maintaining the taste and texture of the final product.

High production capacity: The machine can produce a large volume of toffees in a relatively short amount of time, which is essential for meeting high demand in commercial settings.

Customizable shapes and sizes: Toffee making machines can be customized to produce a wide variety of toffee shapes and sizes, which is important for meeting the specific needs of different customers.

Automation of production process: Toffee making machines automate the production process, making it easier, more efficient, and less labor-intensive. This can lead to significant cost savings for commercial producers.



Easy cleaning and maintenance: The machine is designed to be easy to clean and maintain, ensuring that it can be kept in good working condition for a long time.

Market Linkage

- ❖ **Super Markets**
- ❖ **Kiranas Stores**
- ❖ **Snacks stores**

❖ **Condiment Stores**

- ❖ **Food processors**
- ❖ **Caterers and food suppliers**
- ❖ **Households**

Project Assumptions:

This model DPR for Millet Confectionery Making Machine 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 millet confectionary Making unit:	75 kg /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. 125/ kg	
Average sale price of product	Rs. 50/ kg	

Machineries



Millet Confectionery Making Machine, 5.0 HP,
Jag sons industries, Surajpur industrial area Noida, UP



6. ROLE OF EACH OF THE JLG MEMBERS

How JLG will participate:

- 2 persons will be used to procurement of raw materials
- 4 persons for production
- 3 person for the logistics & sales
- 1person on training and monitoring process.

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	4,05,000	90%
2	JLG contribution	40,500	10%
3	Total	4,50,000	100%

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.
1	Machine Cost	2,80,000
2	Furniture	60,000
3	Working capital (Shed deposit, electric connection deposit, Miscellaneous and preoperative expenses)	1,10,000



	TOTAL	4,50,000
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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

- Automation: Toffee making machines automate the production process, making it faster and more efficient, with less labor and fewer errors.
- Consistency: Machines can produce a consistent product, which is essential for maintaining the taste and texture of the final product.
- Customizable: Toffee making machines can be customized to produce various shapes and sizes of toffees, catering to the specific needs of different customers.
- High production capacity: The machine can produce a large volume of toffees in a relatively short amount of time, meeting the high demand in commercial settings.

II. Weakness

- Initial investment: The cost of purchasing a toffee making machine can be high,



making it difficult for small businesses to invest in this type of equipment.

- Maintenance: The maintenance and repair of the machine can be expensive, and downtime can negatively impact production.

III. Opportunities

- Increasing demand: The demand for toffees and other confectionery items is growing globally, creating opportunities for manufacturers to expand their operations and invest in new equipment, including toffee making machines.
- Export potential: The export market for confectionery items, including toffees, is expanding, providing manufacturers with opportunities to expand their market reach.

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.
- Main attributed to less profitability to this industry is due to lower price at the beginning and JLG members need to work hard.
- Competition: There is significant competition in the confectionery industry, and other manufacturers may also be investing in similar equipment, including toffee making machines.
- Changing consumer preferences: Consumer preferences for confectionery



items, including toffees, may change, which can impact the demand for the product and the market for the machine.

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 FROM THE MACHINE





13. FINANCIALS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

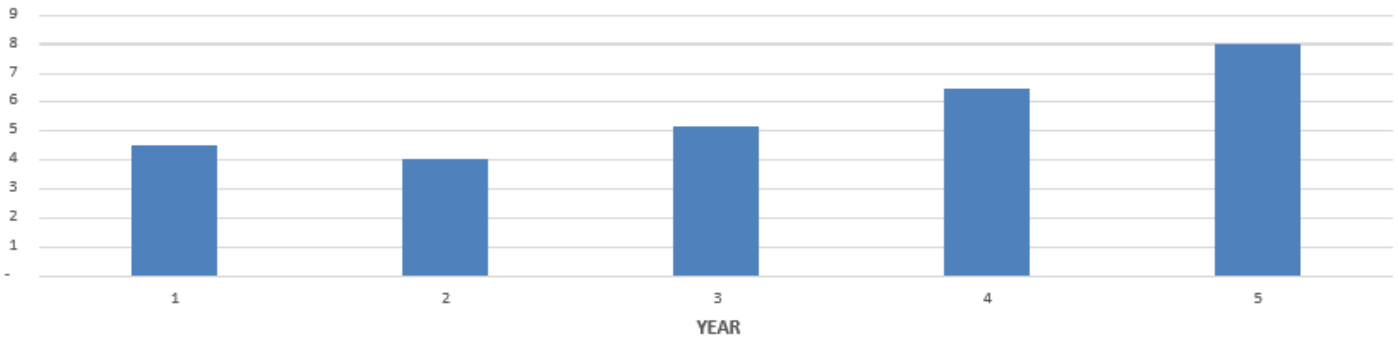
Particulars	Year				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
REVENUE FROM SALE OF MILLET CONFECTIONERIES					
No. of working days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Less : Days for off Season	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Machine Running days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Capacity of the machine in kgs per day	75	75	75	75	75
Production in KGs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Utilisation of the Capacity (%)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
Production during the year (in KGs)	13,500	14,625	15,750	16,875	18,000
Rate per KG	125	138	151	166	183
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	16,87,500	20,10,938	23,82,188	28,07,578	32,94,225
COST OF RAW MATERIALS					
Consumption of Raw Materials	13,500	14,625	15,750	16,875	18,000
Rate per KG	50	55	61	67	73
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	6,75,000	8,04,375	9,52,875	11,23,031	13,17,690
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	3,60,000	4,14,000	4,76,100	5,47,515	6,29,642
Electricity Charges	72,000	79,200	87,120	95,832	1,05,415
Rent	1,20,000	1,32,000	1,45,200	1,59,720	1,75,692
Transportation and Travelling	36,000	39,600	43,560	47,916	52,708
Packaging and Promotion Expenses	60,000	66,000	72,600	79,860	87,846
Miscellaneous Expense	25,000	27,500	30,250	33,275	36,603
Total Expenditure - C	6,73,000	7,58,300	8,54,830	9,64,118	10,87,906
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	3,39,500	4,48,263	5,74,482	7,20,429	8,88,629



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	3,39,500	4,48,263	5,74,482	7,20,429	8,88,629
Loan Repayment	36,96	79,38	87,26	95,92	1,05,450
Interest on Term Loan	5	9	8	9	5,505
	37,75	31,56	23,68	15,02	
	0	6	7	5	
Debt to be Served	74,715	1,10,954	1,10,954	1,10,954	1,10,954
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	5	4	5	6	8
AVERAGE DSCR	6				

DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO



BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS
Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 450000



Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	3,39,500	4,48,263	5,74,482	7,20,429	8,88,629
Less : Interest on Loan	37,750	31,566	23,687	15,025	5,505
Less : Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	1,69,750	2,24,131	2,87,241	3,60,214	4,44,315
Net Cash Flow	1,32,000	1,92,566	2,63,555	3,45,189	4,38,810
Cumulative Cash Flow	1,32,000	3,24,565	5,88,120	9,33,309	13,72,119
Break Even Investment (in years)				2 Year and 5.7 Months	

DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	9,619	-	4,05,000	9,619	37,750
	2	9,619	-	4,05,000	9,619	
	3	27,739	18,264	3,86,736	9,475	
	4	27,739	18,701	3,68,035	9,038	
2	1	27,739	19,149	3,48,887	8,590	31,566
	2	27,739	19,607	3,29,280	8,132	
	3	27,739	20,076	3,09,204	7,662	
	4	27,739	20,557	2,88,647	7,182	
3	1	27,739	21,049	2,67,598	6,690	23,687
	2	27,739	21,553	2,46,045	6,186	
	3	27,739	22,069	2,23,976	5,670	
	4	27,739	22,597	2,01,379	5,141	
4	1	27,739	23,138	1,78,241	4,601	15,025
	2	27,739	23,692	1,54,549	4,047	
	3	27,739	24,259	1,30,290	3,479	
	4	27,739	24,840	1,05,450	2,899	
5	1	27,739	25,434	80,015	2,304	5,505
	2	27,739	26,043	53,972	1,695	
	3	27,739	26,667	27,305	1,072	
	4	27,739	27,305	(0)	433	
Total		5,18,533	4,05,000		1,13,533	1,13,533



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