DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

Temple Flower Waste Management

By

2023

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE JLG MEMBERS

Name of the JLG:

Number of 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:

Flower waste management involves the proper disposal or reuse of flowers that have reached the end of their useful life. This can include flowers from various sources such as temples, weddings, events, or businesses.

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 crores 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.

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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

Temple Flower Waste Management

Temple flowers are often used in Hindu religious ceremonies and offerings, and the waste generated from these offerings can become a significant environmental issue if not properly managed. The waste generated from temple flowers can include flowers, leaves, stems, and garlands, which can be difficult to dispose of due to their large quantities and perishable nature.

If left uncollected and unmanaged, temple flower waste can cause a number of environmental problems, including clogging of drains and water bodies, attracting

pests and rodents, producing foul odors, and releasing methane and other greenhouse gases as the organic matter decomposes.

5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

The market for temple flower waste management varies by region, but there is a growing demand for sustainable and environmentally-friendly solutions. Some of the common deliverables for managing temple flower waste include:

- **Compost:** Composting the waste can produce organic fertilizer that can be used in agriculture and horticulture. This can help to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and promote sustainable agriculture.
- **Biogas:** Temple flower waste can be used to produce biogas, which is a renewable source of energy. Biogas can be used for cooking, lighting, and other purposes.
- **Paper products:** The waste can be recycled into paper products, such as handmade paper and paperboard, reducing the demand for wood-based products and helping to conserve natural resources.
- **Electricity generation:** Temple flower waste can be converted into electricity using waste-to-energy technologies, such as incineration.

Project Assumptions:

This model DPR for Temple Waste Manufacturing 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 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 Soap Manufacturing Unit:	1000 kg per day	
Utilization of capacity:	Year 1	50%
	Year 2	55%
	Year 3	60%
	Year 4	65%
	Year 5	70%
Working days per year:	300 days	
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours	
Average price of raw material:	Rs. 5/ kg	
Average sale price of product	Rs. 15/ kg	

MACHINERIES

Machine Name: Solar dryer
Dryer Capacity: 500 kg
Operating Temperature:50-60 Degree
Design Type: Standard

Machine Name: Powder Making Machine
Power:3 HP
Voltage and Frequency: 440V and 50Hz
Capacity: 200 kg/Batch

Machine Name: Weighing Machine
PRICE:12800
Material: Steel
Capacity: 1 Ton

Machinery is also available in Bengaluru.

Market Output:

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

The end users will be as follows:

Market Linkage	❖ **Natural food colouring**
❖ **Cosmetic stores**	❖ **Apartments**
❖ **Temple**	❖ **Exclusive Aromatic stores**
❖ **Retail stores**	❖ **Holi- Festival**
❖ **essence manufacturers**	

6. ROLE OF EACH OF THE JLG MEMBERS

How JLG will participate:

- 2 persons will be used to procurement of flowers
- 3 persons for production
- 2 persons for the logistics & sales
- 2 persons 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 program on product quality, handling practices.
- Capacity Building activity
- Trust Building activities
- Programs on technical skill enhancement to unit owners.
- Programs 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	2,70,000	90%
2	JLG contribution	27,000	10%
3	**Total**	**2,97,000**	**100%**

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.
1	Machine Cost	2,07,000
2	Furniture	30,000
3	Working capital (Shed deposit, electric connection deposit, Miscellaneous and preoperative expenses)	60,000
	TOTAL	2,97,000

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

- Temple flower waste is generated in large quantities, providing a constant source of raw material for waste management initiatives.
- Properly managing temple flower waste can help to reduce its environmental impact and promote sustainability.
- Using temple flower waste as a raw material can be cost-effective, as it eliminates the need to purchase materials for composting or energy production.

II. Weakness

- There may be a lack of awareness among temple management and the public about the benefits of temple flower waste management.
- The collection and transportation of temple flower waste can be challenging, especially in urban areas with limited infrastructure.
- Temple flower waste is perishable, which can make it difficult to store and transport without proper handling and storage facilities.

III. Opportunities

- The demand for sustainable and environmentally-friendly solutions is growing, providing opportunities for businesses to enter the market for temple flower waste management.
- Temple flower waste has the potential to be converted into renewable energy, which can help to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels and promote sustainability.
- Properly managing temple flower waste can generate revenue from the sale of compost, paper products, or biogas.

IV. Threat

- There may be competition from other waste management initiatives and technologies, such as traditional landfill disposal or incineration.
- There may be regulatory restrictions on the disposal of temple flower waste, which could limit the available options for waste management.
- The public perception of temple flower waste management initiatives may be negative if they are not properly managed or if they have a negative impact on the local environment.

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:

- **Reduced water pollution:** Flowers that are dumped into water bodies can decompose and release harmful chemicals and nutrients, leading to water pollution. Proper flower waste management can prevent these pollutants from entering the water.
- **Reduced landfill waste:** When floral waste is sent to a landfill, it contributes to the volume of solid waste in the landfill. By composting or recycling temple flowers, the amount of waste that is sent to a landfill can be reduced.
- **Soil enrichment:** Flowers that are composted can be used to enrich soil, providing valuable nutrients for plants and improving soil quality.
- **Reduced greenhouse gas emissions:** When organic waste, such as flowers, decomposes in a landfill, it produces methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

12. THE END PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM TEMPLE FLOWER WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Agarbatti from dried flower

Rangoli Colors

Incense Sticks

13. FINANCIALS

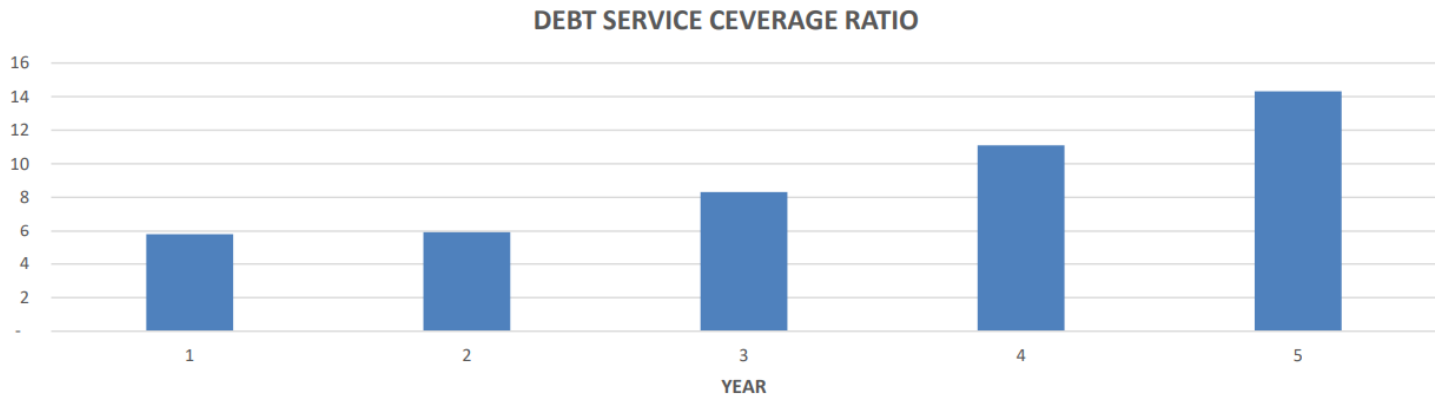
CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Particulars \ Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
REVENUE FROM SALE OF TEMPLE FLOWER WASTE					
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	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Production in KGs	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Utilisation of the Capacity (%)	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%
Production during the year (in KGs)	1,50,000	1,65,000	1,80,000	1,95,000	2,10,000
Rate per KG	15	17	18	20	22
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	**22,50,000**	**27,22,500**	**32,67,000**	**38,93,175**	**46,11,915**
COST OF RAW MATERIALS					
Consumption of Raw Materials	1,50,000	1,65,000	1,80,000	1,95,000	2,10,000
Rate per KG	5	6	6	7	7
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	**7,50,000**	**9,07,500**	**10,89,000**	**12,97,725**	**15,37,305**
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	8,40,000	9,66,000	11,10,900	12,77,535	14,69,165
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	96,000	1,05,600	1,16,160	1,27,776	1,40,554
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	**12,13,000**	**13,76,300**	**15,62,230**	**17,73,998**	**20,15,275**
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	**2,87,000**	**4,38,700**	**6,15,770**	**8,21,452**	**10,59,335**

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	**2,87,000**	**4,38,700**	**6,15,770**	**8,21,452**	**10,59,335**
Loan Repayment	24,643	52,926	58,179	63,953	70,300
Interest on Term Loan	25,167	21,044	15,791	10,017	3,670
Debt to be Served	**49,810**	**73,970**	**73,970**	**73,970**	**73,970**
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	6	6	8	11	14
AVERAGE DSCR	**9**				



BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS

Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 300000

Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	2,87,000	4,38,700	6,15,770	8,21,452	10,59,335
Less : Interest on Loan	25,167	21,044	15,791	10,017	3,670
Less : Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	1,43,500	2,19,350	3,07,885	4,10,726	5,29,668
Net Cash Flow	**1,18,333**	**1,98,306**	**2,92,094**	**4,00,709**	**5,25,998**
Cumulative Cash Flow	**1,18,333**	**3,16,639**	**6,08,733**	**10,09,442**	**15,35,440**
Break Even Investment (in years)			**1 Year and 11 Months**		

REPAYMENT

DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	6,413	-	2,70,000	6,413	
	2	6,413	-	2,70,000	6,413	
	3	18,492	12,176	2,57,824	6,317	
	4	18,492	12,467	2,45,357	6,025	25,167
2	1	18,492	12,766	2,32,591	5,727	
	2	18,492	13,071	2,19,520	5,421	
	3	18,492	13,384	2,06,136	5,108	
	4	18,492	13,705	1,92,431	4,788	21,044
3	1	18,492	14,033	1,78,398	4,460	
	2	18,492	14,369	1,64,030	4,124	
	3	18,492	14,713	1,49,317	3,780	
	4	18,492	15,065	1,34,253	3,428	15,791
4	1	18,492	15,425	1,18,827	3,067	
	2	18,492	15,795	1,03,032	2,698	
	3	18,492	16,173	86,860	2,320	
	4	18,492	16,560	70,300	1,933	10,017
5	1	18,492	16,956	53,344	1,536	
	2	18,492	17,362	35,981	1,130	
	3	18,492	17,778	18,203	715	
	4	18,492	18,203	-	289	3,670
Total		**3,45,688**	**2,70,000**		**75,688**	**75,688**

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