KSCST PROJECT SYNOPSIS
PROJECT REFERENCE NO: - 46S_MBA_015

a) **Title of the Project**:- ECONOMIC VALUATION OF BIO-FUEL PRODUCTION PLANTS IN KARNATAKA

b) **Name of the college & Department**: - SJC Institute of Technology, Chikkaballapur Department of MBA.

c) Name of the Students & Guide :-

Name: Dr. G Srinivasa
Email id: srisan46@gmail.com
Contact No.: 9986971640

&

Name: Prof Manjunatha Naik
Email id:manjudba2021@gmail.com
Contact No.:9686091233

Name: Lokesh T

USN No.:1SJ21BA027

Email id.: lokeshreddy63630@gmail.com

Mobile No:6363086673

Name: Kartik M

USN No.:1SJ21BA023

Email id:Kartikkar49gmail.com

Mobile No.:7411339278

KSCST: Student Project Programme: 46 th series: 2022-2023

Name: Girish H R

USN No.:1SJ21BA017

Email id:girishag820@gmail.com

Mobile No.:6363512080

Name: Manjunath N

USN No.: 1SJ21BA032

Email id:manjumj1089@gmail.com

Mobile No.:7676867297

Key words: - Low Cost Modified Distribution System, Bio Fuel Plants, Favourable Centane Number

Introduction / background:-

Bio-fuel is a fuel comprising of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids of vegetable oils or animal fats, which is derived either from plant or animal. Use of bio-fuel requires very little or no modification of engine when blended with diesel up to 20% (B^20). Use of biofuel results in substantial reduction of un-burnt hydrocarbons by 30%, carbon monoxide by 20% and particulate matters by 25%. It has almost no sulphur. Besides, it has nearly 10% in-built oxygen, which facilitates combustion and also favorable Cetane number (51). The lower limit for the Cetane number is 46 for good combustion.

A development thinker has knows many paradigms over the past decades, ranging from an emphasis on technical solutions to “basic needs”, and from integrated development programs to “structural adjustment”.

Currently, in the light of the UNMillennium Development Goals (MDGs), there is a strong focus in development assistance oneconomic development and poverty reduction. Following MDG I, the aim is to halve,between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day. 75% of poor people in developing countries live in

rural areas, depending mostly on agriculture as their source of income and way of survival (World Bank, 2007). In order to reduce poverty, agriculture should therefore be one of the focal sectors of development interventions. Not only agriculture would a stronger contribute to poverty reduction, at the same time the non-agriculture like non edibles and bio fuels would help reduce insecurity in many developing countries. It would thereby also contribute to achieving the 3rd target of MDG I, i.e.halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Objectives:-

- By keeping the concept of low cost modified transport system for villagers
- Use of natural resource which is renewable in nature that is solar energy
- With the help of solar energy transportation expends on cost can be reduced
- Better transport service can stimulate economic activities and social improvements leading to easier access on a virtuous circle that reduces dependence on fuel.

Methodology:-

- Pilot study would be conducted to investigate Major bio fuel seeds producing belts of Karnataka; Tumkur and Kolar districts.

Research is conducted in 2 pattern where

1. First phase include systematic study which will be conducted to ascertain the feasibility
2. Second phase of the study would be done after the approval project depending on the success rate of project

Conclusion and generalization so drawn after the investigation would be submitted for the due implementation and investigation.

Results & conclusions:-

Project would help to facilitate the villages in improving its communication system. This would also help the other parts of the villagers to access the bio fuel mechanism & & enables them to look into growth of bio fuel plants in the selected villages of karnataka

Proposed outcome of the project:-

This project aspires to contribute to the discussion regarding the development of market linkages for bio-fuel seeds. More specifically, market linkages need to focus on establishing a long-term relationship between farmers on one hand and downstream

agribusiness (processors, exporters and retailers) on the other. Also the provision of extension services such as finance, training, inputs, etc. enhance the development and capabilities which can stimulate the development of sustainable market linkages. However, there are high costs and risks associated with linking farmers to formal markets. Problems with regard to production costs and volumes, poor access to information, etc., raise the transaction costs of working with a large number of small farmers. In addition, the low production capacity of smallholders is an obstacle to achieve economies of scale. Close coordination of production is therefore a necessity to lower the transaction costs, raise efficiency and make the linkage sustainable. For this reason private companies usually prefer to work with organized farmers over individual farmers. That the production of smallholders needs to be coordinated is recognized in many commodity chains. There are many drivers that can support thecoordination and integration.

Many inhabitants of rural areas in developing countries lack adequate and affordable access to usage and adoptability of bio fuel mechanism. This project would help the needy people in understanding the usage and adoptability including the advantages and benefits of the same.

Innovation in the project: - To increase efficiency in marketing of bio – fuel seeds and to develop agribusinesses that are able to explore new markets by diversification, formalization in agriculture is necessary. By linking markets, farmers have the opportunity to develop and modernize production processes that will increase theircompetitiveness in the markets.

Scope of future work:-

Today, India has a significant potential for generation of power from renewable energy sources like wind, small hydro, biomass, solar energy. India is 5th country in the world in terms of exploitation of wind power after Denmark, Germany, Spain and USA with estimated total wind potential of 45195 MW. The country has an estimated SHP potential of about 15000MW along with other renewable energy technologies, including solar photovoltaic, solar thermal and biomass power also spreading. The bio power (agro residue) is estimated around 16900 MW and co- generation from bagasse and waste to energy is about 5000MW and 2700MW respectively. After wind and solar energy, biomass energy has the third largest potential for power generation through renewable energy sources with a total potential of 24,600MW (including agro residue, co-generation from bagasse and waste to energy) and only 3526.87 MW is harvested till now, therefore, there is a wide scope to tap the biomass potential to full fill the needs of society through renewable energy sources. For overcome the dependancy on the imported fuel we have to look through other sources of energy like biomass, solar, hydro,

geothermal, wind and others. The table 1 shows the estmiated potential of various renewable energy sources in India.