

Detailed Project Report

Cashew Fruit Pulp making unit





By





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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 selfhelp 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

Cashew Fruit Pulp making unit

Karnataka is one of the major cashew producing states in India, and is known for its high-quality cashew nuts and cashew fruit production. The state has a suitable tropical climate, fertile soil, and adequate rainfall, which are favourable conditions for cashew cultivation. In Karnataka, the main cashew growing regions are the coastal districts of Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, and Kasaragod. These areas have a long tradition of cashew cultivation and processing and are well known for their high-quality cashew nuts and cashew fruit.

Cashew fruit pulp making machine is a type of equipment used to extract the juice or pulp from cashew fruits. The machine is designed to remove the pulp from the fruit, separating it from the nut that is usually consumed separately.

The cashew fruit pulp making machine typically consists of a hopper for loading the fruit, a feeding screw that transports the fruit to the crushing chamber, and a



set of blades or crushing rollers that break down the fruit to extract the pulp. The extracted pulp is then collected in a separate container or vessel.

The machine is usually made of stainless steel or other food-grade materials to ensure hygienic processing and is available in different sizes and capacities depending on the processing needs of the user.

Cashew fruit pulp is commonly used in the food and beverage industry to make various products such as juices, jams, jellies, and wines. The pulp contains nutrients such as vitamin C, potassium, and dietary fiber, making it a healthy and nutritious ingredient

5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

The market for cashew fruit pulp making machines is primarily targeted towards cashew processing companies, food and beverage manufacturers, and entrepreneurs looking to start a cashew processing business. These customers are typically located in regions where cashew fruit production is abundant, such as India, Vietnam, Brazil, and West Africa.

The market for cashew fruit pulp making machines is expected to grow as the demand for cashew-based products continues to increase globally. Cashew fruit pulp is a nutritious ingredient that is used in a wide variety of products, including juices, jams, jellies, and wines, and the demand for these products is expected to increase in the coming years.



Project Assumptions:

This model DPR for Cashew Fruit Pulp 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					
Cashew Fruit Pulp					
Making	50 litre/day				
Utilization of capacity:	Year 1	60%			
	Year 2	65%			
	Year 3	70%			
	Year 4	75%			
	Year 5	80%			
Working days per year:	210 days				
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours				
Average price of raw					
material:	Rs. 20-/ kg				
Average sale price of					
product	Rs. 300 litre				



Machineries



Laximi and Tannu Food Machinery Single Automatic
Commercial Fruit Pulper Machine
Capacity: 5kg /hr
Material: Stainless Steel
Lovinsi and Tanny, Food Mashinany

Laximi and Tannu Food Machinery,

DELHI

Machinery is also available in Bengaluru.

Market Output:

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



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 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:

SI. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.	Percentage
1	Bank Loan	2,25,000	90%
2	Govt of Karnataka contribution	22,500	10%
3	Total	2,47,500	100%

SI. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.
1	Machine Cost	1,07,500
2	Furniture	30,000



3	Working capital (Shed deposit,	110,000
	electric connection deposit,	
	Miscellaneous and preoperative	
	expenses)	
	TOTAL	247500

The proposed project implementation schedule is as follows:

SI. 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

- Growing awareness among entrepreneurs about the need for modernization, managerial and technical skill.
- Higher export potential.
- The machine can process cashew fruit pulp efficiently and quickly, reducing labor costs and increasing productivity.
- The machine can process a large amount of cashew fruit pulp, making it suitable for use in industrial-scale production.
- The machine is designed to extract the maximum amount of pulp from the cashew fruit, increasing the yield and reducing waste.
- The machine can be easily maintained and serviced, reducing downtime and increasing the lifespan of the equipment.

II. <u>Weakness</u>

- The initial cost of purchasing the machine may be high, making it difficult for small-scale producers to afford.
- The machine may require specialized training to operate and maintain, which can increase costs and limit access to the technology.

III. **Opportunities**

• There is a growing demand for cashew fruit pulp in various industries, providing a potential market for the machine.



- The machine can be adapted for use with other types of fruit pulp, expanding its potential market beyond cashew fruit.
- The machine can be marketed to emerging markets where cashew fruit production is growing, increasing the potential for sales.

IV. <u>Threats</u>

- The market for cashew fruit pulp making machines is highly competitive, with many manufacturers offering similar products.
- The availability of alternative technologies, such as manual pulp extraction or other processing equipment, may limit the demand for the machine.
- Economic instability, changes in trade policies or global supply chains may impact the demand for cashew fruit pulp, and consequently, the demand for the machine.

11. <u>YOUTH EMPOWERMENT IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON</u> <u>ECOSYSTEM</u>

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



Fig: Cashew Fruit Pulp Juice

13. FINANCIALS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Year					
Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
REVENUE FROM SALE OF CASHEW FRUIT PULP					
No. of working days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Less : Days for off Season	90	90	90	90	90
No. of Machine Running days in a Year	210	210	210	210	210
Capacity of the machine in Ltr per day	50	50	50	50	50
Production in litres	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%
Utilisation of the Capacity (%)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
No of litres Produced in a year	3,780	4,095	4,410	4,725	5,040
Rate per Litre	300	330	363	399	439
Gross Revenue earned per annum – A	11,34,000	13,51,350	16,00,830	18,86,693	22,13,719
COST OF RAW MATERIALS					
Consumption of Raw Materials	6,300	6,825	7,350	7,875	8,400
Rate per kg	20	22	24	27	29
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum – B	1,26,000	1,50,150	1,77,870	2,09,633	2,45,969
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	5,76,000	6,62,400	7,61,760	8,76,024	10,07,428
Electricity Charges	48,000	52,800	58,080	63,888	70,277
Other Manufacturing Expenses	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923
Transportation and Travelling	30,000	33,000	36,300	39,930	43,923
Rent	48,000	52,800	58,080	63,888	70,277
					17



25,000	27,500	30,250	33,275	36,603
15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962
7,72,000	8,78,000	9,98,920	11,36,900	12,94,391
2,36,000	3,23,200	4,24,040	5,40,160	6,73,359
	25,000 15,000 7,72,000 2,36,000	25,000 27,500 15,000 16,500 7,72,000 8,78,000 2,36,000 3,23,200	25,000 27,500 30,250 15,000 16,500 18,150 7,72,000 8,78,000 9,98,920	25,000 27,500 30,250 33,275 15,000 16,500 18,150 19,965 7,72,000 8,78,000 9,98,920 11,36,900 2,36,000 3,23,200 4,24,040 5,40,160

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	2,36,000	3,23,200	4,24,040	5,40,160	6,73,359
Loan	20,536	44,105	48,482	53,29	58,58
Repayment	20,972	17,536	13,159	4	3
Interest on				8,34	3,05
Term Loan				7	8
Debt to be Served	41,508	61,641	61,641	61,641	61,641
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	6	5	7	9	1
AVERAGE DSCR			7		





BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 250000

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Year ended	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	2,36,000	3,23,200	4,24,040	5,40,160	6,73,359
Less : Interest on Loan	20,972	17,536	13,159	8,347	3,058
Less : Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	1,18,000	1,61,600	2,12,020	2,70,080	3,36,680
Net Cash Flow	97,028	1,44,064	1,98,861	2,61,733	3,33,621
Cumulative Cash Flow	97,028	2,41,091	4,39,952	7,01,685	10,35,306
Break Even Investment (in years)		2 Y	ear and 0.5 Mo	nths	

DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	5,344	-	2,25,000	5,344	
	2	5,344	-	2,25,000	5,344	
	3	15,410	10,146	2,14,854	5,264	
	4	15,410	10,389	2,04,464	5,021	20,972
2	1	15,410	10,638	1,93,826	4,772	
	2	15,410	10,893	1,82,933	4,518	
	3	15,410	11,154	1,71,780	4,257	
	4	15,410	11,421	1,60,359	3,990	17,536
3	1	15,410	11,694	1,48,665	3,716	
	2	15,410	11,974	1,36,692	3,437	
	3	15,410	12,260	1,24,431	3,150	
	4	15,410	12,554	1,11,877	2,856	13,159
4	1	15,410	12,854	99,023	2,556	
	2	15,410	13,162	85,860	2,248	
	3	15,410	13,477	72,383	1,933	
	4	15,410	13,800	58,583	1,610	8,347
5	1	15,410	14,130	44,453	1,280	
	2	15,410	14,469	29,984	942	
	3	15,410	14,815	15,170	595	
	4	15,410	15,170	0	241	3,058
Tota	ıl	2,88,074	2,25,000		63,074	63,074

