





# **DETAILED PROJECT REPORT**

# **Leather Belt Making Machine**



ву



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 leather belt is an accessory worn around the waist to hold up clothing, particularly pants or shorts. It is typically made from a strip of leather that is cut to a specific length and width, with a buckle or fastener at one end to secure the belt in place. Leather belts are popular because they are durable, versatile, and can be worn for both casual and formal occasions. They come in a variety of colors, textures, and styles, from simple and plain to elaborately designed with studs, embossing, or tooling. Leather belts can be made from a variety of animal hides, with cowhide and buffalo hide being the most common.

# 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.

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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

## **Leather Belt Making Machine**

A leather belt making machine is a machine used in the manufacturing of leather belts. These machines are typically used in industrial settings, and they can be either







manual or automated. There are several different types of machines used in leather belt making, including Leather strap cutter: This machine is used to cut the leather into strips of the required width. Leather skiving machine: This machine is used to remove the thickness of leather from one side, to create a thinner and more flexible leather piece for the belt. Leather hole puncher this machine is used to punch holes in the leather for buckles or closures. Leather edge finishing machine: This machine is used to smooth and finish the edges of the leather strap to make them look neat and clean. Leather stitching machine. This machine is used to sew the leather pieces together to make the final product. By using these machines, leather belt manufacturers can create high-quality, uniform products with greater efficiency and consistency.

## 5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

- Leather Belt Products: The primary derivative of a leather belt making machine is the leather belt itself. These belts can come in various styles, colors, and sizes to meet the demands of the market.
- Leather and Tanning Industry: Leather belt making machines are often used in the leather and tanning industry to create finished leather products, such as belts, bags, shoes, and other leather goods.
- Fashion Industry: Leather belts are a popular fashion accessory and are used in the fashion industry to complement various outfits. Leather belt making machines help in meeting the fashion industry's demand for unique and stylish leather belts.







• Manufacturing Industry: Leather belt making machines are also used in the manufacturing industry to create belts used in machinery and equipment such as conveyor belts, power transmission belts, and other industrial belts..

**Project Assumptions:** This model DPR for Leather 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 Tofu						
making machine:	100 kg per day					
Utilization of capacity :	Year 1	60%				
	Year 2	65%				
	Year 3	70%				
	Year 4	75%				
	Year 5					
	ONWARDS	80%				
Working days per year:	300 days					
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours					
Average price of raw material:	Rs. 130/ kg					
Average sale price of product	Rs. 250/ kg					







### **Machineries**



Leather Belt Making Machine
Capacity per day: 100 kg/day
Application : Industrial
Power 1.5 Kw
Susmatex Machinery
Ahmedabnad, Gujrat

#### Machinery is also available in Bengaluru and Coimbatore.

# **Market Output:**

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

The end users will be as follows:

### **Market Linkage**

- **Fashion industry**
- Retail industry
- **\*** Workwear industry

- **Equestrian industry**
- **Sports industry**







# 6. ROLE OF EACH OF THE JLG MEMBERS

#### **How JLG will participate:**

- 2 persons for procurement
- 2 persons for production
- 1 person for 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 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	4,50,000	90%
2	JLG contribution	45,000	10%
3	Total	4,70,250	100%

SI. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.
1	Machine Cost	2,80,250
2	Furniture	60,000
3	Working capital (Shed deposit, electric connection deposit, Miscellaneous and preoperative expenses)	1,30,000
	TOTAL	4,70,250







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

- Leather belts are a fashion staple and are in high demand, providing a stable and potentially profitable market for businesses in the leather belt making industry.
- Leather belts are worn by both men and women of all ages, allowing for a wide







target market and potential for growth.

- Leather is a durable and high-quality material, providing a strong and longlasting product.
- The JLG members are having good coordination and co-operation among themselves.
- Government is very favorable for supporting the youths.

#### II. Weaknesses

- The leather belt making industry is highly competitive with many established brands and companies, making it difficult for new businesses to enter the market.
- The machines require regular maintenance, which can add to the overall cost of ownership.
- Products have lower export potential as there is poor quality due to lack of proper technologies. Hence, there is a need to popularize scientific and ecofriendly methods of tofu making.
- 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

- E-commerce provides an opportunity for businesses to reach a wider audience and expand their customer base.
- 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.
- A business could increase its sales potential by selling products online and partnering with local retailers or farmers' markets.
- There will be a huge demand because this is a need of the hour globally.
- 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

- 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**

- **Sustainable sourcing:** The leather used in the production of belts can be sourced from environmentally responsible and sustainable sources, such as tanneries that comply with best practices in terms of waste management, water usage, and chemical usage. This can help to reduce the environmental impact of the leather industry and support sustainable development.
- **Employment:** The leather belt making business can provide employment opportunities to individuals in the local community, which can contribute to economic development and social well-being. This can be especially beneficial in rural areas where job opportunities may be limited.
- Artisanal skills: Leather belt making is a craft that requires specialized skills
  and knowledge. By supporting this industry, we can help to preserve
  traditional artisanal skills and knowledge that might otherwise be lost.
- Local supply chains: The leather belt making business can support local supply
  chains by sourcing raw materials and other inputs from local suppliers. This
  can help to promote economic development and reduce the carbon footprint
  associated with long-distance transportation.

## 12. THE END PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM PICKLE MAKING UNIT









**Classic Leather Belt** 



**Dress Leather Belt** 



**Casual Leather Belt** 







# 13. **FINANCIALS**

#### **CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

Year					
Particulars	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
REVENUE FROM SALE OF LEATHER BELT MANUFACTURING					
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	100	100	100	100	100
Production in KGs	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Utilization of the Capacity (%)	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%
Production in Number of KGs in a year	14,400	15,600	16,800	18,000	19,200
Rate per KGs	250	275	303	333	366
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	36,00,000	42,90,000	50,82,000	59,89,500	70,27,680
COST OF RAW MATERIALS					
Consumption of Raw Materials	14,400	15,600	16,800	18,000	19,200
Rate per KGs	130	143	157	173	190
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	18,72,000	22,30,800	26,42,640	31,14,540	36,54,394
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	7,80,000	8,58,000	9,43,800	10,38,180	11,41,99 8
Electricity Charges	1,32,000	1,51,800	1,74,570	2,00,756	2,30,869
Other Manufacturing Expenses	84,000	96,600	1,11,090	1,27,754	1,46,917
Transportation and Travelling	84,000	96,600	1,11,090	1,27,754	1,46,917
Rent	1,44,000	1,58,400	1,74,240	1,91,664	2,10,830
Packaging and Promotion Expenses	1,08,000	1,24,200	1,42,830	1,64,255	1,88,893
Miscellaneous Expenses	38,000	43,700	50,255	57,793	66,462
Total Expenditure - C	13,70,000	15,29,300	17,07,875	19,08,154	21,32,885
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	3,58,000	5,29,900	7,31,485	9,66,806	12,40,401



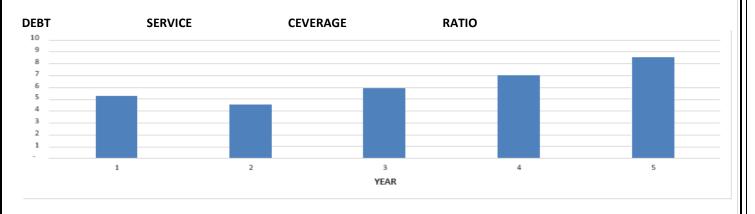




# **DSCR STATEMENT**

#### 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	4,18,500	5,37,300	6,73,335	8,28,513	10,04,899
Loan Repayment	39,018	83,799	92,116	1,01,258	1,11,308
Interest on Term	39,847	33,319	25,002	15,860	5,811
Loan					
Debt to be Served	78,866	1,17,119	1,17,119	1,17,119	1,17,119
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	5	5	6	7	9
AVERAGE DSCR			6		









# BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 500000

Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected	
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income Less: Interest on Loan Less: Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	3,58,000 41,945 1,79,000	5,29,900 35,073 2,64,950	7,31,485 26,318 3,65,743	9,66,806 16,695 4,83,403	12,40,401 6,116 6,20,201	
Net Cash Flow	1,37,055	2,29,877	3,39,424	4,66,708	6,14,084	
Cumulative Cash Flow	1,37,055	3,66,932	7,06,357	11,73,064	17,87,149	
Break Even Investment (in years) 2 Year and 4.7 Months						

#### **REPAYMENT**

#### **DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE**

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	10,688	-	4,50,000	10,688	
	2	10,688	-	4,50,000	10,688	
	3	30,821	20,293	4,29,707	10,528	41,945
	4	30,821	20,779	4,08,928	10,042	41,943
2	1	30,821	21,276	3,87,652	9,544	
	2	30,821	21,786	3,65,867	9,035	
	3	30,821	22,307	3,43,560	8,514	35,073
	4	30,821	22,841	3,20,719	7,980	35,073
3	1	30,821	23,388	2,97,331	7,433	
	2	30,821	23,948	2,73,383	6,873	
	3	30,821	24,521	2,48,862	6,300	26 210
	4	30,821	25,108	2,23,754	5,713	26,318
4	1	30,821	25,709	1,98,045	5,112	
	2	30,821	26,324	1,71,721	4,496	
	3	30,821	26,955	1,44,766	3,866	16,695
	4	30,821	27,600	1,17,166	3,221	10,095
5	1	30,821	28,261	88,906	2,560	
	2	30,821	28,937	59,969	1,884	
	3	30,821	29,630	30,339	1,191	6.116
	4	30,821	30,339	0	482	6,116
Т	otal	5,76,147	4,50,000		1,26,147	1,26,147









#### **Designated Contact Details for this project**

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