



DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

Pickle Making Machine



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:



Pickle is a term commonly used in South Asian cuisine to refer to various types of pickles or preserved vegetables. These pickles are typically made by marinating vegetables or fruits in a mixture of spices, salt, and oil. Achar is often served as a condiment or side dish with meals, and is a popular way to add flavor and spice to dishes.

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

Pickle Making Unit

A pickle making machine is a device used for making pickles, which are preserved vegetables typically made by soaking them in a mixture of vinegar, salt, and spices. While there are different types of pickle making machines available, they generally function by automating the pickling process, making it faster, more efficient, and more consistent.

Some pickle making machines are designed for home use, while others are intended for commercial use. Home pickle making machines may be smaller and more



affordable, with features like adjustable temperature and timer settings, whereas commercial pickle making machines may be larger and more complex, with higher capacity and advanced control systems.

5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

- **Low in calories:** Pickles are generally low in calories, which can make them a good choice for people who are trying to lose weight or maintain a healthy weight.
- **Source of vitamins and minerals:** Some types of pickles, particularly those made from vegetables, can be a good source of vitamins and minerals. For example, cucumbers, which are a common pickling vegetable, are a good source of vitamin K and potassium.
- **Probiotic properties:** Pickles that are made using fermentation can contain probiotics, which are beneficial bacteria that can support digestive health and boost the immune system.
- **Convenient and shelf-stable:** Pickles can be stored at room temperature for long periods of time, which can make them a convenient food to have on hand. Additionally, they do not require refrigeration until they are opened, which can make them a good option for camping or other outdoor activities.

Project Assumptions: This model DPR for Pickle 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 Tofu making machine:	100 kg per day	
Utilization of capacity :	Year 1	65%
	Year 2	70%
	Year 3	75%
	Year 4	80%
	Year 5	85%
Working days per year:	300 days	
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours	
Average price of raw material:	Rs. 50/ kg	
Average sale price of product	Rs. 150/ kg	

Machineries



Stainless Steel Pickle Making Machine
Capacity per day: 100 kg /day
Automatic grade: Semi Automatic
Material: Stainless Steel
Shiva Engineers
Pune , Maharastra

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:

<u>Market Linkage</u>	
❖ <u>Food and beverage industry</u>	❖ <u>Export and import</u>
❖ <u>Retail and consumer goods</u>	❖ <u>Health and wellness</u>
❖ <u>Agriculture and farming</u>	

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:

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.	Percentage
1	Bank Loan	4,27,500	90%
2	JLG contribution	42,750	10%
3	Total	4,70,250	100%

Sl. 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

- Pickles are a popular condiment that can be made in a variety of ways, so a pickle making business can differentiate itself by offering unique flavors and ingredients.
- Making pickles typically requires few ingredients and equipment, which can



keep startup costs relatively low. There is abundant raw material available in the district.

- The source of raw material procurement is very convenient due to local availability.
- The JLG members are having good coordination and co-operation among themselves.
- Government is very favorable for supporting the youths.

II. Weaknesses

- The initial investment in pickle making machines can be high, making it a barrier for some businesses.
- 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 eco-friendly 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

- A pickle making business could expand its product range to include other condiments, such as hot sauce or relish.
- 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

- **Supporting Local Agriculture:** Pickle making businesses often source their raw materials locally. By doing so, they support local farmers and promote sustainable agriculture practices. This helps to preserve natural resources and promotes biodiversity, contributing to the overall health of the ecosystem.
- **Waste Reduction:** Pickle making businesses can minimize waste by using every part of the vegetables they process, and by reusing or recycling materials wherever possible. They can also implement composting programs to turn waste into valuable organic matter that can be used to improve soil health.
- **Conservation of Biodiversity:** Pickle making businesses can contribute to the conservation of local biodiversity by using heirloom varieties of vegetables in their products. This can help to preserve genetic diversity and promote the cultivation of rare or endangered species.
- **Carbon Footprint Reduction:** Pickle making businesses can reduce their carbon footprint by using energy-efficient equipment and transportation methods. They can also promote eco-friendly practices such as using renewable energy sources and reducing plastic packaging.



12. THE END PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM PICKLE MAKING UNIT



Gourd Pickle



Chilli Pickle



Garlic Pickle



13. FINANCIALS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Particulars	Year				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
<u>REVENUE FROM SALE OF PICKLE PROCESSING UNIT</u>					
No. of working days in a Year	300	300	300	300	300
Less : Days for off Season	50	50	50	50	50
No. of Machine Running days in a Year	250	250	250	250	250
Capacity of the machine in kgs per Day	100	100	100	100	100
Production in KGs	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Utilisation of the Capacity (%)	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%
Production in Number of Kgs in a year	14,625	15,750	16,875	18,000	19,125
Rate per Kgs	150	165	182	200	220
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	21,93,750	25,98,750	30,62,813	35,93,700	42,00,137
<u>COST OF RAW MATERIALS</u>					
Consumption of Raw Materials	14,625	15,750	16,875	18,000	19,125
Rate per kg	50	55	61	67	73
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	7,31,250	8,66,250	10,20,938	11,97,900	14,00,046
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>					
Salaries and Wages	6,24,000	7,17,600	8,25,240	9,49,026	10,91,380
Electricity Charges	1,08,000	1,24,200	1,42,830	1,64,255	1,88,893
Other Manufacturing Expenses	42,000	48,300	55,545	63,877	73,458
Transportation and Travelling	36,000	41,400	47,610	54,752	62,964
Rent	1,08,000	1,18,800	1,30,680	1,43,748	1,58,123
Packaging and Promotion Expenses	90,000	1,03,500	1,19,025	1,36,879	1,57,411
Miscellaneous Expenses	36,000	41,400	47,610	54,752	62,964
Total Expenditure - C	10,44,000	11,95,200	13,68,540	15,67,287	17,95,193
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	4,18,500	5,37,300	6,73,335	8,28,513	10,04,899

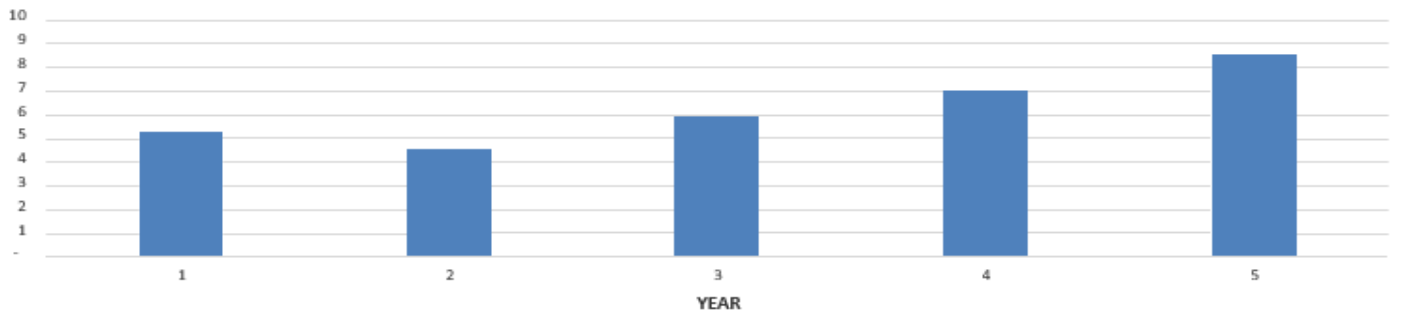


DSCR STATEMENT

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 Loan	39,847	33,319	25,002	15,860	5,811
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				

DEBT SERVICE CEVERAGE RATIO





BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS
Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 475000

Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	4,18,500	5,37,300	6,73,335	8,28,513	10,04,899
Less : Interest on Loan	39,847	33,319	25,002	15,860	5,811
Less : Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	2,09,250	2,68,650	3,36,668	4,14,257	5,02,449
Net Cash Flow	1,69,403	2,35,331	3,11,665	3,98,396	4,96,639
Cumulative Cash Flow	1,69,403	4,04,733	7,16,398	11,14,795	16,11,433
Break Even Investment (in years)		2 Year and 2.7 Months			

REPAYMENT

DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	10,153	-	4,27,500	10,153	39,847
	2	10,153	-	4,27,500	10,153	
	3	29,280	19,278	4,08,222	10,001	
	4	29,280	19,740	3,88,482	9,540	
2	1	29,280	20,212	3,68,269	9,067	33,319
	2	29,280	20,696	3,47,573	8,583	
	3	29,280	21,192	3,26,382	8,088	
	4	29,280	21,699	3,04,683	7,581	
3	1	29,280	22,218	2,82,464	7,061	25,002
	2	29,280	22,750	2,59,714	6,529	
	3	29,280	23,295	2,36,419	5,985	
	4	29,280	23,853	2,12,566	5,427	
4	1	29,280	24,424	1,88,143	4,856	15,860
	2	29,280	25,008	1,63,135	4,271	
	3	29,280	25,607	1,37,528	3,673	
	4	29,280	26,220	1,11,308	3,060	
5	1	29,280	26,848	84,461	2,432	5,811
	2	29,280	27,490	56,970	1,789	
	3	29,280	28,148	28,822	1,131	
	4	29,280	28,822	0	458	
Total		5,47,340	4,27,500		1,19,840	1,19,840



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