Detailed Project Report

Plastic flowerpots molds making





By

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:

Plastic flowerpot molds are specialized molds used in the manufacturing of plastic flowerpots. These molds are designed to shape molten plastic into a specific form and allow it to cool and solidify into a flowerpot shape. There are many different types of plastic flowerpot molds available on the market, each designed for a specific shape and size of flowerpot. The molds can be made from various materials, such as aluminum, steel, or plastic, and can be designed for single or multiple cavity production.

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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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

PLASTIC FLOWER MOLD MAKING:

The origin of plastic flowerpot mold making can be traced back to the mid-20th century when plastic injection molding technology was developed. Injection molding is a manufacturing process that involves the use of molds to shape molten plastic into specific forms. The technology was first developed for use in the production of small and simple plastic parts, but over time, it has been refined and improved to allow for the creation of more complex and intricate shapes.

To create a plastic flowerpot using a mold, plastic resin pellets are heated until they become molten and then injected into the mold. The mold is then cooled, allowing the plastic to harden into the desired shape. Once the flowerpot has solidified, it can be removed from the mold and any excess plastic can be trimmed away. Plastic flowerpot molds are commonly used in the manufacturing industry to produce flowerpots on a large scale. They can also be used by hobbyists or individuals who want to create their own custom flower pots.

5. DELIVERABLES AND MARKET OF THE PRODUCT

The deliverables of plastic flower mold making typically include the actual molds themselves, as well as any associated tooling, fixtures, and equipment needed to produce the molds. The molds can be made from various materials such as aluminum, steel, or plastic, and can be designed for single or multiple cavity production.

The market for plastic flower mold making is primarily driven by the demand for plastic flowerpots, which are used in a variety of settings including home gardens, commercial nurseries, and landscaping projects. Plastic flowerpot molds are commonly used in the manufacturing industry to produce flowerpots on a large scale.

One of the main advantages of plastic flowerpot molds is their ability to produce large quantities of flower pots quickly and efficiently. This makes them an attractive option for commercial growers and nurseries, who need to produce large quantities of flowerpots for sale.

In addition to commercial applications, plastic flowerpot molds can also be used by hobbyists or individuals who want to create their own custom flowerpots. This has led to a growing market for small-scale plastic mold makers who produce molds for use in home workshops or small businesses.

The market for plastic flower mold making is expected to continue to grow as demand for plastic flowerpots continues to increase. As new technologies and

materials are developed, the market is likely to become even more competitive, with manufacturers competing to produce high-quality molds at an affordable price.

Project Assumptions: This model DPR for Plastic flower mold making 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 plastic flower mold making	10 per day	
Utilization of capacity:	Year 1	70%
	Year 2	70%
	Year 3	80%
	Year 4	90%
	Year 5 ONWARDS	90%
Working days per year:	300 days	
Working hours per day:	8-10 hours	
Average price of raw material:	2100/-	
Average sale price of product	900-1000/-	

Machineries

Steel Plastic FlowerPot Injection Mould
Capacity: 10
Automatic grade: Manual
Voltage: 200 - 350 V
Modern Engineering Works Muraripukur, Shat Bhagan, Sarani, Kolkata, West Bengal

Market Output:

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

Market Linkage ❖ **Supermarkets** ❖ **Kirana stores** ❖ **Nursery**	❖ **Hypermarkets** ❖ **Home goods stores** ❖ **Quick commerce**

6. ROLE OF EACH OF THE JLG MEMBERS

How JLG will participate:

- 1 persons will be used to procurement
- 1 persons for production
- 1 persons for the logistics & sales
- 1 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	3,96,000	90%
2	JLG contribution	39,600	10%
3	**Total**	**4,35,600**	**100%**

Sl. No.	Details	Cost in Rs.
1	Machine Cost	2,00,000
2	Raw materials	1,00,000
3	Working capital (Shed deposit, electric connection deposit, Miscellaneous and preoperative expenses)	1,35,600
	TOTAL	**4,35,600**

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 1 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

- Cost-effective: Plastic flowerpot molds are typically more cost-effective than other types of molds, such as metal molds, which can be expensive to produce.

- Mass production capabilities: Plastic flowerpot molds can produce large quantities of flowerpots quickly and efficiently, making them ideal for commercial applications.
- Customizable: Plastic flowerpot molds can be designed to create a wide range of shapes and sizes, allowing for customization according to the customer's needs.

II. Weaknesses

- Limited lifespan: Plastic flowerpot moulds have a limited lifespan and can wear out quickly, especially with repeated use. This means that manufacturers must continually invest in new moulds to maintain production levels.
- Environmental impact: The use of plastic in flowerpot mould making has a negative impact on the environment. Discarded plastic moulds can take hundreds of years to decompose, contributing to environmental pollution.
- Competition: The market for plastic flowerpot moulds is highly competitive, with many manufacturers vying for market share. This can make it difficult for new entrants to establish themselves in the market.

III. Opportunities

- New technologies: Advances in technology, such as 3D printing, could create new opportunities for plastic flowerpot mold making. 3D printing could potentially reduce production costs and lead times.

- Growing demand for eco-friendly options: With increasing concerns about the environment, there is a growing demand for eco-friendly flowerpots. Manufacturers that can develop molds for biodegradable or recyclable flowerpots could have a competitive advantage.
- Emerging markets: Emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Africa, represent a significant growth opportunity for plastic flowerpot mold makers.

IV. Threats

- Economic uncertainty: Economic downturns can lead to a decrease in demand for flowerpots, which could impact the market for plastic flowerpot molds.
- Regulations: Government regulations regarding plastic use and waste management could impact the market for plastic flowerpot molds.
- Competition from alternative materials: Manufacturers of alternative materials, such as ceramic or biodegradable flowerpots, could pose a threat to the plastic flowerpot mold making industry.

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

Horticulture and agriculture: The use of plastic flowerpots is widespread in horticulture and agriculture. These pots provide a sterile environment for seedlings and young plants, protecting them from soil-borne diseases and pests. This helps to increase crop yields, which is crucial for food security.

Urban landscaping: Plastic flowerpots are used extensively in urban landscaping to create green spaces in cities. This has a number of environmental benefits, such as reducing the urban heat island effect and improving air quality.

Recycling: The plastic flowerpot mold making industry can support recycling efforts by designing molds that use recycled plastic. This helps to reduce waste and conserve resources.

Job creation: The plastic flowerpot mold making industry creates jobs at various levels, including design, manufacturing, and distribution. This contributes to economic growth and development.

Research and development: The plastic flowerpot mold making industry invests in research and development to improve the efficiency and sustainability of its products. This can lead to new innovations in the use of plastics and the development of new materials.

12. THE END PRODUCTS PRODUCED FROM THE MACHINE

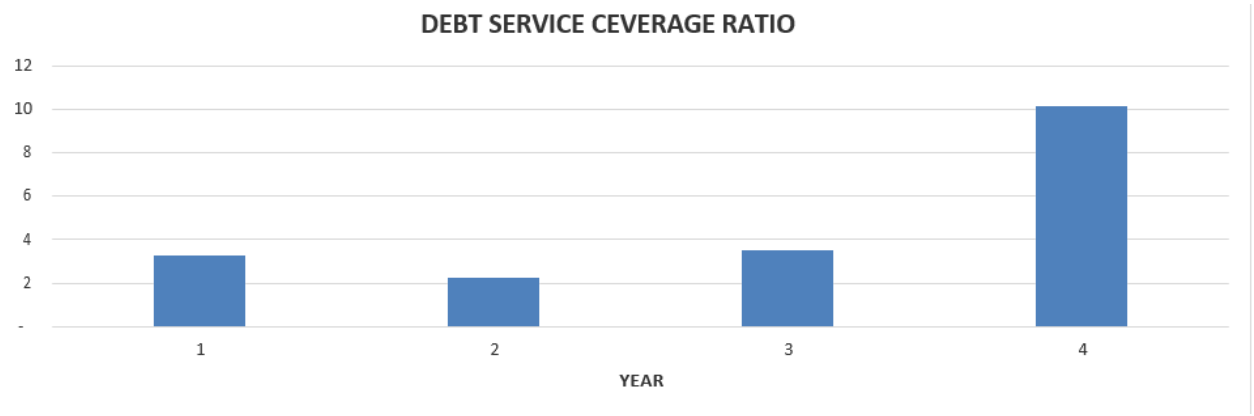
13. FINANCIALS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Particulars / Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
REVENUE FROM SALE PLASTIC FLOWER POTS MOULDS					
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 Moulds	10	10	10	10	10
Production in Moulds	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
Utilization of the Capacity (%)	70%	70%	80%	90%	90%
Production of Moulds during the year	1,890	1,890	2,160	2,430	2,430
Rate per Moulds	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196
Gross Revenue earned per annum - A	**28,35,000**	**31,18,500**	**39,20,400**	**48,51,495**	**53,36,645**
COST OF RAW MATERIALS					
Consumption of Raw Materials	2,100	2,100	2,400	2,700	2,700
Rate per Piece	900	990	1,089	1,198	1,318
Total Cost of Raw Material per annum - B	**18,90,000**	**20,79,000**	**26,13,600**	**32,34,330**	**35,57,763**
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries and Wages	2,40,000	2,64,000	2,90,400	3,19,440	3,51,384
Electricity Charges	1,20,000	1,32,000	1,45,200	1,59,720	1,75,692
Rent	1,32,000	1,45,200	1,59,720	1,75,692	1,93,261
Transportation and Travelling	72,000	79,200	87,120	95,832	1,05,415
Packaging and Promotion Expenses	48,000	52,800	58,080	63,888	70,277
Miscellaneous Expense	24,000	26,400	29,040	31,944	35,138
Total Expenditure - C	**6,36,000**	**6,99,600**	**7,69,560**	**8,46,516**	**9,31,168**
Net Profit before Interest /Cash Flow (A-B-C)	**3,09,000**	**3,39,900**	**5,37,240**	**7,70,649**	**8,47,714**

PROJECTED TERM LOAN DSCR STATEMENT:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	Projected	**Projected**	**Projected**	**Projected**
Profit available to service the debt.	**3,09,000**	**3,39,900**	**5,37,240**	**7,70,649**
Loan Repayment	58,446	1,25,525	1,37,983	74,045
Interest on Term Loan	36,474	26,695	14,237	2,065
Debt to be Served	**94,920**	**1,52,221**	**1,52,221**	**76,110**
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	3	2	4	10
AVERAGE DSCR	**5**			



DETAIL REPAYMENT SCHEDULE:

Year	Quarter	Loan Installment	Principal Payment	Loan Outstanding	Interest at 9.5%	Cumulative Interest
1	1	9,405	-	3,96,000	9,405	
	2	9,405	-	3,96,000	9,405	
	3	38,055	28,878	3,67,122	9,178	
	4	38,055	29,569	3,37,554	8,486	36,474
2	1	38,055	30,277	3,07,277	7,778	
	2	38,055	31,001	2,76,275	7,054	
	3	38,055	31,744	2,44,532	6,312	
	4	38,055	32,503	2,12,028	5,552	26,695
3	1	38,055	33,282	1,78,747	4,774	
	2	38,055	34,078	1,44,669	3,977	
	3	38,055	34,894	1,09,775	3,161	
	4	38,055	35,729	74,045	2,326	14,237
4	1	38,055	36,585	37,460	1,470	
	2	38,055	37,460	0	595	2,065
Total		**4,75,472**	**3,96,000**		**79,472**	**79,472**

BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS:

Investment Value Including Margin Rs. 440000

Year ended	Year 1 Projected	Year 2 Projected	Year 3 Projected	Year 4 Projected	Year 5 Projected
Cash Flow as per Statement of Income	3,09,000	3,39,900	5,37,240	7,70,649	8,47,714
Less: Interest on Loan	36,474	26,695	14,237	2,065	-
Less: Estimated Drawings/Personal Expenses	1,54,500	1,69,950	2,68,620	3,85,325	4,23,857
Net Cash Flow	**1,18,026**	**1,43,255**	**2,54,383**	**3,83,259**	**4,23,857**
Cumulative Cash Flow	**1,18,026**	**2,61,281**	**5,15,663**	**8,98,923**	**13,22,780**
Break Even Investment (in years)		**2 Year and 8.4 Months**			

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