PMEGP PROPOSAL

TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Service And Textile

PROJECT PROFILE ON

Manufacture of Silk Sarees

PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Block printing is the art of transferring beautiful, artistic patterns carved on handmade wooden blocks onto fabric or paper. These patterns are inspired by nature, birds, animals, and popular motifs from around the world. Prints on fabric are by using blocks or stamps of patterns. Handmade blocks of patterns were natural, vegetable dyes, and later chemical colors are used to make these blocks of patterns on the fabric in the traditional way of printing textile. To cater to the growing demand for block-printed textiles, machine printing slowly replaced the time-consuming process of block printing by hand. Today, block printing designs made by hand have revived thanks to the painstaking work of artisans, especially from the Indian subcontinent. Block print textiles have not only flourished but thrived in India and are popular around the world.
The textile printing is done with the help of block printing screen printing and roller printing with machines. In this report, the printing is to be done with screen printing. The printing of fabrics enhances its value and utility aspects.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

Carving the Block
A pattern is first hand-drawn or computer/tablet drawn, then printed on a paper after which it is transferred to the tracing paper. A piece of Sheesham (North Indian) is painted with white chalk, so when the pattern is traded on the wood piece, it can be seen clearly, which makes the job of a wood carver easier.
Once transferred on the wood piece, the pattern is ready to be carved. The big parts of the wood are carved with the machine while the smaller or more intricate parts are carved with the help of small chisels and other hand tools.
Preparing the Table
The table for industrial wood block printing is either 6 meters or 10 meters long. 6 meters table is used for sari printing and for other purposes while 10 meters table is used to fabric printing. Standard width of the table is 50". It is because most fabrics in India are 44" to 50" wide.
Color Mixing and Preparing the Dyes
Once the wooden stamps are ready to print, an expert hand block printer (generally called "The Master") mixes the basic colors to obtain the desired complex color for final printing.
Preparing the Printing Tray
The printing tray is a multi-story tray made of wood. It is similar to the wheeled-tray that a hotel room service strolls around to serve breakfast. Block Printing table also has wheels on it for easy movement and carrying it from one side of the long table to the other.
The first tray is to keep the color paste which is spread on a fabric made with marino wool. Marino wool basket weave fabric is the best suited for spreading the color paste on it. The second tray is for keeping the wooden blocks as block printers use multiple blocks in cycles when making a pattern on a fabric.
The third and the lowest tray is used for keeping the rags and brushes to clean the spills etc. from time to time.
Printing
Depending on the number of colors, more than one block is required for printing. These blocks have names. The outline blocks are called Rekh and the filler blocks are called Dutta.
Washing and Processing the Fabric
Once the fabric is printed, it is dried in shade. It's not sent for washing until it is completely dry. Once dried, it is sent to the washers, who exclusively engage in post processing of printed fabrics.

1. NAME OF THE PRODUCT

Handloom Product

Section Break

2. Project Cost

EQUIPMENT NAME

Maggam (Pit Loom), Chitkasu, Panni(Reed), Achhu(Head Shaft), Thread and rubber tubing, Loom

A. LAND WORKSHED RENTAL COST/EQIPEMENT (IN RS.)

₹ 1,400,000.00

B. WORKING CAPITAL (IN RS.)

₹ 560,000.00

TOTAL PROJECT COST (IN RS.)

₹ 1,960,000.00

3. ESTIMATED ANNUAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY:

Particulars	Capacity in No.	Rate	Total value
Silk Saree	1600	1800	2880000
Suit	1400	1200	1680000
Dupatta	2000	500	1000000

4. RAW MATERIAL (IN RS.)

₹ 3,580,000.00

5. PACKING MATERIAL (IN RS.)

₹ 100,000.00

6. WAGES (1-SKILLED & 1-UNSKILLED) (IN RS.)

₹ 2,700,000.00

7. SALARIES (IN RS.)

₹ 144,000.00

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (IN RS.)

₹ 250,000.00

9. OVERHEADS (IN RS.)

₹ 50,000.00

10. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (IN RS.)

₹ 70,000.00

11. DEPRECIATION (IN RS.)

₹ 140,000.00

12. INSURANCE (IN RS.)

₹ 70,000.00

13. Interest (As per the PLR)

A. C.E.LOAN (IN RS.)

₹ 75,600.00

B. W.C LOAN (IN RS.)

₹ 72,800.00

14. Working Capital Requirement

A. FIXED COST (IN RS.)

₹ 3,354,000.00

B. VARIABLE COST (IN RS.)

₹ 3,750,000.00

C. REQUIREMENT OF WC PER CYCLE (IN RS.)

₹ 368,120.00

15. Cost Analysis

A. FIXED COST

100%	60%	70%	80%
3354000	2012400	2347800	2683200

B. VARIABLE COST

100%	60%	70%	80%
3750000	2250000	2625000	3000000

C. COST OF PRODUCTION

100%	60%	70%	80%
5560000	336000	3892000	4448000

D. PROJECTED SALES

100%	60%	70%	80%
9440000	5664000	6608000	7552000

E. GROSS SURPLUS

100%	60%	70%	80%
3880000	2328000	2716000	3104000

F. EXPECTED NET SURPLUS

100%	60%	70%	80%
3490000	2094000	2443000	2792000

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PROPOSAL CREATED BY

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Note :

1. 1. All figures mentioned above are only indicative.
2. 2. If the investment on Building is replaced by Rental then
3. a. Total Cost of Project will be reduced.
4. b. Profitability will be increased.
5. c. Interest on C.E.will be reduced.