



Detailed Project Report
on
Commercial Goat Farming Bank Finance (100+5)

Under MKUY

Name of the Entrepreneur/Entity:

Address:



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1. Project Summary

1	Name of the Enterprise (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	Commercial Goat Farming (100+5)
2	Sector (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	AH&VS
3	Project Capacity ¹	100 Female + 5 Male
4	Key components of the project	Goat farming and selling of adult male and female goat
5	Project Address (Village/Ward, Gram Pranchayat/Municipality, Block, District)	
6	Products/Output from the project	
7	Total Project Cost	Rs. 19,13,545
8	Fixed Capital Cost	Rs. 18,82,145
9	Working/Recurring capital	Rs. 31,400
10	Bank Finance/ Self Finance	Bank Loan
11	Bank Loan Amount	Rs. 17,19,051
12	Promoter Contribution (min 10% in case of bank loan)	Rs. 1,94,495
13	Assumed Rate of Interest	11%
14	Subsidy Eligibility (40%, 50%)	
15	Repayment Terms (Tenure, Moratorium, Frequency, Mode of Repayment: equal principal/equal instalment)	Equal Monthly Instalment
16	Key Financial Indicators: 1. Average Annual Net Profit 2. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) 3. Internal Rate of Return 4. Break Even Point (BEP)/Year	Rs. 5,34,422
		1.83
		20.95%
		3 Year 8 Month
17	Estimated employment to be generated (nos.)	2

Note: The price quoted in the DPR is indicative. Final CIS will be calculated as per the Rate in MKUY guideline.

¹ Capacity can be in terms of area or quantity



2. Project Profile

2.1 Entrepreneur/Entity Profile

1	Name of the Entrepreneur/Entity	
2	Legal status (Individual/ Group/ FPO/ FPC/ Proprietorship/ Partnership firm/ Company/ Cooperative/ Federation/ Society/ Trust)	
3	Name of Representative ² in Ease of entity	
4	Gender (Male/ Female/ Third Gender/ Not Applicable)	
5	Date of Birth of Individual/Representative of Entity	
6	Date of Incorporation/Registration of Entity	
7	Category opted for (Women/ ST/ SC/ Differently Abled/ Third gender/ Agri & Allied Graduate)	
8	Educational Qualification of Individual/Representative of Entity	
9	Passport size photograph of the Individual/ Representative of entity	
10	Local Address for Correspondence of the Individual/ Representative of entity	
11	Registered Address of Entity	
12	Main Office/Branch Address of Entity	
13	Phone no. of Individual/Representative of Entity	
14	Email Id of Individual/Representative of Entity	
15	AADHAR No. of Individual/Representative	
16	PAN of Individual/Representative of Entity, if available	
17	Farmer Id of Individual, if available	
18	Details of other Partner/Director/ President/Secretary	
19	Registration No./ CIN of the Entity ³	
20	PAN/TAN of Entity	
21	GSTIN of Entity, if available	
22	Details of experience and exposure relevant to the proposed enterprise/project (family business, work experience, e- learning/certificate courses, trainings undertaken etc.)	

² Representative should be authorized by the board/governing body of the entity.

³ Registration document:

Groups (SHG/PG/: FPO: Proprietorship firm: Registration Certificate under Shops & Establishment Act, Partnership firm: Registration Certificate from IGR of state, Company (Pvt. Ltd., Public Ltd., LLP, OPC, FPC): Certification of Incorporation, Cooperative/ Federation: Certificate of Registration from Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Society/Trust: Darpan Unique Id



2.2. Project Consultant Details

DPR prepared by: APICOL

Please provide further details of the consultant:





2.3. Concept and Scope of the Project

Goat has been considered as dairy and meat animal for long in India. It has been given the popular name of "poor man's cow" for milk production. Goats are small animals and easy to manage. They are economical to the poor farmers and demand less labour for milk, meat and fibre. Goats provide a considerable source of income and occupation to a sizeable rural population, especially the economically and socially backward classes of the society in India.

Goat may be regarded as the most valuable animal that can be maintained at low cost with more returns, if properly controlled through production and management. The importance of goat farming has increased now due to their economic return. They need minimum input such as supplementary feeding, veterinary aid and labour. The growing demand for meat and skin has also contributed to commercial goat farming.

Goats require low initial investment as compared to cattle and buffalo. Because of their smaller body size and docile nature, they pose least management problems.

Goat is the only livestock species that lives on ecology where grazing material is virtually not available. Goats survive on available hardy shrubs under diverse harsh environments in low fertility area. Goat provides more meat and milk per unit live weight per year than cattle, sheep and camel. They are more economical than cattle and sheep. They are responsible for providing employment and means of earning to the rural poor.

A specific focus on improved system of goat production and post-harvest technology can further increase the current level of employment and alleviate hunger. Thus, goat farming has great potential in India. Hence, goat rearing under semi-intensive condition is one of such rural enterprise that can be done on a commercial scale with the twin objective of employment generation and income creation. The location of goat unit should be such that there is ample facility for marketing goat products at reasonable price.

The scope of commercial goat farming in Odisha is promising due to several factors, including the state's favourable Agro-climatic conditions, growing demand for goat meat (chevon), and the potential for generating income and livelihoods. Commercial goat farming involves raising goats on a larger scale for meat, milk, and other by-products. Here's an overview of the scope of commercial goat farming in Odisha:

1. **Agro-Climatic Suitability:** Odisha's varied climatic conditions are suitable for goat farming. Different regions of the state provide opportunities for various goat breeds to thrive, ensuring year-round availability of goats for meat production.
2. **High Demand for Goat Meat:** Goat meat (chevon) is a popular and widely consumed protein source in Odisha. The demand for goat meat is consistently high, particularly during festivals and special occasions.
3. **Income Generation:** Commercial goat farming offers substantial income-generation potential, making it an attractive option for individuals seeking alternative sources of livelihood, especially in rural areas.
4. **Employment Opportunities:** Goat farming can create direct and indirect employment opportunities, including jobs related to animal care, breeding, feed management, marketing, and processing.



5. Export Potential: If managed well, goat farming in Odisha could potentially tap into the export market for goat meat and related products, contributing to the state's economy.
6. Diverse Goat Breeds: Odisha is home to various goat breeds, each with its unique characteristics and advantages. This diversity allows farmers to choose breeds that suit their farming goals and local conditions.
7. Adaptability: Goats are well adapted to diverse agro-ecological conditions and can thrive in areas with limited resources. This adaptability makes goat farming feasible even in less-favourable regions.
8. Utilization of Marginal Land: Goat farming can be practiced on marginal lands that may not be suitable for crop cultivation. This optimizes land use and contributes to overall farm productivity.
9. Value Addition: Apart from meat production, goat farming can lead to value addition through products like goat milk, cheese, and skin, further enhancing income potential.
10. Organic Farming Integration: Goat manure is a valuable organic fertilizer. Integrating goat farming with crop production can improve soil fertility and enhance overall farm sustainability.

Suitable Location/Site for Goat Farming

Almost all areas are suitable for goat farming. But we can select a land for goat farming nearer to home or select a land which has all types of facilities for successful goat farming business.

During selection of land for goat farming business, the following points should be considered:

1. The patch of land should have source of fresh and clean water.
2. Suitable for grass, crop and other green plants production as green fodder is used to reduce feed cost.
3. The selected land may not be too far from the market or town.
4. Ensure there is a suitable market near your selected area for purchasing necessary commodities and medicines.
5. Find out if there are any other goat farms located in your selected area.
6. A suitable market with good demand for goat or meat would be much better.
7. Try to select the land in village area as labourers & other inputs can easily be found within the budget in village areas.
8. Ensure availability of all types of veterinary service in the area. If not, stock the required vaccines and medicines in the farm.
9. Good transportation system to easily sell the products and buy necessary commodities from nearest market or town.

Housing Of Goats

The houses should be semi-closed type & orientation should be East- West direction. Sloppy roof is best for the comfort of the goats.

1. Maximum length of shed = 100 ft.
2. Width of the shed = 15-20 ft.
3. Central height = 3 mtrs., Side height = 2 mtrs.
4. Height of North & South side walls=1 mtr.(50% of side height)



There should be separate houses for keeping different category of goats such as - (dry, pregnant, lactating, sick bucks & kids). Shed premises should have sufficient plantation which protects the animals from direct wind & scorching sun during summer. At least 2 trees in each paddock should be planted.

Feeding Mangers: Concrete/brick partition with GI pipe at a distance of 30 cm would be economical with long shelf life.

OD: 8.2x0.8x0.3 m

ID: 8.0x0.6x0.2m.

A manager of same dimensions is also required in each paddock.

Watering:

1. For adult: - made of concrete/bricks. Size: ID: 4.80x0.90x0.37m.
2. For young animals (3-6 Months): 3.60x0.75x0.30 m.
3. For kids (0-3 months): Plastic tubs of 8-10 litre capacity may be used

Feed and Fodder

Goat is fastidious eater & likes browsing. Common feeds & fodders of goat are –

a) Roughage

Tree/Bushes/Shrubs leaves, Neem, Peepal, Bargad, Golar, Jamun, Angir, Babul, Jharberi, Bhimal, Ber, Mulberry, anjan, Bamboo, Subabul, Karonda, Gokhuru etc.

Hays – Cowpea, Berseem, Oats.

Straws – Arhar, Gram, Wheat and Paddy.

Grasses – Dub, Anjana, Sawain, Zarga, Kankunwa etc.

Cultivated fodders & their hay/bhusa- Lobia, bereseem, Lucerne, oats, maize, bajra, para grass.

b) Concentrate

Cheap & easily available feed ingredients shall be used for computing concentrate feed for goats. Babul Pods, Gram, Wheat Bran, GNC, Sesame Cake, Arhar Grain, Maize, owar, Bajra, Barley and Guar, Jungle Bean Pods. Mineral mixture 2% & Iodized common salt 1% shall be mixed.

Breeding Season

Sl. No.	Season	Season in Heat	Kidding Season	Remark
1	Summer	March – April	Aug - Sept	
2	Rainy	June – July	Nov - Dec	Best
3	Winter	Oct – Nov	Jan - Feb	

- a. Kidding=80-90%,
- b. Twinning=40%



- c. Triplicate=10%
- d. Single=50%

Terminology:

- Buck - an adult, male goat
- Doe - an adult, female goat
- Kid - a young goat
- Kidding – a process of giving birth in goat
- Lactation – milk yielding period

Market Potential

The market potential for goat farming in Odisha is substantial, driven by the state's cultural preferences for goat meat, increasing demand for protein-rich foods, and the potential for value addition in the goat farming value chain. Here's an overview of the market potential for goat farming in Odisha:

1. High Demand for Goat Meat: Goat meat (chevon) is a staple in Odisha's cuisine and is consumed widely. The demand for goat meat remains consistently high throughout the year, driven by cultural preferences, festivals, and special occasions.
2. Festive and Religious Consumption: Goat meat is an essential part of many religious and festival-related celebrations in Odisha. This leads to periodic spikes in demand, making goat farming a lucrative enterprise.
3. Export Potential: If managed and processed under proper hygiene and quality control measures, goat meat and related products from Odisha could potentially find markets beyond the state and even internationally.
4. Value Addition: Goat farming allows for value addition through the production of various by-products such as milk, leather, and skin. This can lead to increased income for farmers.
5. Diverse Market Segments: The market for goat farming in Odisha can cater to a diverse range of consumers, including those who prefer traditional cuts of meat, as well as those interested in processed and value-added products.

3. Techno-commercial Assumptions

SI. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
1	Increase in cost of animal	5	%
2	Increase in electricity price	2	%
3	Collection from Debtors (First Year)	10	Days
4	Collection from Debtors	10	Days
5	Payable to Creditors	15	Days
6	Drawing By Promoter	30	%
7	Increase in Staff Salary	5	%
8	Rate of Interest on TL	11	%
9	Rate of Interest on WC	9	%
10	Loan Repayment (in year)	7	Years
11	Raw Material in Stock (on sales)	15	Days
12	Finished Goods in stock (on sales)	5	Days



Sl. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
13	Promoter's Contribution (Term Loan)	10	%
14	Promoter's Contribution (Working Capital)	20	%
15	Working Capital Requirement	6	Months
17	Working Capital Utilisation	100	%
18	Total sale of kid in the first year	25	%
19	Cost of Adult Does	6500	Rs
20	Cost of Adult Bucks	10000	Rs
21	Age group of adult Doe	9 to 18	Months
22	Age group of adult Buck	24	Months
23	Rate of Male Kid	6000	Rs
24	Rate of Female Kid	5000	Rs
25	Rate of culled animal	3000	Rs
26	No of working days	365	Days
27	Kidding interval	8	Month
28	Average kidding	1.5	Per Year
29	Kidding	90	%
30	Kid mortality	15	%
31	Adult mortality	5	%
32	Average litter size (average of single 31.86%, twinning 84.51%, triplet 11.90%, quadruplet 1.54%, Quintuplet 0.19%)	1.66	No
33	Adult Does	100	No
34	Adult Bucks	5	No
35	Male: Female kids	01:01	Ratio
36	Average Male kids born / year	112	No
37	Average Female kids born / year	112	No
38	Saleable age of young animals	11	Month
39	Area for fodder cultivation	1	Acre
40	Space requirement / Buck	20	Sq.ft
41	Space requirement / Doe	10	Sq.ft
42	Space requirement / Kid	4	Sq.ft
43	Conc. feed / doe / month / kidding (one month before breeding and one month after kidding)	6.75	Kg
44	Conc. feed / buck / month (two months per breeding season)	7.5	Kg
45	Conc. feed / kid / month (for 1 month)	3.75	Kg
46	Total feed quantity / year	2.5	MT
47	Conc. Feed / Bag	50	Kg
48	Cost of Conc. Feed	22	Rs/kg
49	Cost of veterinary aid (adult)	40	Rs
50	Cost of veterinary aid (kid)	20	Rs
51	Culled animals / year	5	%
52	Sale price of empty gunny bags	5	Rs
53	Insurance charges in % of animal cost	7.50	%



Flock projection chart								
	Particulars	Year						
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
1	No. of does purchase	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	No. of bucks purchased	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kidding (%)	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
4	Average litter size	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
5	No. of kidding/year	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
6	No. of male kids	75	149	75	149	75	149	75
7	No. of female kids	75	149	75	149	75	149	75
8	Total Kids	149	299	149	299	149	299	149
9	Mortality (%)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	No of male kids died	11	22	11	22	11	22	11
11	No of female kids died	11	22	11	22	11	22	11
12	No. of male kids available for sale	16	175	63	127	63	127	63
13	No. of female kids available for sale	16	175	63	127	63	127	63

1. Financial Details

4.1. Project Fixed Capital

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Qty.	Cost per unit (Rs)	Total (Rs)
A	Land				
1	Land Development	LS			20,000
2	Fencing (Barbed wire/Green Fencing)	LS			40,000
	Sub Total				60,000
B	Civil Construction				
1	Adult Doe (Shed) (100 nos.*10 sq. ft))	Sq. ft.	1000	350	3,50,000
2	Adult Buck (Shed) (5 nos.*20 sq. ft)	Sq. ft.	100	350	35,000
3	Kids (Shed) (224 nos.*4 sq. ft)	Sq. ft.	896	350	3,13,600
4	Raised platform with plastic mat	Sq. ft.	1996	45	89,820
5	Store cum office room	Sq. ft.	300	350	1,05,000
	Sub Total				8,93,420
C	Water Supply				
1	Borewell / Tube well with pump, pipeline, overhead tank and fitments				1,00,000
D	Electrification				
1	Installation and Fitting (3% of civil cost)	Lumpsum			27,000

E Plant & Machinery					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit/ Specification	Qty.	Unit Price (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Equipment for Kid (Feeder/Drinker)	Nos	224	25	5,600
2	Equipment for Adult (feeder and drinker)	Nos	105	25	2,625
3	Chaffcutter	Nos	1	25,000	25,000
4	Total				33,225
F	Livestock				
1	Cost of Adult Does	Nos	100	6,500	6,50,000
2	Cost of Adult Bucks	Nos	5	10,000	50,000



	Total				7,00,000
G	Miscellaneous Expenditure				
1	Insurance premium				52,500
2	Fodder cultivation				10,000
3	DPR cost				4,516
4	Other miscellaneous exp.				1,484
	Total Miscellaneous Expenditure				68,500





4.2. Project Variable Expenses

Details of Recurring Expenditure										
1. Details of raw material										
Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Conc. Feed (kg/month)/doe/kidding (one month before breeding and one month after kidding)	kgs	22	29,700	66,000	35,000	73,000	38,000	80,000	42,000
2	Conc. feed / buck / month (two months per breeding season)	kgs	22	1,650	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400
3	Conc. feed/kid/month (for 1 month)	Kgs	22	12,326	27,200	14,300	30,000	15,800	33,100	17,400
4	Cost of veterinary aid (adult)	LS	40	4,200	4,700	4,900	5,200	5,400	5,700	6,000
5	Cost of veterinary aid (kids)	LS	20	2,988	6,600	3,500	7,300	3,900	8,100	4,300
Total				50,864	1,06,400	59,700	1,17,600	65,300	1,29,200	72,100

2. Details of salary and other benefits				
Sl. No.	Type of workers	No. of Worker	Salary Per Month/head (Rs)	Total Salary per annum (Rs)
1	Unskilled	2	7,000	1,68,000
Grand Total		2	7,000	1,68,000

4.3. Details of Sales

Sl. No.	Type of products	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sale of young males		6000	95,243	11,00,100	4,20,100	8,82,100	4,63,100	9,72,500	5,10,600
2	Sale of young females		5000	79,369	9,16,800	3,50,100	7,35,100	3,85,900	8,10,400	4,25,500
3	Sale of gunny bags		5	3,500	3,700	3,900	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,700
4	Sale of culled animals		3000	15,750	16,600	17,400	18,300	19,200	20,200	21,200
Total				1,93,861	20,37,200	7,91,500	16,39,600	8,72,500	18,07,600	9,62,000



4.4. Project Balance Sheet

Liabilities	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Opening Capital	-	(1,96,639)	6,88,865	6,26,171	10,79,539	9,82,304	14,26,924
Add: Introduced	1,94,495						
Add: Profit	(3,91,134)	11,81,505	2,06,306	9,16,367	3,24,766	10,56,620	4,46,523
Less: Drawing	-	2,96,000	2,69,000	4,63,000	4,22,000	6,12,000	5,63,000
Closing Capital	(1,96,639)	6,88,865	6,26,171	10,79,539	9,82,304	14,26,924	13,10,447
Term Loan from Bank	15,23,805	13,33,992	11,22,214	8,85,930	6,22,303	3,28,170	-
Current Liabilities							
Cash Credit from Bank	25,120	25,120	25,120	25,120	25,120	25,120	25,120
Sundry Creditors	2,543	5,320	2,985	5,880	3,265	6,460	3,605
Expenses Payable	20,900	23,400	23,500	25,300	25,800	27,800	28,400
Current Provisions	-	2,38,502	-	1,24,872	3,935	1,84,980	10,343
Total Current Liabilities	48,563	2,92,342	51,605	1,81,172	58,120	2,44,360	67,468
Total Liabilities	13,75,729	23,15,199	17,99,990	21,46,640	16,62,728	19,99,454	13,77,915
Assets							
Fixed Assets	18,82,145	18,82,145	18,82,145	18,82,145	18,82,145	18,82,145	18,82,145
Less Depreciation	1,08,376	2,05,462	2,92,456	3,70,424	4,40,318	5,02,987	5,59,189
Net Fixed Assets	17,73,769	16,76,683	15,89,689	15,11,721	14,41,827	13,79,158	13,22,956
Current Assets							
Sundry Debtors	6,500	68,000	26,400	54,700	29,100	60,300	32,100
Inventories	4,756	7,056	30,407	15,742	25,160	17,352	27,762
Cash and Bank Balance	1,300	13,600	5,300	11,000	5,900	12,100	6,500
Other Current Assets	(4,10,596)	5,49,861	1,48,195	5,53,477	1,60,741	5,30,544	(11,403)
Total Current Assets	(3,98,041)	6,38,517	2,10,302	6,34,920	2,20,901	6,20,296	54,959
Total Assets	13,75,729	23,15,199	17,99,990	21,46,640	16,62,728	19,99,454	13,77,915



4.5. Calculation of Depreciation

Rates of Depreciation		10%	15%	Total depreciation for the year
Year	1	99,342	9,034	1,08,376
	2	89,408	7,679	97,086
	3	80,467	6,527	86,994
	4	72,420	5,548	77,968
	5	65,178	4,716	69,894
	6	58,660	4,008	62,669
	7	52,794	3,407	56,201

4.6. Projected P&L

Description	Year ending March 31st						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Capacity Utilisation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Revenue							
Sales	1,93,861	20,37,200	7,91,500	16,39,600	8,72,500	18,07,600	9,62,000
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	-	(2,656)	(27,907)	(10,842)	(22,460)	(11,952)	(24,762)
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	2,656	27,907	10,842	22,460	11,952	24,762	13,178
Total Income (A)	1,96,517	20,62,451	7,74,436	16,51,218	8,61,992	18,20,410	9,50,416
Expenditure							
Opening stock of Raw Material	-	2,100	4,400	2,500	4,900	2,700	5,400
Purchase (Net) of Material	50,864	1,06,400	59,700	1,17,600	65,300	1,29,200	72,100
Closing Stock of Raw material	2,100	4,400	2,500	4,900	2,700	5,400	3,000
Raw Material Consumption	48,764	1,04,100	61,600	1,15,200	67,500	1,26,500	74,500
Repair and Maintenance (@1% of Cost)	9,887	9,887	9,887	9,887	9,887	9,887	9,887
Electricity expense	2,000	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,800	3,200	3,700
Insurance cost	68,500	72,000	75,600	79,400	83,400	87,600	92,000
Administrative salaries and wages	1,68,000	1,76,400	1,85,300	1,94,600	2,04,400	2,14,700	2,25,500
Other Misc Expenses [@1% of sales]	1,939	20,372	7,915	16,396	8,725	18,076	9,620
Total Cost	2,99,089	3,84,859	3,42,602	4,17,983	3,76,712	4,59,963	4,15,207
Profit Before Depreciation, Interest and Tax	(1,02,572)	16,77,592	4,31,833	12,33,235	4,85,280	13,60,446	5,35,209



Description	Year ending March 31st						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Capacity Utilisation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Depreciation	1,08,376	97,086	86,994	77,968	69,894	62,669	56,201
Profit Before Interest and Tax	(2,10,948)	15,80,505	3,44,839	11,55,266	4,15,386	12,97,778	4,79,008
Interest on Term Loan	1,77,925	1,58,238	1,36,273	1,11,766	84,424	53,917	19,881
Interest on Working Capital Loan	2,261	2,261	2,261	2,261	2,261	2,261	2,261
Total Interest Paid	1,80,186	1,60,499	1,38,534	1,14,027	86,685	56,178	22,141
Profit Before Tax	(3,91,134)	14,20,007	2,06,306	10,41,239	3,28,701	12,41,599	4,56,866
Income Tax	-	2,38,502	-	1,24,872	3,935	1,84,980	10,343
Profit after Tax	(3,91,134)	11,81,505	2,06,306	9,16,367	3,24,766	10,56,620	4,46,523

4.7. Projected Cash Flow

Period Ending	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Cash & Bank Balance at Beginning	-	1,300	13,600	5,300	11,000	5,900	12,100
Cash Inflow during the Period	22,85,834	15,22,370	7,36,566	11,38,567	8,12,996	13,13,336	10,72,871
Cash Outflow during the Period	22,84,534	15,10,070	7,44,866	11,32,867	8,18,096	13,07,136	10,78,471
Closing Cash & Bank Balance	1,300	13,600	5,300	11,000	5,900	12,100	6,500

4.8. Projected Loan Repayment

Year	Interest	EMI	Principal
1	1,77,925	3,48,051	1,70,126
2	1,58,238	3,48,051	1,89,813
3	1,36,273	3,48,051	2,11,778
4	1,11,766	3,48,051	2,36,284
5	84,424	3,48,051	2,63,627
6	53,917	3,48,051	2,94,133
7	19,881	3,48,051	3,28,170
Total	7,42,424	24,36,354	16,93,931



4.9. Calculation of DSCR, IRR and BEP

Calculation of DSCR							
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Net Sales	1,93,861	20,37,200	7,91,500	16,39,600	8,72,500	18,07,600	9,62,000
Net Profit	(3,91,134)	11,81,505	2,06,306	9,16,367	3,24,766	10,56,620	4,46,523
Interest Paid	1,80,186	1,60,499	1,38,534	1,14,027	86,685	56,178	22,141
Cash Accruals (a)	(2,10,948)	13,42,003	3,44,839	10,30,395	4,11,451	11,12,798	4,68,664
Principal	1,70,126	1,89,813	2,11,778	2,36,284	2,63,627	2,94,133	3,28,170
Interest	1,80,186	1,60,499	1,38,534	1,14,027	86,685	56,178	22,141
Total (b)	3,50,311	3,50,311	3,50,311	3,50,311	3,50,311	3,50,311	3,50,311
DSCR	(0.60)	3.83	0.98	2.94	1.17	3.18	1.34
Average DSCR	1.83						

Calculation of Internal Rate of Return (IRR)				
Sl. No.	Year	PAT	Depreciation	Cash Accrual
	Cash outflow at beginning			-19,13,545
1	31-03-2023	-3,91,134	1,08,376	-2,82,758
2	31-03-2024	11,81,505	97,086	12,78,591
3	31-03-2025	2,06,306	86,994	2,93,300
4	31-03-2026	9,16,367	77,968	9,94,336
5	31-03-2027	3,24,766	69,894	3,94,660
6	31-03-2028	10,56,620	62,669	11,19,288
7	31-03-2029	4,46,523	56,201	5,02,725
IRR			20.95%	
Payback Period			3 Years 8 Months	

Calculation of Break-Even Point (BEP)							
Sales	1,96,517	20,62,451	7,74,436	16,51,218	8,61,992	18,20,410	9,50,416
Variable Cost	50,702	1,24,472	69,515	1,31,596	76,225	1,44,576	84,120
Contribution	1,45,815	19,37,979	7,04,921	15,19,622	7,85,767	16,75,834	8,66,296
Fixed Cost	5,36,949	5,17,972	4,98,615	4,78,383	4,57,066	4,34,234	4,09,430
BEP Sales	7,23,654	5,51,241	5,47,785	5,19,810	5,01,405	4,71,696	4,49,187
Average BEP sales	5,37,825						



4.10. Summary of Project Cost

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	Amount
1	Land Development Fencing	60,000
2	Civil Construction	8,93,420
3	Irrigation/Water Supply	1,00,000
4	Electrification	27,000
5	Plant & Machinery	33,225
6	Livestock	7,00,000
7	Fodder Cultivation	10,000
8	Insurance	52,500
9	DPR Cost	4,516
10	Other miscellaneous exp.	1,484
	Total Fixed Cost	18,82,145
	Recurring	31,400
	Cost of Project	19,13,545