



---

# **Detailed Project Report**

**on**

## **Commercial Pig Farming (50+5)**

---

**Under MKUY**



**Name of the Entrepreneur/Entity:**

**Address:**



## Contents

1. Project Summary.....	2
2. Project Profile.....	3
2.1 Entrepreneur/Entity Profile.....	3
2.2. Project Consultant Details .....	4
2.3. Concept and Scope of the Project .....	5
3. Techno-commercial Assumptions.....	7
4. Financial Details.....	8
4.1. Project Fixed Capital.....	8
4.2. Project Variable Expenses .....	9
4.3. Details of Sales.....	9
4.4. Project Balance Sheet .....	10
4.5. Calculation of Depreciation.....	11
4.6. Projected P&L.....	11
4.7. Projected Cash Flow.....	12
4.8. Projected Loan Repayment.....	12
4.9. Calculation of DSCR, IRR and BEP .....	13
4.10. Summary of Project Cost.....	14



## 1. Project Summary

1	Name of the Enterprise (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	Commercial Pig Farming (50+5)
2	Sector (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	AH&VS
3	Project Capacity <sup>1</sup>	50 Sows + 5 Boars
4	Key components of the project	Pig farming and selling of piglet
5	Project Address (Village/Ward, Gram Pranchayat/Municipality, Block, District)	
6	Products/Output from the project	
7	Total Project Cost	Rs. 26,63,850
8	Fixed Capital Cost	Rs. 24,76,850
9	Working/Recurring capital	Rs. 1,87,000
10	Bank Finance/ Self Finance	Bank Loan
11	Bank Loan Amount	Rs. 21,12,380
12	Promoter Contribution (min 10% in case of bank loan)	Rs. 5,51,740
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. 11,18,047 2.99 31.85% 2 Year 11 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.**

<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>2</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup>	
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.)	

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

<sup>3</sup> 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

Pig farming is not only a profitable business but also a very popular and lucrative business. Pig is widely used to eat and pork. But it is not an easy task to farming. It takes a lot of time and money to make a profitable pig farm. The challenges faced by our country in securing the food as well as nutritional security to fast growing population need an integrated approach in livestock farming. Among the various livestock species, piggery is most potential source for meat production and pigs are more efficient feed converters after the broiler. Apart from providing meat, it is also a source of bristles and manure. Pig farming will provide employment opportunities to seasonally employed rural farmers and supplementary income to improve their living standards.

**The advantages of the pig farming are:**

- a. Pig has got highest feed conversion efficiency i.e., they produce more live weight gain from
- b. given weight of feed than any other class of meat producing animals except broilers.
- c. Pig can utilise wide variety of feed stuffs viz. grains, forages, damaged feeds and garbage and convert them into valuable nutritious meat. However, feeding of damaged grains, garbage and other unbalanced rations may result in lower feed efficiency.
- d. They are prolific with shorter generation interval. A sow can be bred as early as 8-9 months of age and can farrow twice in a year. They produce 6-12 piglets in each farrowing.
- e. Pig farming requires small investment on buildings and equipment.
- f. Pigs are known for their meat yield, which in terms of dressing percentage ranges from 65 - 80 in comparison to other livestock species whose dressing yields may not exceed 65%.
- g. Pork is most nutritious with high fat and low water content and has got better energy value than that of other meats. It is rich in vitamins like thiamin, Niacin and riboflavin.
- h. Pigs manure is widely used as fertilizer for agriculture farms and fishponds.
- i. Pigs store fat rapidly for which there is an increasing demand from poultry feed, soap, paints and other chemical industries.
- j. Pig farming provides quick returns since the marketable weight of fatteners can be achieved with in a period of 6-8 months.
- k. There is good demand from domestic as well as export market for pig products such as pork, bacon, ham, sausages, lard etc.

## Market Potential

The pig farming constitutes the livelihood of rural poor belonging to the lowest socio-economic strata and they have no means to undertake scientific pig farming with improved foundation stock, proper housing, feeding and management. Therefore, suitable schemes to popularise the scientific pig breeding cum rearing of meat producing animals with adequate financial provisions are necessary to modernise the Indian pig industry and to improve the productivity of small sized rural pig farms.

In view of the importance of pig farming in terms of its contribution to rural poor and possible potentials for pig rearing in our country, Government of India has initiated measures to promote the pig farming. You should take care the pigs in the barn in the following ways.



- Depending on number of pigs farmers should clean pens naturally twice in a week.
- It is very important to keep feeder full.
- Mud hole filled with water in outside pen.
- A lot of bedding is necessary in corner but not entire pen.

### Selecting Pig Breeds

There are numerous pig breeds available throughout the world. You can choose the local breeds first which are easily available in your area. Some common and popular pig breeds are; Yorkshire, Spotted, Poland China, Landrace, Hampshire, Duroc, Chester White and Berkshire.

### Feeding

To farming, the pig should give the lettuce and other vegetables, but meat products are not appropriate. If the farmers give meat products the pig will put on too much fat and it will decrease the profit. Proper and sufficient feeding brings success in pig farming.

### Housing

To consider proper environment situation is very important to farming pig successfully. To farm pig farmers should make a pollution free environment. The pig industry needs a particular location. Without careful management of waste products, it may be very dangerous problem for child pig. It is a great and profitable process to make manure from the disposal of the pigs. It is very useful for agriculture. The environment of the outside and inside should protect all times because it is very essential to farming pigs. Inside environment is important for their health. The farming area should be made clean and dry. During the cold month, a heat lamp must be put and kept out of the north wind and south winds. Farmers should use straw as bedding during the winter. During summer season, it is very need that the pig has a place to lay in mud in the pen. So, always farmers should conscious about the pig's health and always try not to sweat them.

### Health And Diseases

Farmers should be conscious about pigs' health. So medical attention is essential.

- Farmers should be aware about the symptoms of diseases. Like no interest in food, diarrhoea, eye discharge, excessive coughing, hernia, dry skin and irregular spots on skin, excessively long hair, back bone showing etc.
- If the pig has diarrhoea, farmers should call veterinarian and treat it carefully. Without proper treat pigs can be dehydrated and lost its weights quickly. This situation can also lead to death.
- If the pigs are coughing it is very essential to contact with veterinarian as soon as possible.
- Pigs should not give antibiotics 21-45 days before slaughter date.

Pig farming is very attractive and profitable business. To farm pig successfully farmer needs training and learns more things about farming. As pigs meet up the farmers economic need, it is becoming an enjoyable business day by day. To farm pigs effectively farmers should make perfect shelter for pigs. They should give proper food and proper medical protection. Without rearing pigs properly, it is not possible to earn a large number of money. So, to earn money farmers should always careful about their pigs. Though pig farming is not an easy task but it is very attractive business. To make a large farm farmers have to work a lot. Farmers have to invest huge money for farming. If any farmer follows the above instruction, then he will be surely success.



### 3. Techno-commercial Assumptions

Sl. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
1	Increase in Rate of Product	3	%
2	Increase in Electricity consumption	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)	10	Days
12	Finished Goods in stock (on sales)	5	Days
13	Promoter's Contribution (Term Loan)	10	%
14	Promoter's Contribution (Working Capital)	30	%
15	Working Capital Requirement	15	Days
17	Working Capital Utilisation	100	%
18	No. of sows	50	Nos.
19	No. of boars	5	Nos.
20	No. of farrowing per year	2	Nos.
21	No. of piglets per sow per farrowing	8	Nos.
22	Interval between two farrowing	3	Months
23	Mortality of weaners	10	%
24	Mortality of fattener	5	%
25	Space required for Boars	70	Sq.ft.
26	Space required for lactating sow with piglets	80	Sq.ft.
27	Space required for dry sow	20	Sq.ft.
28	Space required for fattener (3-5 months)	10	Sq.ft.
29	Space required for fattener (6-8 months)	15	Sq.ft.
30	Storeroom + Office	200	Sq.ft.
31	For Sows	2500	Sq.ft.
32	For Boars	350	Sq.ft.
33	Piglet (Fattener)	2550	Sq.ft.
34	Percentage of pigs in farrowing	50	%
35	For Piglets (3-5 months)	1800	Sq.ft.
36	Requirement of Land	0.5	Acre
37	Land Development/ LS	20,000	Rs.
38	Fencing/ LS	40,000	Rs.
39	Stay Construction cost per Sq.ft	350	Rs.
40	Office cum storeroom	650	Rs.
41	Water Supply with overead tank, pump and pipe line	1,50,000	Rs.
42	Purchase price per sow	7,000	Rs.
43	Purchase price per boar	9,000	Rs.



SI. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
44	Equipment per animal	400	Rs.
45	Vaccines & Medicines per animal	300	Rs.
46	Insurance charges in % of animal cost	7.50	%
47	Concentrate & Roughage Feed Ratio	50:50	Ratio
48	Concentrate Feed per adult sow per day	3	kgs
49	Roughage Feed per adult sow per day	1	kgs
50	Concentrate feed per piglet/day	0.5	kgs
51	Concentrate Feed per adult boar per day	3	kgs
52	Roughage Feed per adult boar per day	1	kgs
53	Concentrate Feed Cost per Kg	22	Rs.
54	Roughage Feed Cost per Kg	1	Rs.
55	Weight of piglet at the time of sale (6 - 8 month)	70	kg
56	Weight of culled adults at the time of sale i.e. in 3rd year	150	kg
57	Sale price of piglet /Kg	120	Rs.
58	Sale price of culled animals/kg	120	Rs.
59	Manure cost per Animal/ Year	500	Rs.
60	No. of days in a year	365	Days

### Flock projection chart

Year	Opening Stock			No. of Piglets after Farrowing	Mortality during weaning	Weaners	Mortality during Fattening	Retained Stock	Culled Adults for Sale	Piglets for sale	Closing Stock		
	Sows	Boars	Piglets								Sows	Boars	Piglets
1	50	5	0	400	40	360	18	342	0	342	50	5	342
2	50	5	0	800	80	720	36	684	0	684	50	5	684
3	50	5	50	800	80	720	36	684	50	684	50	5	684
4	50	5	0	800	80	720	36	684	0	684	50	5	684
5	50	5	50	800	80	720	36	684	0	684	50	5	684
6	50	5	0	800	80	720	36	684	50	684	50	5	684
7	50	5	0	800	80	720	36	684	0	684	50	5	684

## 4. Financial Details

### 4.1. Project Fixed Capital

SI. No.	Particulars	Unit	Qty.	Cost per unit (Rs)	Total (Rs)
<b>A Land</b>					
1	Land Development	LS			20,000
2	Fencing (Barbed wire/Green Fencing)	LS			40,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					
<b>B Civil Construction</b>					
1	Pig stay construction	Sq. ft.	4650	350	16,27,500
2	Office cum Storeroom		200	650	1,30,000
<b>Sub Total</b>					
<b>C Water Supply</b>					
1	Borewell / Tube well with pump, pipeline, overhead tank and fitments				1,50,000
<b>D Electrification</b>					



Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Qty.	Cost per unit (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Installation and Fitting (3% of civil cost)	LS			52,725

E	Plant & Machinery				
Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit/ Specification	Qty.	Unit Price (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Equipment for animals	Nos	55	400	22,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>22,000</b>
F	Livestock				
1	Sows	Nos	50	7,000	3,50,000
2	Boars	Nos	5	9,000	45,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>3,95,000</b>
G	Miscellaneous Expenditure				
1	Insurance premium	LS			29,625
2	Cost of DPR preparation				6,270
3	Other miscellaneous expenditure				3,730
	<b>Total Miscellaneous Expenditure</b>				<b>39,625</b>



#### 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	Concentrate Feed Cost	kgs	22	26,98,080	41,52,634	42,35,687	43,20,401	44,06,809	44,94,945	45,84,844
2	Roughage Feed Cost	kgs	1	20,075	20,477	20,886	21,304	21,730	22,164	22,608
3	Medicines & Vaccine	Nos.	300	1,19,100	2,26,134	2,30,657	2,35,270	2,39,975	2,44,775	2,49,670
<b>Total</b>				<b>28,37,255</b>	<b>43,99,245</b>	<b>44,87,230</b>	<b>45,76,974</b>	<b>46,68,514</b>	<b>47,61,884</b>	<b>48,57,122</b>

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
	<b>Grand Total</b>	2	7,000	<b>1,68,000</b>

#### 4.3. Details of Sales

Sl. No.	Type of products	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sale of piglet	Per Kg	120	28,72,800	59,17,968	60,95,507	62,78,372	64,66,723	66,60,725	68,60,547
2	Sale of culled animals	Per Kg	120	-	-	9,54,810	-	-	10,43,347	-
3	Sale of manure	Kg per animal per year	500	1,98,500	2,04,455	2,10,589	2,16,906	2,23,413	2,30,116	2,37,019
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30,71,300</b>	<b>61,22,423</b>	<b>72,60,906</b>	<b>64,95,279</b>	<b>66,90,137</b>	<b>79,34,188</b>	<b>70,97,566</b>



#### 4.4. Project Balance Sheet

<b>Liabilities</b>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<b>Opening Capital</b>	-	<b>2,98,213</b>	<b>8,75,351</b>	<b>17,70,940</b>	<b>19,85,312</b>	<b>22,06,429</b>	<b>29,40,849</b>
Add: Introduced	5,51,470						
Add: Profit	(3,61,257)	9,53,137	16,55,589	10,65,372	11,67,117	19,95,420	13,50,951
Less: Drawing	(1,08,000)	3,76,000	7,60,000	8,51,000	9,46,000	12,61,000	12,88,000
<b>Closing Capital</b>	<b>2,98,213</b>	<b>8,75,351</b>	<b>17,70,940</b>	<b>19,85,312</b>	<b>22,06,429</b>	<b>29,40,849</b>	<b>30,03,800</b>
Term Loan from Bank	17,82,475	15,60,441	13,12,713	10,36,319	7,27,941	3,83,878	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>							
Cash Credit from Bank	1,30,900	1,30,900	1,30,900	1,30,900	1,30,900	1,30,900	1,30,900
Sundry Creditors	1,41,863	2,19,962	2,24,361	2,28,849	2,33,426	2,38,094	2,42,856
Expenses Payable	24,500	28,000	30,100	30,700	32,200	34,800	35,800
Current Provisions	-	1,40,630	4,41,681	1,88,731	2,32,336	5,87,323	3,11,122
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>2,97,263</b>	<b>5,19,493</b>	<b>8,27,043</b>	<b>5,79,180</b>	<b>6,28,862</b>	<b>9,91,117</b>	<b>7,20,678</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>23,77,951</b>	<b>29,55,284</b>	<b>39,10,696</b>	<b>36,00,811</b>	<b>35,63,232</b>	<b>43,15,845</b>	<b>37,24,478</b>
<b>Assets</b>							
Fixed Assets	24,76,850	24,76,850	24,76,850	24,76,850	24,76,850	24,76,850	24,76,850
Less Depreciation	2,01,959	3,83,161	5,45,767	6,91,707	8,22,709	9,40,319	10,45,919
<b>Net Fixed Assets</b>	<b>22,74,891</b>	<b>20,93,689</b>	<b>19,31,083</b>	<b>17,85,143</b>	<b>16,54,141</b>	<b>15,36,531</b>	<b>14,30,931</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>							
Sundry Debtors	1,02,400	2,04,100	2,42,100	2,16,600	2,23,100	2,64,500	2,36,600
Inventories	1,19,873	1,62,673	2,06,869	2,24,864	2,16,976	2,22,146	2,41,788
Cash and Bank Balance	20,500	40,900	48,500	43,400	44,700	52,900	47,400
Other Current Assets	(1,39,713)	4,53,923	14,82,144	13,30,804	14,24,315	22,39,768	17,67,759
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,03,060</b>	<b>8,61,595</b>	<b>19,79,613</b>	<b>18,15,668</b>	<b>19,09,091</b>	<b>27,79,313</b>	<b>22,93,546</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>23,77,951</b>	<b>29,55,284</b>	<b>39,10,696</b>	<b>36,00,811</b>	<b>35,63,232</b>	<b>43,15,845</b>	<b>37,24,478</b>



#### 4.5. Calculation of Depreciation

Rates of Depreciation		10%	15%	Total depreciation for the year
Year	1	1,90,750	11,209	2,01,959
	2	1,71,675	9,527	1,81,202
	3	1,54,508	8,098	1,62,606
	4	1,39,057	6,884	1,45,940
	5	1,25,151	5,851	1,31,002
	6	1,12,636	4,973	1,17,609
	7	1,01,372	4,227	1,05,600

#### 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
<b>Revenue</b>							
Sales	30,71,300	61,22,423	72,60,906	64,95,279	66,90,137	79,34,188	70,97,566
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	-	(42,073)	(83,869)	(99,464)	(88,976)	(91,646)	(1,08,688)
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	42,073	83,869	99,464	88,976	91,646	1,08,688	97,227
<b>Total Income (A)</b>	<b>31,13,373</b>	<b>61,64,219</b>	<b>72,76,501</b>	<b>64,84,791</b>	<b>66,92,806</b>	<b>79,51,229</b>	<b>70,86,106</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Opening stock of Raw Material	-	77,800	1,20,600	1,23,000	1,25,400	1,28,000	1,30,500
Purchase (Net) of Material	28,37,255	43,99,245	44,87,230	45,76,974	46,68,514	47,61,884	48,57,122
Closing Stock of Raw material	77,800	1,20,600	1,23,000	1,25,400	1,28,000	1,30,500	1,33,100
<b>Raw Material Consumption</b>	<b>27,59,455</b>	<b>43,56,445</b>	<b>44,84,830</b>	<b>45,74,574</b>	<b>46,65,914</b>	<b>47,59,384</b>	<b>48,54,522</b>
Repair and Maintenance (@1% of Cost)	24,169	24,500	24,800	25,100	25,400	25,700	26,000
Electricity expense	30,800	32,100	34,100	37,000	40,900	46,100	53,000
Insurance cost	39,625	41,700	43,800	46,000	48,300	50,800	53,400
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]	30,713	61,224	72,609	64,953	66,901	79,342	70,976
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>30,52,762</b>	<b>46,92,369</b>	<b>48,45,439</b>	<b>49,42,227</b>	<b>50,51,815</b>	<b>51,76,026</b>	<b>52,83,397</b>
<b>Profit Before Depreciation, Interest and Tax</b>	<b>60,611</b>	<b>14,71,850</b>	<b>24,31,063</b>	<b>15,42,564</b>	<b>16,40,991</b>	<b>27,75,204</b>	<b>18,02,708</b>



Description	Year ending March 31st						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Capacity Utilisation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Depreciation	2,01,959	1,81,202	1,62,606	1,45,940	1,31,002	1,17,609	1,05,600
<b>Profit Before Interest and Tax</b>	<b>(1,41,348)</b>	<b>12,90,648</b>	<b>22,68,457</b>	<b>13,96,623</b>	<b>15,09,989</b>	<b>26,57,594</b>	<b>16,97,109</b>
Interest on Term Loan	2,08,128	1,85,099	1,59,406	1,30,739	98,755	63,070	23,255
Interest on Working Capital Loan	11,781	11,781	11,781	11,781	11,781	11,781	11,781
<b>Total Interest Paid</b>	<b>2,19,909</b>	<b>1,96,880</b>	<b>1,71,187</b>	<b>1,42,520</b>	<b>1,10,536</b>	<b>74,851</b>	<b>35,036</b>
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	<b>(3,61,257)</b>	<b>10,93,768</b>	<b>20,97,270</b>	<b>12,54,103</b>	<b>13,99,453</b>	<b>25,82,743</b>	<b>16,62,072</b>
Income Tax	-	1,40,630	4,41,681	1,88,731	2,32,336	5,87,323	3,11,122
<b>Profit after Tax</b>	<b>(3,61,257)</b>	<b>9,53,137</b>	<b>16,55,589</b>	<b>10,65,372</b>	<b>11,67,117</b>	<b>19,95,420</b>	<b>13,50,951</b>

#### 4.7. Projected Cash Flow

Period Ending	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Cash & Bank Balance at Beginning	-	-7,78,683	2,11,353	20,07,174	27,01,734	37,42,545	58,27,198
<b>Cash Inflow during the Period</b>	<b>22,81,696</b>	<b>13,56,569</b>	<b>21,25,745</b>	<b>12,41,300</b>	<b>13,55,689</b>	<b>24,75,285</b>	<b>14,89,212</b>
<b>Cash Outflow during the Period</b>	<b>30,60,379</b>	<b>3,66,534</b>	<b>3,29,924</b>	<b>5,46,740</b>	<b>3,14,878</b>	<b>3,90,633</b>	<b>6,78,721</b>
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balance</b>	<b>-7,78,683</b>	<b>2,11,353</b>	<b>20,07,174</b>	<b>27,01,734</b>	<b>37,42,545</b>	<b>58,27,198</b>	<b>66,37,689</b>

#### 4.8. Projected Loan Repayment

Year	Interest	EMI	Principal
1	2,08,128	4,07,133	1,99,005
2	1,85,099	4,07,133	2,22,034
3	1,59,406	4,07,133	2,47,727
4	1,30,739	4,07,133	2,76,394
5	98,755	4,07,133	3,08,378
6	63,070	4,07,133	3,44,063
7	23,255	4,07,133	3,83,878
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,68,452</b>	<b>28,49,932</b>	<b>19,81,480</b>



#### 4.9. Calculation of DSCR, IRR and BEP

Calculation of DSCR							
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Net Sales	30,71,300	61,22,423	72,60,906	64,95,279	66,90,137	79,34,188	70,97,566
Net Profit	(3,61,257)	9,53,137	16,55,589	10,65,372	11,67,117	19,95,420	13,50,951
Interest Paid	2,19,909	1,96,880	1,71,187	1,42,520	1,10,536	74,851	35,036
<b>Cash Accruals (a)</b>	<b>(1,41,348)</b>	<b>11,50,018</b>	<b>18,26,776</b>	<b>12,07,892</b>	<b>12,77,653</b>	<b>20,70,271</b>	<b>13,85,987</b>
Principal	1,99,005	2,22,034	2,47,727	2,76,394	3,08,378	3,44,063	3,83,878
Interest	2,19,909	1,96,880	1,71,187	1,42,520	1,10,536	74,851	35,036
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>	<b>4,18,914</b>
DSCR	(0.34)	2.75	4.36	2.88	3.05	4.94	3.31
<b>Average DSCR</b>				<b>2.99</b>			

Calculation of Internal Rate of Return (IRR)							
Sl. No.	Year	PAT	Depreciation	Cash Accrual			
	Cash outflow at beginning				-26,63,850		
1	31-03-2023	-3,61,257	2,01,959		-1,59,298		
2	31-03-2024	9,53,137	1,81,202		11,34,340		
3	31-03-2025	16,55,589	1,62,606		18,18,195		
4	31-03-2026	10,65,372	1,45,940		12,11,313		
5	31-03-2027	11,67,117	1,31,002		12,98,119		
6	31-03-2028	19,95,420	1,17,609		21,13,030		
7	31-03-2029	13,50,951	1,05,600		14,56,550		
IRR			31.85%				
Payback Period			2 Years 11 Months				

Calculation of Break-Even Point (BEP)							
Sales	31,13,373	61,64,219	72,76,501	64,84,791	66,92,806	79,51,229	70,86,106
Variable Cost	27,90,168	44,17,669	45,57,439	46,39,527	47,32,815	48,38,726	49,25,497
<b>Contribution</b>	<b>3,23,205</b>	<b>17,46,550</b>	<b>27,19,063</b>	<b>18,45,264</b>	<b>19,59,991</b>	<b>31,12,504</b>	<b>21,60,608</b>
Fixed Cost	6,84,461	6,52,783	6,21,793	5,91,160	5,60,538	5,29,760	4,98,536
<b>BEP Sales</b>	<b>65,93,293</b>	<b>23,03,911</b>	<b>16,63,983</b>	<b>20,77,509</b>	<b>19,14,077</b>	<b>13,53,330</b>	<b>16,35,039</b>
<b>Average BEP sales</b>				25,05,877			



#### 4.10. Summary of Project Cost

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	Amount
1	Land Development and Fencing	60,000
2	Civil Construction	17,57,500
3	Irrigation/Water Supply	1,50,000
4	Electrification	52,725
5	Plant & Machinery	22,000
6	Livestock	3,95,000
7	Insurance	29,625
8	DPR Cost	6,287
9	Other Misc. Exp.	3,713
10	<b>Total Fixed Cost</b>	<b>24,76,850</b>
	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>1,87,000</b>
	<b>Cost of Project</b>	<b>26,63,850</b>