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# **Detailed Project Report**

**on**

## **Commercial Sheep Farming (100+5)**

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**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 Sheep Farming (100+5)
2	Sector (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	AH&VS
3	Project Capacity <sup>1</sup>	100 Ewes + 5 Rams
4	Key components of the project	Sheep farming and selling of adult male and female sheep
5	Project Address (Village/Ward, Gram Pranchayat/Municipality, Block, District)	
6	Products/Output from the project	
7	Total Project Cost	Rs. 17,88,725
8	Fixed Capital Cost	Rs. 17,78,524
9	Working/Recurring capital	Rs. 10,200
10	Bank Finance/ Self Finance	Bank Loan
11	Bank Loan Amount	Rs. 10,74,254
12	Promoter Contribution (min 10% in case of bank loan)	Rs. 7,14,470
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. 4,80,076 2.49 20.17% 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.**

<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

Sheep farming is among the traditional business and occupations of the people of some countries around the world. Sheep have been rearing as a domestic animal from the ancient time. Usually sheep farming means 'rearing sheep commercially for the purpose of meat, milk and wool production'. Commercial sheep farming business is very profitable, and you will get your investment back within a very short period.

Sheep meat is tasty, nutritious, and popular to all types of people throughout the world. Sheep farming business can be a great source of income and for eradicating poverty from the barren, desert, semiarid and mountainous areas. It is also a reliable income source for the people who are engaged with animal farming business.

The scope of commercial sheep farming in Odisha is promising due to various factors, including the state's Agro-climatic diversity, demand for sheep meat (mutton), and potential for income generation and livelihood improvement. Commercial sheep farming involves the rearing of sheep on a larger scale for meat, wool, and other by-products. Here's an overview of the scope of commercial sheep farming in Odisha:

1. **Agro-Climatic Suitability:** Odisha's diverse agro-climatic conditions provide opportunities for various sheep breeds to thrive. Different regions of the state can support different types of sheep, allowing for year-round production.
2. **Demand for Sheep Meat:** Mutton is a popular and highly consumed meat in Odisha. The demand for sheep meat remains consistently high, driven by cultural preferences, festivals, and special occasions.
3. **Festive and Religious Consumption:** Sheep meat is an integral part of many festive and religious celebrations in Odisha. This leads to periodic spikes in demand, making sheep farming a potentially profitable venture.
4. **Nutritional Value:** Sheep meat is a good source of high-quality protein, vitamins, and minerals. As nutritional awareness grows, the demand for protein-rich meat like mutton is likely to increase.
5. **Wool Production:** In addition to meat, sheep farming provides the opportunity for wool production. This can add an additional revenue stream for farmers.
6. **Export Potential:** With proper quality control and processing, sheep meat and wool from Odisha could potentially find markets beyond the state, contributing to the state's economy.
7. **Diverse Market Segments:** The market for sheep farming in Odisha can cater to various consumer segments, including those who prefer traditional cuts of meat and those interested in value-added products.
8. **Climate Resilience:** Sheep are adaptable to a range of Agro-climatic conditions, making sheep farming a resilient enterprise in Odisha's changing weather patterns.
9. **Local Entrepreneurship:** Commercial sheep farming can encourage entrepreneurship by offering opportunities for individuals to start their own farming enterprises or processing units

#### **Importance of Sheep Farming in National Economic Growth**

Commercial sheep farming can play a very important role to the national income of a country. Not only the sheep but also the goats have a great role in the national economic growth. By



rearing sheep in small scale, the poor people can earn some extra income. Sheep products have a huge demand in the international market. So, there is an opportunity to earn foreign currencies by exporting sheep products. That will directly increase national income.

**Purchase of Quality Breeds:** There are numerous sheep breeds available around the world. But all those breeds are not suitable for farming in all areas. Some breeds are suitable for commercial meat production and some breeds are suitable for wool production. Choose suitable breeds according to your desired production purpose.

**Housing:** Sheep don't require high-end or expensive housing. They are happy, as long as you fulfil their basic housing needs. Even you can raise them with other livestock animals, in small scale production. But for commercial production, you have to make a separate and suitable house for them. Their house must have to be suitable enough to keep them safe from adverse weather and harmful predators. Usually, an adult sheep requires about 20 square feet floor space. Keep the roof at least 6 feet high from the floor. Make good ventilation system. Always try to keep the house clean and dry. Ensure flow of sufficient air and light inside the house. It will be better if you can make a proper drainage system inside the house.

**Feeding:** Good feeding is must for proper growth and maximum production. High quality food also helps to keep the animal healthy, productive and diseases free. So always try to feed your sheep high quality and nutritious foods. Usually all types of grasses, plants and corns are favourite food of sheep. In accordance with providing high quality and nutritious foods, always provide your sheep adequate amount of clean and fresh water according to their demand

### Care & Management

Good care and management can ensure maximum profit from your sheep farming business. So always try to take good care of your animals. Always try to purchase quality and productive breeds, feed them nutritious foods and make a suitable house for them. Vaccinate them timely to prevent them from various types of sheep diseases. And always keep good relationship with the vet, so that you can ask for help anytime.

### Nomenclature:

Ewes: Female sheep

Rams: Male Sheep

### Market Potential

In case of marketing, you can try your local livestock market. It will be better, if you determine the marketing strategies before starting this business. To get better profits, you have to follow modern and scientific sheep rearing rules. Maximum profit also depend on proper marketing. So, determine your marketing plan, before starting. In a word, for better production and maximum profit, you have to do all these activities perfectly.

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

Sl. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
1	Increase in Rate of Product	5	%
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 (Feed)	10	Days
12	Finished Goods in stock (Animal)	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	Total sale of kid in the first year	25	%
19	Cost adult Ewes	6500	Rs
20	Cost of adult Rams	10000	Rs
21	Sale price of male lamb	6500	Rs
22	Rate of female lamb	5500	Rs
23	No of working days	365	Days
24	Lambing interval	8	Month
25	No. of lambing	1.5	Per Year
26	Lambing	90	%
27	Lamb mortality	10	%
28	Adult mortality	3	%
29	Average litter size	1	No
30	Adult Ewes	100	No
31	Adult Rams	5	No



Sl. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
32	No. of culled animals per year	3	%
33	Selling price of one culled animal	3000	Rs
34	Male: Female Lambs	01:01	Ratio
35	Average Male lambs born / year	81	No
36	Average Female lambs born / year	81	No
37	Saleable age of young animals	11	Months
38	Cost of fodder cultivation per acre	10000	Rs
39	Area for fodder cultivation	1	Acre
40	Space requirement / Ewes	10	Sq. ft
41	Space requirement / Rams	20	Sq. ft
42	Space requirement / Lambs	4	Sq. ft
43	Conc. feed /Ewes/ month /lambing (one month before breeding and one month after lambing)	6	Kg
44	Conc. feed /Rams/ month (two months per breeding season)	7.5	Kg
45	Conc. feed /lamb/ month (for 1 month)	3	Kg
46	Total feed quantity / year	2.5	MT
47	Conc. Feed / Bag	50	Kg
48	Culled animals / year	3	%
49	Equipment for lambs (Feeder/Drinker)	50	Rs
50	Equipment for Adult (feeder and drinker)	120	Rs
51	Sale price of empty gunny bags	5	Rs
52	Cost of conc. Feed	22	Rs
53	Cost of veterinary aid (adult)	40	Rs
54	Cost of veterinary aid (kids)	20	Rs

Flock projection chart							
Sl. No.	Particulars	Year					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1	No. of Ewes purchased	100	0	0	0	0	0
2	No. of Rams purchased	5	0	0	0	0	0
3	Lambing (%)	90	90	90	90	90	90
4	Average litter size	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
5	No. of lambing/year	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
6	No. of male lambs	54	108	54	108	54	108
7	No. of female lambs	54	108	54	108	54	108
8	Total lambs	108	216	108	216	108	216
9	Mortality (%)	10	10	10	10	10	10
10	No of male lambs died	5	11	5	11	5	11
11	No of female lambs died	5	11	5	11	5	11
12	No. of male lambs available for sale	12	134	49	97	49	97
13	No. of female lambs available for sale	12	134	49	97	49	97



## 1. Financial Details

### 4.1. Project Fixed Capital

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Qty.	Cost per unit (Rs)	Total (Rs)
<b>A</b>	<b>Land</b>				
1	Land Development	LS			15,000
2	Fencing (Barbed wire/Green Fencing)	LS			30,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				
<b>B</b>	<b>Civil Construction</b>				
1	Ewes (Shed) (100 nos.*10 sq. ft))	Sq. ft.	1000	350	3,50,000
2	Rams (Shed) (5 nos.*20 sq. ft)	Sq. ft.	100	350	35,000
3	Lambs (Shed) (162 nos.*4 sq. ft)	Sq. ft.	648	350	2,26,800
4	Raised platform with plastic mat	Sq. ft.	268	45	78,660
5	Store cum office room	Sq. ft.	300	350	1,05,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				
<b>C</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>				
1	Borewell / Tube well with pump, pipeline, overhead tank and fitments				1,00,000
<b>D</b>	<b>Electrification</b>				
1	Installation and Fitting (3% of civil cost)				23,864

E	Plant & Machinery	Unit/ Specification	Qty.	Unit Price (Rs)	Total (Rs)
Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit/ Specification	Qty.	Unit Price (Rs)	Total (Rs)
1	Equipment for lambs (Feeder/Drinker)	Nos	162	50	8,100
2	Equipment for Adult (feeder and drinker)	Nos	105	120	12,600
3	Chaffcutter	Nos	1	25,000	25,000
	<b>Total</b>				
<b>F</b>	<b>Livestock</b>				
1	Adult Ewes	Nos	100	6,500	6,50,000
2	Adult Rams	Nos	5	10,000	50,000
	<b>Total</b>				
<b>G</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Expenditure</b>				
1	Insurance premium				52,500
2	Cost of fodder Cultivation				10,000
3	Cost of DPR preparation				4,187
4	Other miscellaneous expenditure				1,813
	<b>Total Miscellaneous Expenditure</b>				



## 4.2. Project Variable Expenses

Details of Recurring Expenditure											
1. Details of raw material											
Sl. No.	Items	Unit	Rate (Rs)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Conc. feed (kg/month)/Ewes/kidding (one month before breeding and one month after kidding)	kgs	20	24,000	48,960	24,970	50,938	25,978	52,996	27,028	
2	Conc. feed /Rams/ month (two months per breeding season)	kgs	20	1,500	1,530	1,561	1,592	1,624	1,656	1,689	
3	Conc. feed/kid/month (for 1 month)	Kgs	20	6,480	13,219	6,742	13,753	7,014	14,309	7,298	
4	Cost of veterinary aid (adult)	LS	30	3,150	3,213	3,277	3,343	3,410	3,478	3,547	
5	Cost of veterinary aid (kids)	LS	10	1,080	2,203	1,124	2,292	1,169	2,385	1,216	
<b>Total</b>				<b>36,210</b>	<b>69,125</b>	<b>37,673</b>	<b>71,918</b>	<b>39,195</b>	<b>74,824</b>	<b>40,778</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 young males	Rs	6500	78,975	9,12,161	3,48,280	7,31,387	3,83,978	8,06,355	4,23,336
2	Sale of young females	Rs	6000	72,900	8,41,995	3,21,489	6,75,127	3,54,442	7,44,327	3,90,772
3	Sale of culled animals	Rs	4000	12,600	13,230	13,892	14,586	15,315	16,081	16,885
Sale of other items										
4	Sale of gunny bags	Rs	5	3,500	3,675	3,859	4,052	4,254	4,467	4,690
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,67,975</b>	<b>17,71,061</b>	<b>6,87,519</b>	<b>14,25,152</b>	<b>7,57,990</b>	<b>15,71,230</b>	<b>8,35,684</b>



#### 4.4. Project Balance Sheet

<b>Liabilities</b>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
<b>Opening Capital</b>	1,67,975	17,71,061	6,87,519	14,25,152	7,57,990	15,71,230	8,35,684
Add: Introduced	-	(2,301)	(24,261)	(9,418)	(19,523)	(10,383)	(21,524)
Add: Profit	2,301	24,261	9,418	19,523	10,383	21,524	11,448
Less: Drawing	<b>1,70,276</b>	<b>17,93,021</b>	<b>6,72,676</b>	<b>14,35,257</b>	<b>7,48,850</b>	<b>15,82,371</b>	<b>8,25,608</b>
<b>Closing Capital</b>							
Term Loan from Bank	-	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>3,100</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	36,210	69,125	37,673	71,918	39,195	74,824	40,778
Cash Credit from Bank	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>1,700</b>
Sundry Creditors	<b>34,710</b>	<b>67,725</b>	<b>38,973</b>	<b>70,518</b>	<b>40,495</b>	<b>73,424</b>	<b>42,178</b>
Expenses Payable	8,668	8,800	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,300
Current Provisions	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,900	3,400
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	68,500	72,000	75,600	79,400	83,400	87,600	92,000
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	1,68,000	1,76,400	1,85,300	1,94,600	2,04,400	2,14,700	2,25,500
<b>Assets</b>	1,680	17,711	6,875	14,252	7,580	15,712	8,357
Fixed Assets	<b>2,83,257</b>	<b>3,44,436</b>	<b>3,17,648</b>	<b>3,69,970</b>	<b>3,47,475</b>	<b>4,03,536</b>	<b>3,80,735</b>
Less Depreciation	(1,12,981)	<b>14,48,585</b>	<b>3,55,028</b>	<b>10,65,287</b>	<b>4,01,376</b>	<b>11,78,835</b>	<b>4,44,872</b>
<b>Net Fixed Assets</b>	99,981	89,461	80,071	71,687	64,198	57,506	51,524
<b>Current Assets</b>	(2,12,962)	<b>13,59,125</b>	<b>2,74,957</b>	<b>9,93,600</b>	<b>3,37,178</b>	<b>11,21,329</b>	<b>3,93,349</b>
Sundry Debtors	1,12,086	99,684	85,847	70,409	53,184	33,966	12,524
Inventories	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
Cash and Bank Balance	<b>1,12,729</b>	<b>1,00,327</b>	<b>86,490</b>	<b>71,051</b>	<b>53,827</b>	<b>34,609</b>	<b>13,167</b>
Other Current Assets	(3,25,691)	<b>12,58,798</b>	<b>1,88,467</b>	<b>9,22,549</b>	<b>2,83,351</b>	<b>10,86,720</b>	<b>3,80,182</b>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	-	1,90,139	-	97,010	1,668	1,38,516	6,509
<b>Total Assets</b>	(3,25,691)	<b>10,68,658</b>	<b>1,88,467</b>	<b>8,25,539</b>	<b>2,81,684</b>	<b>9,48,204</b>	<b>3,73,673</b>



#### 4.5. Calculation of Depreciation

Rates of Depreciation		10%	15%	Total depreciation for the year
Year	1	89,546	10,435	99,981
	2	80,591	8,869	89,461
	3	72,532	7,539	80,071
	4	65,279	6,408	71,687
	5	58,751	5,447	64,198
	6	52,876	4,630	57,506
	7	47,588	3,935	51,524

#### 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	1,67,975	17,71,061	6,87,519	14,25,152	7,57,990	15,71,230	8,35,684
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	-	(2,301)	(24,261)	(9,418)	(19,523)	(10,383)	(21,524)
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	2,301	24,261	9,418	19,523	10,383	21,524	11,448
<b>Total Income (A)</b>	<b>1,70,276</b>	<b>17,93,021</b>	<b>6,72,676</b>	<b>14,35,257</b>	<b>7,48,850</b>	<b>15,82,371</b>	<b>8,25,608</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>							
Opening stock of Raw Material	-	1,500	2,900	1,600	3,000	1,700	3,100
Purchase (Net) of Material	36,210	69,125	37,673	71,918	39,195	74,824	40,778
Closing Stock of Raw material	1,500	2,900	1,600	3,000	1,700	3,100	1,700
<b>Raw Material Consumption</b>	<b>34,710</b>	<b>67,725</b>	<b>38,973</b>	<b>70,518</b>	<b>40,495</b>	<b>73,424</b>	<b>42,178</b>
Repair and Maintenance (@1% of Cost)	8,668	8,800	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,200	9,300
Electricity expense	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,900	3,400
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]	1,680	17,711	6,875	14,252	7,580	15,712	8,357
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>2,83,257</b>	<b>3,44,436</b>	<b>3,17,648</b>	<b>3,69,970</b>	<b>3,47,475</b>	<b>4,03,536</b>	<b>3,80,735</b>
<b>Profit Before Depreciation, Interest and Tax</b>	<b>(1,12,981)</b>	<b>14,48,585</b>	<b>3,55,028</b>	<b>10,65,287</b>	<b>4,01,376</b>	<b>11,78,835</b>	<b>4,44,872</b>



Description	Year ending March 31st						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Capacity Utilisation	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Depreciation	99,981	89,461	80,071	71,687	64,198	57,506	51,524
<b>Profit Before Interest and Tax</b>	<b>(2,12,962)</b>	<b>13,59,125</b>	<b>2,74,957</b>	<b>9,93,600</b>	<b>3,37,178</b>	<b>11,21,329</b>	<b>3,93,349</b>
Interest on Term Loan	1,12,086	99,684	85,847	70,409	53,184	33,966	12,524
Interest on Working Capital Loan	643	643	643	643	643	643	643
<b>Total Interest Paid</b>	<b>1,12,729</b>	<b>1,00,327</b>	<b>86,490</b>	<b>71,051</b>	<b>53,827</b>	<b>34,609</b>	<b>13,167</b>
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	<b>(3,25,691)</b>	<b>12,58,798</b>	<b>1,88,467</b>	<b>9,22,549</b>	<b>2,83,351</b>	<b>10,86,720</b>	<b>3,80,182</b>
Income Tax	-	1,90,139	-	97,010	1,668	1,38,516	6,509
<b>Profit after Tax</b>	<b>(3,25,691)</b>	<b>10,68,658</b>	<b>1,88,467</b>	<b>8,25,539</b>	<b>2,81,684</b>	<b>9,48,204</b>	<b>3,73,673</b>

#### 4.7. Projected Cash Flow

Period Ending	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Cash & Bank Balance at Beginning	-	1,200	11,900	4,600	9,600	5,100	10,500
<b>Cash Inflow during the Period</b>	<b>21,14,815</b>	<b>13,52,204</b>	<b>7,21,284</b>	<b>10,11,091</b>	<b>7,12,758</b>	<b>11,54,079</b>	<b>8,74,585</b>
<b>Cash Outflow during the Period</b>	<b>21,13,615</b>	<b>13,41,504</b>	<b>7,28,584</b>	<b>10,06,091</b>	<b>7,17,258</b>	<b>11,48,679</b>	<b>8,79,485</b>
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balance</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>5,600</b>

#### 4.8. Projected Loan Repayment

Year	Interest	EMI	Principal
1	1,12,086	2,19,259	1,07,173
2	99,684	2,19,259	1,19,575
3	85,847	2,19,259	1,33,412
4	70,409	2,19,259	1,48,850
5	53,184	2,19,259	1,66,075
6	33,966	2,19,259	1,85,293
7	12,524	2,19,259	2,06,735
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,67,700</b>	<b>15,34,814</b>	<b>10,67,114</b>



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

Calculation of DSCR							
Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Net Sales	1,67,975	17,71,061	6,87,519	14,25,152	7,57,990	15,71,230	8,35,684
Net Profit	(3,25,691)	10,68,658	1,88,467	8,25,539	2,81,684	9,48,204	3,73,673
Interest Paid	1,12,729	1,00,327	86,490	71,051	53,827	34,609	13,167
<b>Cash Accruals (a)</b>	<b>(2,12,962)</b>	<b>11,68,985</b>	<b>2,74,957</b>	<b>8,96,590</b>	<b>3,35,510</b>	<b>9,82,813</b>	<b>3,86,840</b>
Principal	1,07,173	1,19,575	1,33,412	1,48,850	1,66,075	1,85,293	2,06,735
Interest	1,12,729	1,00,327	86,490	71,051	53,827	34,609	13,167
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>	<b>2,19,902</b>
DSCR	(0.97)	5.32	1.25	4.08	1.53	4.47	1.76
<b>Average DSCR</b>				<b>2.49</b>			

Calculation of Internal Rate of Return (IRR)							
Sl. No.	Year	PAT	Depreciation	Cash Accrual			
	Cash outflow at beginning				-17,88,724		
1	31-03-2023	-3,25,691	99,981		-2,25,710		
2	31-03-2024	10,68,658	89,461		11,58,119		
3	31-03-2025	1,88,467	80,071		2,68,538		
4	31-03-2026	8,25,539	71,687		8,97,226		
5	31-03-2027	2,81,684	64,198		3,45,882		
6	31-03-2028	9,48,204	57,506		10,05,710		
7	31-03-2029	3,73,673	51,524		4,25,197		
IRR			20.17%				
Payback Period			3 Years 8 Months				

Calculation of Break-Even Point (BEP)							
Sales	1,70,276	17,93,021	6,72,676	14,35,257	7,48,850	15,82,371	8,25,608
Variable Cost	36,390	85,436	45,848	84,770	48,075	89,136	50,535
<b>Contribution</b>	<b>1,33,886</b>	<b>17,07,585</b>	<b>6,26,828</b>	<b>13,50,487</b>	<b>7,00,776</b>	<b>14,93,235</b>	<b>7,75,072</b>
Fixed Cost	4,59,577	4,48,788	4,38,361	4,27,939	4,17,425	4,06,514	3,94,890
<b>BEP Sales</b>	<b>5,84,488</b>	<b>4,71,242</b>	<b>4,70,424</b>	<b>4,54,800</b>	<b>4,46,061</b>	<b>4,30,781</b>	<b>4,20,637</b>
<b>Average BEP sales</b>				4,68,348			



#### 4.10. Summary of Project Cost

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	Amount
1	Land Development and Fencing	45,000
2	Civil Construction	7,95,460
3	Irrigation/Water Supply	1,00,000
4	Electrification	23,864
5	Plant & Machinery	45,700
6	Livestock	7,00,000
7	Cost of Fodder Cultivation	52,500
8	Insurance	10,000
9	DPR Cost	4,187
10	Other Miscellaneous Exp.	1,813
	<b>Total Fixed Cost</b>	<b>17,78,524</b>
	<b>Recurring</b>	<b>10,200</b>
	<b>Cost of Project</b>	<b>17,88,724</b>