Detailed Project Report

on

Commercial Goat Farming – Self Finance (50+3)

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 (50+3)
2	Sector (as per the Illustrative List of Enterprises)	AH&VS
3	Project Capacity[1]	50 Female + 3 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. 10,74,810
8	Fixed Capital Cost	Rs. 10,71,910
9	Working/Recurring capital	Rs. 2,900
10	Bank Finance/ Self Finance	Self-Finance
11	Bank Loan Amount	0
12	Promoter Contribution (min 10% in case of bank loan)	Rs. 10,74,810
13	Assumed Rate of Interest	NA
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	Rs. 2,67,635
	2. Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)	NA
	3. Internal Rate of Return	19.48%
	4. Break Even Point (BEP)/Year	3 Year 7 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, Sciety/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 in put 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

Sl. 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	20	%
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

Sl. No.	Parameter	Value	Unit
13	Promoter's Contribution (Term Loan)	100	%
14	Promoter's Contribution (Working Capital)	100	%
15	Working Capital Requirement	1	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 to18	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	50	No
34	Adult Bucks	3	No
35	Male: Female kids	01:01	Ratio
36	Average Male kids born / year	56	No
37	Average Female kids born / year	56	No
38	Saleable age of young animals	11	Month
39	Area for fodder cultivation	0.5	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

Flock projection chart								
		Year						
	Particulars	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
1	No. of does purchase	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	No. of bucks purchased	3	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	37	75	37	75	37	75	37
7	No. of female kids	37	75	37	75	37	75	37
8	Total Kids	75	149	75	149	75	149	75
9	Mortality (%)	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	No of male kids died	6	11	6	11	6	11	6
11	No of female kids died	6	11	6	11	6	11	6
12	No. of male kids available for sale	8	87	32	63	32	63	32
13	No. of female kids available for sale	8	87	32	63	32	63	32

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			10,000
2	Fencing (Barbed wire/Green Fencing)	LS			20,000
	Sub Total				**30,000**
B	**Civil Construction**				
1	Adult Doe (Shed) (50 nos.*10 sq. ft))	Sq. ft.	500	350	1,75,000
2	Adult Buck (Shed) (3 nos.*20 sq. ft)	Sq. ft.	60	350	21,000
3	Kids (Shed) (112 nos.*4 sq. ft)	Sq. ft.	448	350	1,56,800
4	Raised platform with plastic mat	Sq. ft.	1008	45	45,360
5	Store cum office room	Sq. ft.	300	350	1,05,000
	Sub Total				**5,03,160**
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			**16,000**

E	**Plant & Machinery**				
Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Unit/ Specification**	**Qty.**	**Unit Price (Rs)**	**Total (Rs)**
1	Equipment for Kid (Feeder/Drinker)	Nos	112	25	2,800
2	Equipment for Adult (feeder and drinker)	Nos	53	25	1,325
3	Chaffcutter	Nos	1	25,000	25,000
4	**Total**				**29,125**
F	**Livestock**				
1	Cost of Adult Does	Nos	50	6,500	3,25,000
2	Cost of Adult Bucks	Nos	3	10,000	30,000

	Total				**3,55,000**
G	**Miscellaneous Expenditure**				
1	Insurance premium				26,625
2	DPR cost				2,537
3	Fodder cultivation				7,000
4	Other miscellaneous exp.				2,463
	Total Miscellaneous Expenditure				**38,625**

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	14,850	35,000	20,000	40,000	20,000	40,000	25,000
2	Conc. feed / buck / month (two months per breeding season)	kgs	22	990	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
3	Conc. feed/kid/month (for 1 month)	Kgs	22	6,163	13,600	7,200	15,000	7,900	16,600	8,700
4	Cost of veterinary aid (adult)	Lumpsum	40	2,120	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,800	2,900	3,000
5	Cost of veterinary aid (kids)	Lumpsum	20	1,494	3,300	1,800	3,700	2,000	4,100	2,200
	Total			**25,617**	**55,400**	**32,700**	**62,600**	**34,000**	**65,000**	**40,300**

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		6500	51,590	5,95,900	2,27,600	4,77,800	2,50,900	5,26,800	2,76,600
2	Sale of young females		5000	39,684	4,58,400	1,75,100	3,67,600	1,93,000	4,05,200	2,12,800
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	7,950	16,600	17,400	18,300	19,200	20,200	21,200
	Total			**1,02,724**	**10,74,600**	**4,24,000**	**8,67,800**	**4,67,400**	**9,56,700**	**5,15,300**

4.4. Project Balance Sheet

Liabilities	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Opening Capital	**-**	**9,12,600**	**12,72,014**	**10,87,727**	**12,65,177**	**11,07,524**	**13,26,247**
Add: Introduced	10,74,810						
Add: Profit	(2,02,210)	6,78,414	88,714	4,94,449	1,20,347	5,50,723	1,43,006
Less: Drawing	(40,000)	3,19,000	2,73,000	3,17,000	2,78,000	3,32,000	2,94,000
Closing Capital	**9,12,600**	**12,72,014**	**10,87,727**	**12,65,177**	**11,07,524**	**13,26,247**	**11,75,253**
Term Loan from Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities							
Cash Credit from Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundry Creditors	1,281	2,770	1,635	3,130	1,700	3,250	2,015
Expenses Payable	17,900	19,600	20,000	21,300	22,000	23,500	24,300
Current Provisions	-	60,228	-	14,237	-	28,306	-
Total Current Liabilities	**19,181**	**82,598**	**21,635**	**38,667**	**23,700**	**55,056**	**26,315**
Total Liabilities	**9,31,781**	**13,54,612**	**11,09,362**	**13,03,844**	**11,31,224**	**13,81,303**	**12,01,568**
Assets							
Fixed Assets	10,71,910	10,71,910	10,71,910	10,71,910	10,71,910	10,71,910	10,71,910
Less Depreciation	67,085	1,27,123	1,80,869	2,28,996	2,72,103	3,10,722	3,45,329
Net Fixed Assets	**10,04,825**	**9,44,787**	**8,91,041**	**8,42,914**	**7,99,807**	**7,61,188**	**7,26,581**
Current Assets							
Sundry Debtors	3,500	35,900	14,200	29,000	15,600	31,900	17,200
Inventories	2,207	3,007	15,621	7,608	12,888	8,203	14,305
Cash and Bank Balance	700	7,200	2,900	5,800	3,200	6,400	3,500
Other Current Assets	(79,452)	3,63,717	1,85,601	4,18,522	2,99,729	5,73,612	4,39,981
Total Current Assets	**(73,044)**	**4,09,825**	**2,18,321**	**4,60,930**	**3,31,417**	**6,20,115**	**4,74,987**
Total Assets	**9,31,781**	**13,54,612**	**11,09,362**	**13,03,844**	**11,31,224**	**13,81,303**	**12,01,568**

4.5. Calculation of Depreciation

Rates of Depreciation		10%	15%	Total depreciation for the year
Year	1	60,316	6,769	67,085
	2	54,284	5,753	60,038
	3	48,856	4,890	53,746
	4	43,970	4,157	48,127
	5	39,573	3,533	43,107
	6	35,616	3,003	38,619
	7	32,054	2,553	34,607

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	1,02,724	10,74,600	4,24,000	8,67,800	4,67,400	9,56,700	5,15,300
Opening Stock of Finished Goods	-	(1,407)	(14,721)	(5,808)	(11,888)	(6,403)	(13,105)
Closing Stock of Finished Goods	1,407	14,721	5,808	11,888	6,403	13,105	7,059
Total Income (A)	**1,04,131**	**10,87,913**	**4,15,088**	**8,73,879**	**4,61,915**	**9,63,403**	**5,09,253**
Expenditure							
Opening stock of Raw Material	**-**	**800**	**1,600**	**900**	**1,800**	**1,000**	**1,800**
Purchase (Net) of Material	25,617	55,400	32,700	62,600	34,000	65,000	40,300
Closing Stock of Raw material	**800**	**1,600**	**900**	**1,800**	**1,000**	**1,800**	**1,200**
Raw Material Consumption	**24,817**	**54,600**	**33,400**	**61,700**	**34,800**	**64,200**	**40,900**
Repair and Maintenance (@1% of Cost)	5,688	5,688	5,688	5,688	5,688	5,688	5,688
Electricity expense	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,700	2,000	2,300
Insurance cost	38,625	40,600	42,700	44,900	47,200	49,600	52,100
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]	1,027	10,746	4,240	8,678	4,674	9,567	5,153
Total Cost	**2,39,256**	**2,89,234**	**2,72,628**	**3,17,066**	**2,98,462**	**3,45,755**	**3,31,641**
Profit Before Depreciation, Interest and Tax	**(1,35,125)**	**7,98,680**	**1,42,460**	**5,56,814**	**1,63,454**	**6,17,648**	**1,77,613**

Description	Year ending March 31st						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Capacity Utilisation	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Depreciation	67,085	60,038	53,746	48,127	43,107	38,619	34,607
Profit Before Interest and Tax	**(2,02,210)**	**7,38,642**	**88,714**	**5,08,687**	**1,20,347**	**5,79,029**	**1,43,006**
Interest on Term Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Working Capital Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Interest Paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit Before Tax	**(2,02,210)**	**7,38,642**	**88,714**	**5,08,687**	**1,20,347**	**5,79,029**	**1,43,006**
Income Tax	-	60,228	-	14,237	-	28,306	-
Profit after Tax	**(2,02,210)**	**6,78,414**	**88,714**	**4,94,449**	**1,20,347**	**5,50,723**	**1,43,006**

4.7. Projected Cash Flow

Period Ending	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Cash & Bank Balance at Beginning	-	700	7,200	2,900	5,800	3,200	6,400
Cash Inflow during the Period	12,80,527	8,01,869	3,42,277	5,67,621	2,95,647	6,25,383	3,25,944
Cash Outflow during the Period	12,79,827	7,95,369	3,46,577	5,64,721	2,98,247	6,22,183	3,28,844
Closing Cash & Bank Balance	**700**	**7,200**	**2,900**	**5,800**	**3,200**	**6,400**	**3,500**

4.8. Calculation of DSCR, IRR and BEP

Calculation of DSCR							
Year	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**VI**	**VII**
Net Sales	1,02,724	10,74,600	4,24,000	8,67,800	4,67,400	9,56,700	5,15,300
Net Profit	(2,02,210)	6,78,414	88,714	4,94,449	1,20,347	5,50,723	1,43,006
Interest Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Accruals (a)	**(2,02,210)**	**6,78,414**	**88,714**	**4,94,449**	**1,20,347**	**5,50,723**	**1,43,006**
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (b)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
DSCR	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average DSCR	**NA**						

Calculation of Internal Rate of Return (IRR)				
Sl. No.	**Year**	**PAT**	**Depreciation**	**Cash Accrual**
	Cash outflow at beginning			-10,74,810
1	31-03-2023	-2,02,210	67,085	-1,35,125
2	31-03-2024	6,78,414	60,038	7,38,451
3	31-03-2025	88,714	53,746	1,42,460
4	31-03-2026	4,94,449	48,127	5,42,577
5	31-03-2027	1,20,347	43,107	1,63,454
6	31-03-2028	5,50,723	38,619	5,89,342
7	31-03-2029	1,43,006	34,607	1,77,613
IRR		**19.478%**		
Payback Period		**3 Years 7 Months**		

Calculation of Break-Even Point (BEP)

Sales	**1,04,131**	**10,87,913**	**4,15,088**	**8,73,879**	**4,61,915**	**9,63,403**	**5,09,253**
Variable Cost	25,844	65,346	37,640	70,378	39,474	73,767	46,053
Contribution	**78,287**	**10,22,567**	**3,77,448**	**8,03,501**	**4,22,441**	**8,89,636**	**4,63,200**
Fixed Cost	2,80,497	2,83,925	2,88,734	2,94,815	3,02,094	3,10,607	3,20,195
BEP Sales	**3,73,094**	**3,02,069**	**3,17,527**	**3,20,637**	**3,30,323**	**3,36,362**	**3,52,030**
Average BEP sales	**3,33,149**						

4.9. Summary of Project Cost

Sl. No.	Name of Assets	Amount
1	Land Development Fencing	30,000
2	Civil Construction	5,03,160
3	Irrigation/Water Supply	1,00,000
4	Electrification	16,000
5	Plant & Machinery	29,125
6	Livestock	3,55,000
7	Fodder Cultivation	26,625
8	Insurance	2,537
9	DPR Cost	7,000
10	Other miscellaneous exp.	2,463
	Total Fixed Cost	**10,71,910**
	Recurring	**2,900**
	Cost of Project	**10,74,810**