

Project Report On
Goat Farming



SUBMITTED BY:

Promoter Name:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Project Location:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PREPARED BY:

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CHAPTER – I

ABOUT THE PROMOTER

1. Name : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
2. Address : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
3. Contact number : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
4. Date of birth : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
- 5 Adhar No : xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
6. Educational Qualification: xxxxxxxx
7. Project Location : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
8. Constitution : xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
9. Experience : 2 year

CHAPTER – II

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Introduction

Goat is a multi functional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers in the country. Goat rearing is an enterprise which has been practiced by a large section of population in rural area. Goats can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment in low fertility lands where no other crops can be grown. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies in India, goat is kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster. Goats are among the main meat-producing animals in India, whose meat is one of the choicest meats and has huge domestic demand. The emerging favorable market conditions and easy accessibility to improved goat technologies are also catching the attention of entrepreneurs. Due to its good economic prospects, goat rearing under intensive and semi-intensive system for commercial production has been gaining momentum. A number of commercial goat farms have been established in different regions of the country.

Production Technology

Project Location:

Goat farm is located in the area where assured market round the year is available. It is easily accessible to the main road.

Housing:

Low cost housing will be constructed in such a way in a raised platform (about 1 meter height from ground level) by using bamboo/wooden poles or 'pakka' building by establishing concrete pillars. Floor and side walls will be made of wooden material. Roof will be thatched with coconut leaves, grass or asbestos sheets. . Average floor space per kid is 0.75 to 1 sq. meter. Floor should have at least 1 cm space between bamboos/wooden planks to allow passage of dung and urine down to the ground.

Feed & Fodder cultivation:

Fertile land with assured irrigation facilities is available so that fodder crops could be successfully raised and abundant good quality green fodders will be made available for animal feeding throughout the year.

Water:

Good quality fresh water for animal drinking and for the cleaning, washing etc. is available

Labour:

Honest, economic and regular supplies of labours are available.

Veterinary Aid:

Veterinary aid/breeding centers facilities is availability near the goat farm.

CHAPTER – III

MARKET POTENTIAL

In India goat meat is preferred by all. Indians' love for goat meat has led to the commodity's price increasing at 20% per annum. The demand for goat meat is increasing faster than the growth in goat population.

The goat meat is a high protein diet with high nutritional value. The goat meats are widely used in various hotels and restaurants. It is also used at special occasions like parties and marriages.

Direct marketing of animals is highly profitable. Involvement of middleman can reduce the price of animals. There is also scope for exporting Frozen Goat Meat.

There is always good opportunity for goat owners during Bakri Id festival. There is a mad rush of customers looking for goats during this festive period, which they would sacrifice on Bakri Id day. The prices goat goes high varying between Rs 3,000 and Rs 40,000 per goat.

As the demand far exceeds supply, goat meat prices have been increasing steadily. This increased price has created a need and opportunity for a large scale organized and scientific method of goat rearing in controlled conditions (Stall-Fed method).

CHAPTER – IV

SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths:

- Low labour requirement.
- Goat is a multi functional animal and plays a significant role in the economy and nutrition of landless, small and marginal farmers in the country
- Goats can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment in low fertility lands where no other crop can be grown.
- The initial investment needed for Goat farming is low.
- No religious taboo against goat slaughter and meat consumption prevalent in the country.
- Goat milk is easy to digest
- Goat creates employment to the rural poor besides effectively utilizing unpaid family labor.
- Goats are strong creatures that are able to resist various diseases
- Since goats are relatively small in size, the facilities and amenities to support them are also minimal
- Goats generally love being with humans and they are extremely docile.
- They have a high fertility rate achieving maturity with just 5 to 6 months. The probability of producing twins is high.
- Risk associated with drought is less in commercial goat farming compared to other livestock breeds.
- Goats are good instruments to enhance the health of the grazing land and minimize encroachment of bushes.
- Goat meat is a great appeal to the public because of the health benefits it provides to its consumers. It is extremely low in fat, cholesterol and calories. This is good for people who have low energy diet scheme.

WEAKNESS:

- Large-scale, organized goat farming has not yet become a successful venture in the country.
- High mortality rate of goat kids

OPPORTUNITY:

- High and ready market of goat meat
- Confirmed ever increasing Market price.

THREATS:

- The goat population is increasing & according to the government census, declining grazing land poses a big challenge to the industry.

CHAPTER- VI
ECONOMICS OF THE PROJECT

A. Project Profile (Financial)

Sr. No.	Paramaters	Value
1	Breed	Osmanabadi Semi Intensiv
2	Unit Size	
	Doe	25
	Buck	3
3	Product	Kids, Mannur etc .
4	Cost of the project (Rs.)	7,95,040
5	Bank loan (Rs.)	5,96,280
6	Margin money (Rs.)	1,98,760
7	Financial Indicators	
	BCR at 15% DF	1.16 :1
	N P W at 15% DF (Rs.)	2,46,575
	I R R %	22.14
	Average DSCR	2.4
8	Interest Rate (% per annum)	12.00
9	Repayment Period	7years including Two year grace period

B. BASIS & PRESUMPTIONS

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity
I. Techno-economic parameters			
	Breed of Goat		Osmanabadi
	System of rearing		Semi intensive
	No. of Does		25
	No. of Bucks		3
	Age at Maturity	Months	10 to 12
	Kidding interval	Months	8
	No of kidding	per year	1.5
	Kidding percentage	%	80
	Average litter size (average of single, twinning, Triplet, quadruplet)		2
	Sex ratio		1.1
	Mortality(%) Kids	%	20
	Saleable age of kids	months	11
	Payback period		7 years including
II. Expenditure norms			
	Space requirement per head for Buck	sq ft.	15
	Space requirement per head for doe	sq ft.	15
	Space requirement per head for kid	sq ft.	4
	Cost of construction of sheds for buck, doe & kid	Rs. Per sq.	160
	Cost of one Doe (Female)	Rs.	8,000
	Cost of one Buck (Male)	Rs.	10,000
	No of unskilled labour	Nos.	1
	Cost of one unskilled labour per annum	Rs.	70,000
	Electric Motor	Rs.	15,000
	Weighing Machine	Rs.	10,000
	Chaff Cutter	Rs.	25,000
	Requirement of concentrate feed per adult animal per month	Kg.	10.5
	Requirement of concentrate feed per kid per month	Kg.	4.5
	Rate of concentrate per kg	Rs.	17
	Misc, expenditure i.e. vaccine medicine and veterinary aid per animal per year	Rs.	28,000
	Electricity and Water supply per month	Rs.	2,000
	Transport charges	Rs.	20,000
	Rate of interest for bank loan	(%)	12.00
	Own contribution in project cost	(%)	25
III. Income norms			
	Sale price of Buck/(11month)	Rs.	10,000
	Sale price of Doe/(11month)	Rs.	9,000

C. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Unit rate	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
I.	Capital Cost				
1	Land				Own
2	Site development	Ls			50,000
3	Cost of Does	Nos.	8,000	25	2,00,000
4	Cost of Bucks	Nos.	10,000	3	30,000
5	Transport cost for Goats	Ls.	150	28	4,200
6	Shed for Does	Sq.ft..	200	375	75,000
7	Shed for Bucks	Sq.ft..	250	45	11,250
8	Shed for Kids	Sq.ft..	200	375	75,000
9	Store Room	Sq.ft..	200	150	30,000
10	Electric Motor	Nos.	15,000	1	15,000
11	Water Tank (10*10Sq ft)	Sq.ft..	150	100	15000
12	Chaff cutter	Ls.			25000
13	Weighing Machine	Nos.	10,000	1	10000
					5,40,450
II.	Working Capital (for one year)				
1	Fodder cultivation	acre/	20,000	1	20,000
2	Concentrate feeds for adult animals	kg	17	3,150	53,550
3	Cost of concentrate feed for kids	kg	17	1,620	27,540
4	Wages for labour	One year	70,000	1	70,000
5	Insurance	%	5		11,500
6	Misc, expenditure i.e. vaccine medicine and veterinary aid	Ls.	1,000	28	28,000
7	Electricity and Water supply	per	2,000	12	24,000
8	Transport charges				20,000
					2,54,590
	TOTAL				7,95,040

D. MEANS OF FINANCE

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
1	Term loan	%	75.00	5,96,280
2	Own contribution	%	25.00	1,98,760
TOTAL				<u>7,95,040</u>
	Subsidy entitlement @ 44 % from NABARD under AC & ABC Scheme			3,49,818

E. PROJECTION OF PERFORMANCE & PROFITABILITY**I. Flock Production Chart**

Particular	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
No. of kidding/year	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
No. of kids born male	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
No. of kids born female	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
No of kids died male 20%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
No of kids died female 20%	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
No. of male kids available for sale	Kids produced in first & second year will be sold in next year & so on		-	30	30	30	30
No. of female kids available for sale	-	-	30	30	30	30	30

II. Projected Profitability

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Unit rate in Rs.	Quantity	I year	II year	III year	IV year	V year	VI year	VII year
I. Income											
a	From sale of male goats	buck	9500 -		-	-	285000	285000	285000	285000	285000
b	From sale of female goats	doe	8500 -		-	-	255000	255000	255000	255000	255000
c	Mannure	tonne	5000	6	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	28000
d	Interest on Subsidy @ 6%				20989	20989	20989	20989	20989	20989	0
e	Subsidy				0	0	0	0	0	0	349818
TOTAL (A)					48,989	48,989	5,88,989	5,88,989	5,88,989	5,88,989	9,17,818
II. Expenditure											
	Concentrate feeds for	Rs./kg	17	3,150	53,550	58,905	58,905	58,905	58,905	58,905	58,905
	Concentrate feeds for	Rs./kg	17	1,620	27,540	30,294	30,294	30,294	30,294	30,294	30,294
	Fodder cultivation	acre/ year	20,000	1	20,000	20,000	20,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
	Unskilled workers	Nos.	70,000	1	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	Misc, expenditure i.e.	Ls.			28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
	Insurance of animals	%	5		11500	11500	11500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
	Electricity and Water supp	per month	2,000	12	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
	Transport charges	Ls.			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
TOTAL (B)					2,54,590	2,62,699	2,62,699	2,64,699	2,64,699	2,64,699	2,64,699
III. Net Income					TOTAL (A-B)	-2,05,601	-2,13,710	3,26,290	3,24,290	3,24,290	3,24,290
							3,26,290	3,24,290	3,24,290	3,24,290	6,53,119

G. Term Loan Repayment

Rate of interest - % per annum : 12.00
 Opening balance of term loan : 5,96,280

Year	Loan Outstanding	Gross Surplus	Principal	Interest	Total Repayment	Net Surplus	DSCR
1	5,96,280	-	-	71554	-	-	-
2	5,96,280	-	-	71554	-	-	-
3	5,96,280	3,26,290	119256	71554	190810	1,35,480	1.7
4	4,77,024	3,24,290	119256	57243	176499	1,47,791	1.8
5	3,57,768	3,24,290	119256	42932	162188	1,62,102	2.0
6	2,38,512	3,24,290	119256	28621	147877	1,76,413	2.2
7	1,19,256	6,53,119	119256	14311	133567	5,19,552	4.9
						Avg DSCR	2.4