### DETAILED PROJECT REPORT ON

# **DAIRY FARMING (BUFFALO)**



### **SUBMITTED BY:**

PROMOTER NAME

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PROJECT LOCATION

Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

### PREPARED BY:

DOWNLOAD PROJECT REPORT.COM 1187/67, GROUND FLOOR, GRUHALAXMI, J.M. ROAD, NEAR BALGANDHARVA CHOWK, PUNE, MAHARASHTRA 411005.

# CONTENTS

CHAPTER NOS.	PART	ICULARS					
l.	ABOUT THE PROMOTER						
II.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION						
III.	MARK	ET POTENTIAL					
IV.	SWOT ANALYSIS						
V.	ECON	OMICS OF THE PROJECT					
	A.	Project Profile( Financial)					
	B.	Basis & Presumptions					
	C	Total Cost of Project-					
		i) Capital Cost					
		ii) Working Capital					
	D.	Means of Finance					
	E.	Projected Profitability					
		i) Feeding Schedule					
		ii) Lactation/ Dry Days					
		iii) Projected Profitability					
	F.	Financial Analysis					
	G.	Term Loan Repayment					

### **CHAPTER - I**

### PARTICULARS ABOUT THE PROMOTER

1. Proprietor Name : xxxxxxxxxxxxx

2. Address (Resi.) : xxxxxxxxxxxx

3. Contact Number : xxxxxxxxxxxxx

4. Date of Birth : xxxxxxxxxxxx

5. Educational Qualification : xxxxxxxxxxxxx

6. Project Location :xxxxxxxxxxxxx

7. Constitution : xxxxxxxxxxxx

8. Product : xxxxxxxxxxxx

9. Experience :xxxxxxxxxxxxx

#### <u>CHAPTER - II</u>

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### Introduction

Animal husbandry and agriculture are synergistically involved and are the important source of income and employment in rural areas. Among them, dairying provides security to farmers, especially when agriculture fails. Dairy farming is essential to millions of poor households across the country not only as a source of income but also as a major source of protein, supplementary nutrition, fertilizer, fuel and a store of wealth.

Enhancement in milk processing has necessitated the increased demand for milk and this triggered the setting up of many commercial dairy units in medium and small scale in different parts of the country. Introduction of improved technologies, availability of compounded feed are the other factors responsible for this shift from traditional mixed farming production to specialized dairy production system. Dairying with high yielding breeds has generated ample scope for developing the dairy farming on commercial lines as a business enterprise.

### **Production Technology**

### **Project Location:**

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

#### Feed & Fodder cultivation:

Fertile land with assured irrigation facilities is available so that all the seasonal 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

#### **Electricity:**

Adequate supply of electricity is available.

#### Labour:

Honest, economic and regular supplies of labours are available.

**Veterinary Aid:** Veterinary Hospital, Artificial Insemination Center/livestock Aid Centers is available close to dairy farm

#### <u>CHAPTER - III</u>

#### **MARKET POTENTIAL**

Milk is one of the widely and extensively used items in Indian cuisine throughout country. India has the privilege to be the largest producer of liquid milk but still there is a gap between demand and supply

The country production of milk is one hundred and twelve million ton and there is increase of production of milk in the country at the rate of 3.5 million ton per year but it is not enough to meet the demand in the country of milk which is increasing at the rate of six million ton per year. So this is massive gap of demand and supply of milk.

With milk product exports forming around 5 per cent of India's total milk production, and domestic demand for dairy products remaining strong, there is the demand-supply gap. The demand for milk and value-added dairy products in the domestic market has been growing at over 6 to 8 per cent per annum because of increasing income, rising aspirations, and consequent growth in per capita milk consumption.

The demand for milk more than doubled on the religious occasion like MahaShivratri. There is good demand of milk during peak wedding season also.

Milk can be sold to milk cooperative societies as well as entrepreneur can develop his network of consumers. Milk can be sold in the immediate market directly to customers, hotels, hospitals, sweet makers etc. Hotels and some general customers (can be around 30%) prefer pure buffalo milk where as hospitals, sanitariums prefer cow's milk.One can reach buy back agreement with either district milk union or with private milk marketing company

### **CHAPTER - IV**

#### **SWOT ANALYSIS**

### Strengths:

- Buffalo is India's milking machine, accounting for more than half of the country's milk production
- Urbanisation, burgeoning population, raise in per capita income and change in food habits which leads to increased consumption of milk
- Whitening property of buffalo milk makes it more suitable for manufacture of some dairy products and its acceptance as fluid milk is high.
- Provide regular income to the farmer.
- Provide employment to rural population mainly women.
- Dairy farming helps directly in increasing crop production by making available draught power, manure and cash income on day- today basis.
- Additional income improves the quality of life in rural areas.
- Favorable Government policies for development of livestock sector

### Weakness:

- Feed availability to cattle throughout the year is not adequate.
- · Frequent disease outbreaks
- Lower productivity of Animals
- Labour shortage and high wage rate in dairy farming
- Limited investment or delay in the availability of funds in setting up or expansion of milk procurement.
- Poor infrastructure in many areas for transporting rurally-produced milk to major processing centers.

#### **Opportunities:**

- · Cost of milk production in India is low.
- Scope exists for higher milk yield through better use of crop residues and other feeds upgrading cattle.
- · Improving availability of animal health care facilities
- Better returns because of increased awareness in consumers about milk quality.

- Good scope exists for value-added products like desserts, puddings, custards, sauces, mousse, stirred yogurt, nectars and sherbets.
- Latest packaging technology can help retain nutritive value of packaged products and extend their shelf-life.

### **Threats:**

- Natural calamities like floods, drought, diseases that can affect feed to cattle population.
- Seasonal fluctuations in milk production
- Dwindling fodder resources

# <u>CHAPTER- V</u> ECONOMICS OF THE PROJECT

## A. PROJECT PROFILE (Financial)

Sr. No	o. PARAMETERS	VALUE
1	Breed	Murrah
2	Unit Size	30
3	Product	Milk, Mannure
4	Cost of the project	60,52,773
5	Bank loan	45,39,580
6	Own Contribution	15,13,193
7	Financial Indicators BC R	2.29 :1
	N P W 15% (Rs.)	1,70,08,482
	IRR%	76.25
	Average DSCR	5.1
8	Interest Rate (% per annum)	12.0
9	Repayment	5 years

### **B. BASIS & PRESUMPTIONS**

Sr. No.	Particular	Unit	Quantity
I. 1	Techno-economic parameters Floor space per adult animal(sq.ft)	sq. ft.	60
2	Floor space per calf (sq.ft)	sq. ft.	20
3	Inter-Calving period (Lactation days 270 + Dry days 150)	Days	420
4	Rate of interst for bank loan ( %)	Rs.	12.0
5	Repayment period	Years	5
6	Freshly calved female buffaloes in 1st obatches at an interval of 5 to 6 months.	r 2nd lactation will be purchas	sed in two
7	Once the young animal reared within the oldest animal.	herd that is ready to calve, w	ould replace the
8	The animals apart from 1st, 2nd or 3rd la maintain constant herd size.	actations are assumed to be s	old off to
9	Male calves are assumed to be sold off		
10	Cost of rearing calves is not considered	as it will be nullified by their sa	ale value
<b>II.</b> 1	Expenditure norms Cost of buffalo including transportation	Rs./per animal	1,00,000
2	Cost of concentrate feed	Rs./kg.	20
3	Cost of green fodder	Rs./kg.	Home grown
4	Cost of dry fodder	Rs./kg.	10
5	Cost of chaff cutter (power operated)	Rs.	50,000
6	Generator Set	Rs.	50,000
7	Cost of equipment per animal	Rs.	1,000
8 9	No. of unskilled labour required Cost of one unskilled labour per annum	Nos. Rs.	3 80,000
10	Cost of veterinery aids	Rs./animal / annum	1,500
11 12	Cost of electricity and water Insurance	Rs./month % per cost of animal	2,500 5
III.	Income norms		
1	Milk yield per animal per day	Itrs.	15
2	Selling price of milk	Rs.per Itrs.	80
3	Production of Manure	tonn/year/cow	2
4	Cost of Mannure	Rs. /tonn	3,000

### C. TOTAL COST OF PROJECT

Sr N⊦Particular	Unit	Unit rate	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
I. Conital Coat				
<ul><li>I. Capital Cost</li><li>1 Land &amp; Site Development</li></ul>				
Land & Site Development				Own
Site Development & Fencing	Lumnaum			50,000
Site Development & Fericing	Lumpsum		-	50,000
2 Buildings				50,000
Shelter Shed for adult animal	Sq.Ft.	926	2,809.33	26,01,440
Water tank	Lumpsum			50,000
Water talik			-	26,51,440
3 Cost of Animals				
Cost of buffalo including transportation	Nos.	1,00,000	30	30,00,000
4 Machinery & Equipments				
Chaff cutter	Nos.	50,000	1	50,000
Generator Set	Nos.	50,000	1	50,000
Cost of Equipments	Rs./animal	2,000	30	60,000
Cost of Electrification	Lumpsum			20,000
Cost of Electrification	Lumpsum		•	1,80,000
			TOTAL- A	58,81,440
II. Working Capital				
For requirements of expenses for the first	•	TOTAL- B	1,71,333	
Total Cost of the Project		TOTAL	_ (A+B)	60,52,773

## D. MEANS OF FINANCE

Particular	Unit	Quantity	Amount in Rs.
I. Term loan	%	75	45,39,580
II. Own contribution	%	25	15,13,193
			TOTAL 60,52,773

## **E. PROJECTED PROFITABILITY**

## I. Feeding Schedule per Day

Sr. No.	Feeding Stuff	Cost/ Kg. in Rs.	Lacation Per	Dry P	eriod	
			Quantity Kg. Amount		Quantity	Amount
				Rs.	Kg.	Rs.
1	Concentrate Feed	20	6	120	3	50
2	Green Fodder	-	20	Home Grown	-	Home Grown
3	Dry Fodder	10	10	100	5	50
	TOTAL			220		100

# **II. Lactation/ Dry Chart**

	Particular	Unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
а	Lactation Days						
	First batch	days	3,750	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050
	Second batch	days	2,175	3,225	3,225	3,225	3,225
	Gooding Baton	TOTAL	5,925	7,275	7,275	7,275	7,275
b	Dry days						
	First batch	days	1,875	1,425	1,425	1,425	1,425
	Second batch	days	0	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
		TOTAL	1,875	3,675	3,675	3,675	3,675

# III. Projected Profitability

r. No. Particular	Unit	Unit rate in Rs.	Quantity	l year	II year	III year	IV year	V year
A. Income								
I. Sale of milk								
Total lactation days				5,925	7,275	7,275	7,275	7,275
Milk yield per lactation day/				15	15	15	15	15
Total Production of milk	Itrs			88,875	1,09,125	1,09,125	1,09,125	1,09,125
Rate of milk	Rs/ltrs			80	80	80	80	80
Income from sale of milk				71,10,000	87,30,000	87,30,000	87,30,000	87,30,000
II. Sale of mannure	Tonn	3,000	60	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000	1,80,000
			TOTAL (A)	72,90,000	89,10,000	89,10,000	89,10,000	89,10,000
B. Expenditure								
Feed during Lactation Period	per day per animnal	220	7,275	13,03,500	16,00,500	16,00,500	16,00,500	16,00,500
Feed during Dry Period	per day per animnal	100	3,675	1,87,500	3,67,500	3,67,500	3,67,500	3,67,500
Cultivation of green fodder	Acre	50,000	2	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Elecrticity, Water	Rs./month	2,500	12	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Unskilled workers	per annum	80,000	3	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Veterinary aids	per animal	1,500	30	45,000	45,000	45000	45,000	45,000
Insurance	%	5		1,50,000	150000	150000	1,50,000	1,50,000
			TOTAL (B)	20,56,000	25,33,000	25,33,000	25,33,000	25,33,000
C. Net Income			TOTAL (A-B)	52,34,000	63,77,000	63,77,000	63,77,000	63,77,000

### F. Financial Analysis

Particulars		l year	II year	III year	IV year	V year
Capital Costs		58,81,440				
Recurring cost		20,56,000	25,33,000	25,33,000	25,33,000	25,33,000
Total Cost		79,37,440	25,33,000	25,33,000	25,33,000	25,33,000
Benefit		72,90,000	89,10,000	89,10,000	89,10,000	89,10,000
Depreciated value of machinery & equipments @ 15%						77,130
Depreciated value of buildings @						15,52,418
10% Closing stock value @ 10%						17,56,500
Depreciation						
Total Benefit		72,90,000	89,10,000	89,10,000	89,10,000	1,22,96,048
Net Benefit		-6,47,440	63,77,000	63,77,000	63,77,000	97,63,048
Discounting Factor@ 15%		0.87	0.76	0.66	0.57	0.50
NPV cost at 15% DF		69,05,572	19,25,080	16,71,780	14,43,810	12,66,500
NPV benefits at 15% DF		63,42,300	67,71,600	58,80,600	50,78,700	61,48,024
NPW at 15% DF	1,70,08,482					
BCR at 15% DF	2.29	:1				
IRR %	76.25					

## G. Term Loan Repayment

Rate of interst - % per annum: 12.0

Opening balance of term loan: 45,39,580

Year	Loan Outstanding	Net Income	Principal	Interest	Total Repayment	Net Surplus	DSCR
1	45,39,580	52,34,000	9,07,916	5,44,750	14,52,665	37,81,335	3.6
2	36,31,664	63,77,000	9,07,916	4,35,800	13,43,716	50,33,284	4.7
3	27,23,748	63,77,000	9,07,916	3,26,850	12,34,766	51,42,234	5.2
4	18,15,832	63,77,000	9,07,916	2,17,900	11,25,816	52,51,184	5.7
5	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,		
J	9,07,916	63,77,000	9,07,916	1,08,950	10,16,866	53,60,134	6.3
						Avg. DSCR	5.1