

PROJECT IN GOATERY

(50+2)

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT &
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT, UTTAR
PRADESH, LUCKNOW

Goat Project (50+2)

Goat is a multifunctional 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 areas. Goats can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment in low fertility lands where no other crop can be grown. In pastoral and agricultural subsistence societies goats are kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against disaster.

(A) 1. Goat is an important species of livestock in the country, which produces milk, meat, skin, fiber, manure and generates employment and trade.

2. This species is of economic importance to the people living in arid, semi-arid, hilly areas, heavy rain fall and tribal areas. Goat milk is considered superior to cow milk and has several medicinal properties.

3. Goat's milk is the costliest of all the meals in the country.

4. Goat rearing is a traditional occupation of economically weaker section of society especially small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

5. Comparatively lower body size, short gestation period and adaptability to diverse agro-climatic conditions makes it more popular among growers. It can be fed extensively on community range lands, village woodland and cropped land after the crop is harvested.

(B) The two major sets of activities proposed are:-

1. Intensive goat production system.

2. To support conventional goat production system with capacity building in the community.

(C) Details:-

Promoting Intensive Goat Production System:-

1. Unit size will be 50 females and two male goats.

2. Units will be supported with health cover (medicines, vitamins and mineral supplements) and insurance to animals.

Objectives of the project:-

1. Entrepreneur Development:- The scheme will inculcate the entrepreneurship in unemployed farmers.

2. Employment Generation:- To produce employment in the village and to extending social and minority benefits to unemployed youths.

3. The farmer will earn better outputs through rearing of recognized breeds of goat with balanced ration and health coverage.

4. Main objective of the project is to increase the best palatable protein in the form of meat and milk and eradicating malnutrition.

Goat farming business in India would be a great choice if it is done in the precise and planned way. There are many people out there who want to be an entrepreneur in this field and they want to start profitable business in goat farming in India but due to lack of knowledge, experience and profitable goat farming business plan they could not make the better outcome as it could be if it is done in the systematic way in India.

Different steps need to be taken before starting a goat farming business

1. Selection of land where you are willing to start a goat farm:-

Selection of land to start goat farming in India is the very first step one has to take. There is no hard and fast rule for selection of land, it would be better if you have a surplus land at the city out skirt with the greenery and grazing area. The only thing matter in land selection is that it should not be a low land area. The water lodging area is not fit for the goats. The land should be surrounded by proper fencing/boundary wall/bamboo fencing. Brick and cemented boundary is better choice with proper gated entrance

2. Goat Shed Construction:-

A proper cleaned, hygienic and spacious shed is required for the better growth of the goats. The space requirements per goat are given in the technical parameters. Elevated sheds are better to save the goats from moisture and for roof area better quality of asbestos should be used to save goats from heat in summers. Create one water reservoir or cemented tank to provide fresh drinking water supply to goats every time. It should be outside the shed area. A proper cemented or steel stall is required for the goat feeding it may be inside or outside the shed.

3. Goat Breed Selection:-

Goats breed selection is very important aspect in the goat farm as this is the main asset of your business which is going to give your business a boom and a good uplift. There are different breeds out there which are considered as profitable breed selection basically it depends on the region and climate. It can be categorized in two parts

a) Pure Breed

- Jamunapari
- Barbari
- Black Bengal
- Beetal
- Sirohi

b) Cross Breed

1. Cross Breed of Jamunapari and Sirohi (Jamunapari Buck and Black Bengal Doe)
2. Cross Breed of Barbari and Black Bengal (Barbari Buck and Black Bengal Doe)
3. Cross Breed of Black Bengal and Beetal (Beetal Buck and Black Bengal Doe)

4. The local well adapted doe may be crossed with pure breed bucks of any breed that are suitable for that climatic condition.

There may be a number of cross breed depending upon the breed of Buck and Doe. The thumb rule in breed selection is the environmental and climatic condition of the area where the breed is best suited. Black Bengal are suitable for Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Jamunapari is suitable for Etawah and neighboring region where grazing lands are abandoned and Sirohi is suitable for Agra, Mathura and surrounding border areas of Rajasthan. Barbari is suitable for stall fed purpose.

4. Vaccination Schedule:-

Proper Scheduled vaccination is very important to overcome the mortality rate in goats. After purchasing the goats and before introducing into the goat farm deworming is compulsory and vaccination schedule should be followed as given below:-

- FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) vaccine name is Polyvalent FMD vaccine given once in a year and dosage is 3ml. S/C given in February and December.
- Anthrax Vaccine name is Anthrax spore vaccine given once in a year dosage is 1 ml. S/C in the month of May-June.
- ET (Enterotoxaemia) vaccine name is ET vaccine once in a year dosage is 5 ml. S/C in the month of May- June.
- CCPP (Contagious Caprine Pneuro Pneumonia) or IVRI Vaccine dosage is 0.2ml. S/C once in a year.
- PPR (Peste Des Pettis Ruminants) or PPR Vaccine with a dosage of 1 ml S/C given once in a 3 year.

Financial outlay:-

Sr.No	Particulars	Unit Cost (Rs.)	No. of Units	Total Cost (Rs.)
I	A. Capital Cost			
1	Cost of Does (50 animals; Rs. 4700each)	4700.00	50	2,35,000.00
2	Cost of Buck	8500.00	2	17000.00
3	Shed for adults (Buck-20sq. ft. Doe-15 sq.ft.)	100.00	790	79,000.00
4	For Bucks(12months) thatched shed with local material	100.00	50	5000.00
5	Shed For Does and kids (8-9 months)	100.00	750	75,000.00
6	Equipments	90.0	52	4680.00
7	Transportation cost	50.00	52	2600.00
	Sub Total (A)			4,18,280.00
II	B Working Capital			
1	Feeding for one cycle			
2	Fodder Cultivation @/acre	10000.00	1.25acre	12500.00
3	Supplementary con. feed (per breeding cycle)			
4	Bucks-8kg/month for 3 months	25.00	2	1200.00
5	Does-7.5kg/month for 3 months	25.00	50	28125.00
6	Kids-4 kg/month for 1 month	25.00	50	5000.00
7	Veterinary aid (@ Rs. 20/animal/year)	60.00	52	3120.00
8	Insurance cost for the adults (4% cost of adults)			10080.00
9	Labour cost @ 1 month		2	10000.00
	Sub Total (B)			70,025.00
	Total Financial Outlay (A+B)			4,88,305.00
	Round Off			4,88,000.00
	Margin Money (20%)			97,600.00
	Bank Loan			3,90,400.00

Techno-Economic Assumptions:-

Particulars

Number of Animals	-Does	50
	-Buck	2
Purchase price of Buck (Rs./animal)		8500.00
Purchase price of Foes (Rs./animal)		4700.00
Feed consumption per day (kg/animal)		
	Buck	0.26
	Doe	0.25
	Kids	0.1
No. of days of feeding per cycle		120.00
Cost of feed (Rs./Kg)		25.00
Insurance Premium per animal per year (% of the cost of animal)		4
Veterinary Aid per animal per year (Rs.)		60.00
Average litter size (Average of single, twinning, triplet, quadruplet)		2
Sex Ratio		1:1
Space required sq. ft. /buck		20
Space required sq. ft. /doe		15
Space required sq. ft. /kid		5
Sale price of male kids (Rs./Kid) (@7-8 months age)		4500.00
Sale price of female kids (Rs./Kid)		3500.00
Sale price of culled Does (Rs. /Doe)		1500.00
Income from manure /animal/year (Rs.)		50.00
Conception Rate		90%
Kidding Percentage		
	I year	140
	II year	160

Inter kidding period (months)	9
Mortality in Kids (%)	15
Culling %	20
Rate of Interest %	14
Net Income towards repayment %	50
Repayment Period (years)	5
Cost of construction of shed (Rs.)	100
Equipments (Rs.)	90
Cost of fodder cultivation per acre (Rs.)	10000

Flow Projection Chart for Goat Project

Year	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Number of Does Purchased	50	-	-	-	-
Number of Bucks Purchased	2	-	-	-	-
Number Kidding per Year	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Number of Kids born male	63	72	72	72	72
Number of kids born female	63	72	72	72	72
Number of kids male died	10	11	11	11	11
Number of kids female died	10	11	11	11	11
Number of kids male available for sale	Kids produced in 1 st year will be sold in 2 nd year	61	61	61	61
Number of kids female available for sale	Kids produced in 1 st year will be sold in 2 nd year	61	61	61	61

Cash Flow	Project Period (Year) Amount in Rs.				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Wages for Labour	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Cost of Insurance	10080	10080	10080	10080	10080
Cost of Concentrate feed for buck doe and kids	34325	34325	34325	34325	34325
Fodder Cultivation	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Miscellaneous expenditure in vaccination, medicine and veterinary aid	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
Total Expenditure	74405	74405	74405	74405	74405
Sale Price of male goats	-	2,74,500	2,74,500	2,74,500	2,74,500
Sale price of female goats	-	2,13,500	2,13,500	2,13,500	2,13,500
Sale price of manure	2600	2600	2600	2600	2600
Value of closing stock 50 does 2 bucks and 122 kids	-	-	-	-	3,70,750
Value of shed 10% Depreciation/year	-	-	-	-	94000
Value of equipments 20% depreciation/ year	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2600	490600	4,90,600	4,90,600	9,55,350
Gross Profit	-71,805	4,16,195	4,16,195	4,16,195	8,80,945

Calculation of BCR (Benefit Cost Ratio) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR)

	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year
Capital Cost	4,18,280	-	-	-	-
Recurring Cost	74,405	74,405	74,405	74,405	74,405
Total Cost	4,92,685	74,405	74,405	74,405	74,405
Benefit	2600	4,90,600	4,90,600	4,90,600	9,55,350
Net Benefit	-71,805	4,16,195	4,16,195	4,16,195	8,80,945

The kids born in first year will be sold in second year so income will start from the second year onward that's why the Bank should give a grace period of one year to the entrepreneurs. The EMI calculations has been done for five years without grace period

S.NO.	Monthly Installment	Interest	Principal	Balance
1	9083.93	4,554.67	4,529.26	385,870.74
2	9083.93	4,501.83	4,582.10	381,288.64
3	9083.93	4,448.37	4,635.56	376,653.08
4	9083.93	4,394.29	4,689.64	371,963.44
5	9083.92	4,339.57	4,744.35	367,219.09
6	9083.92	4,284.22	4,799.70	362,419.39
7	9083.93	4,228.23	4,855.70	357,563.69
8	9083.93	4,171.58	4,912.35	352,651.34
9	9083.93	4,114.27	4,969.66	347,681.68
10	9083.93	4,056.29	5,027.64	342,654.05
11	9083.92	3,997.63	5,086.29	337,567.75
12	9083.92	3,938.29	5,145.63	332,422.12
Year 1 End				
13	9083.92	3,878.26	5,205.67	327,216.45
14	9083.93	3,817.53	5,266.40	321,950.05
15	9083.93	3,756.08	5,327.84	316,622.21
16	9083.93	3,693.93	5,390.00	311,232.21
17	9083.93	3,631.04	5,452.88	305,779.33
18	9083.93	3,567.43	5,516.50	300,262.83
19	9083.92	3,503.07	5,580.86	294,681.97
20	9083.93	3,437.96	5,645.97	289,036.00
21	9083.93	3,372.09	5,711.84	283,324.16
22	9083.92	3,305.45	5,778.48	277,545.68
23	9083.93	3,238.03	5,845.89	271,699.79
24	9083.93	3,169.83	5,914.09	265,785.70
Year 2 End				
25	9083.92	3,100.83	5,983.09	259,802.60
26	9083.92	3,031.03	6,052.89	253,749.71
27	9083.92	2,960.41	6,123.51	247,626.20
28	9083.92	2,888.97	6,194.95	241,431.25
29	9083.93	2,816.70	6,267.23	235,164.02
30	9083.92	2,743.58	6,340.34	228,823.67
31	9083.93	2,669.61	6,414.32	222,409.36
32	9083.93	2,594.78	6,489.15	215,920.21
33	9083.93	2,519.07	6,564.86	209,355.35
34	9083.93	2,442.48	6,641.45	202,713.91
35	9083.93	2,365.00	6,718.93	195,994.98
36	9083.93	2,286.61	6,797.32	189,197.66
Year 3 End				
37	9083.93	2,207.31	6,876.62	182,321.04
38	9083.93	2,127.08	6,956.85	175,364.19
39	9083.93	2,045.92	7,038.01	168,326.18
40	9083.93	1,963.81	7,120.12	161,206.06
41	9083.93	1,880.74	7,203.19	154,002.88

42	9083.92	1,796.70	7,287.22	146,715.65
43	9083.92	1,711.68	7,372.24	139,343.41
44	9083.92	1,625.67	7,458.25	131,885.16
45	9083.92	1,538.66	7,545.26	124,339.89
46	9083.92	1,450.63	7,633.29	116,706.60
47	9083.93	1,361.58	7,722.35	108,984.25
48	9083.92	1,271.48	7,812.44	101,171.81
Year 4 End				
49	9083.93	1,180.34	7,903.59	93,268.22
50	9083.93	1,088.13	7,995.80	85,272.43
51	9083.92	994.84	8,089.08	77,183.35
52	9083.92	900.47	8,183.45	68,999.89
53	9083.93	805.00	8,278.93	60,720.97
54	9083.92	708.41	8,375.51	52,345.45
55	9083.93	610.70	8,473.23	43,872.22
56	9083.92	511.84	8,572.08	35,300.14
57	9083.92	411.83	8,672.09	26,628.05
58	9083.92	310.66	8,773.26	17,854.79
59	9083.93	208.31	8,875.62	8,979.17
60	9083.93	104.76	8,979.17	0.00
Year 5 End				