

Project Report for, 30,000 layer birds rearing per year,



PROJECT REPORT FOR 30,000 COMMERCIAL Layer Birds

Registered office; -

At _____ P.O _____

Block _____ P.S- _____ District _____

Farm Site,

Vill- _____ Mouja _____ P.O _____

Block _____ P.S- _____ District _____



Model Project Report of **Commercial Layer (Chicken) Farm** having capacity of around 30,000 Layer birds rearing per year (1:1:5 plan) without Feed production unit with project cost of Rs. 277.29 Lakh only has been examined and **vetted for its Technical feasibility** and this Directorate has no objection, if it is be implemented in this state subject to adoption of appropriate bio security procedures, necessary technical approaches and fulfilment of all other statutory obligation (if any).

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28/08/17

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28/8/17

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28/8/17

Director of Animal Husbandry &
Veterinary Services, West Bengal



Name of the Farm

(Should be given before submission to the Bank)

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COMMERCIAL LAYER PER YEAR**

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INTRODUCTION: Commercial poultry production is 48 years old confining only to the country popularly known Desi breeds. Since 1970 this poultry industry has undergone a phenomenal growth making the industry the fastest one. One production of increased in a high level after the adoption of hybrid birds.

The production of eggs has 79% from genetically improved layer and 21% from country popularly known Desi birds. India is the fifth highest egg producer in the world and the per capita consumption is now only 70. The Indian Council of Medical Research and National Institute of nutrition suggested 180 as the ideal level of consumption that resulted in going for hybrid poultry production.

Broilers were unknown in India before 42 years, as years past this variety occupied a good position among the Indian population. Now the poultry industry contributes about Rs. 1,10,000 cores to the GNP of the country. Moreover the export also increased from a meagre 0.05% to a whopping 4% today.

The poultry has distinct advantages over other vocations because:-

1. Small land requirement
2. Faster returns
3. Small initial capital investments
4. Planning for uniform and regular flow of income
5. Wider scope for expansion due to lower competition
6. Employment generation potential.

Poultry eggs and meats are important source of high quality proteins, minerals and vitamins to balance the human diet. Eggs are considered to be the nature's marvel providing the best quality protein food. An egg contains:-

1. Water - 74.0%
2. Carbohydrate -0.9%
3. Proteins -12.4%
4. Fat -11.7%
5. Ash -1.0%

Except this, an egg has calcium, iron, phosphorus, vitamin A, B, D, riboflavin and nicotinic acid. The presence of all these ensures better eye sight, healthy skin. Strong nerves, free from rickets, healthy mouth, tongue, lips, eyes and a glowing healthy skin.

Poultry meat is low in fat and rich in proteins and is recommended to patients with high blood pressure rather than other non-vegetation food items. Poultry manure contains nitrogen. Phosphorous, potassium and others organic matters. This is ideal for use in agriculture, thus has a good market potential.



ORGANISATION: - The promoters Descriptions,

(Should be written in details of address, experience regarding promoters)



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SCOPE: Agriculture is the core sector of Indian economy and poultry farming is considered as a major part of agriculture and allied activities. All districts of West-Bengal is ideal for this type of farming since the production and productivity is low in direct agriculture. In orders to increase the economy of the area poultry farming is recommended.

Though the per capita requirement of eggs in India is 180, India produces only 70 to 72 eggs per capita per year. Out of the total requirement of West Bengal it produces presently 4745 million and the rest is supplied by Andhra Pradesh.

West Bengal is considered as the 2nd largest consumer of egg,

The strategic location of Bengal provides good conditions for poultry fanning. This area has hot weather during April and May and the same come down in the next months. We can experience cool nights for a major period due to the monsoon.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY: While farming the Project Report special care is given in the different areas to special care is given in the different areas to ascertain the technical feasibility of the same.

The chicks i.e. Babcock BV 300 layer chicks are easily available from Eastern Hatcheries.

Good and balance nutrition Poultry feed is available in the market easily

The management of the proposed poultry farm will be safe at the hands of well experienced and highly know ledged supervisors. The promoters have identified them.

The required veterinary care and guidance will be available from West Bengal Government Animal Husbandry Dept., West-Bengal State Poultry Farm, Disease diagnostic Lab. University of Animal Resource and Fisheries Science of West Bengal, Veterinary Surgeons and Poultry Experts. The promoter has contacted them for an initial discussion over the matter and the same has been assured by them. Moreover, our veterinary doctor should be take care of our farm,

MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS: As stated earlier, the per capita egg production is very low in our country; it is felt that the gap between the requirement and supply is to be a bridged in order to improve the health condition of the poor people of the country.

West-Bengal has been shortage of eggs and fully depends on Andhra eggs and boosting the production of eggs can make up the requirements

Kolkata, the largest consumer of egg, and it is mainly depends on the Andhra Pradesh eggs. If the product is supplied to the Metropolitan city at a less cost than the Andhra Pradesh based supplier, in a short period, the unit will not find any difficulties in marketing the product.

Culled birds are in great demand due to its high protein value and less price. Moreover, people prefer Broiler chicken due to its fleshy nature.

The gunny bags are early acceptable to the market because it can be used for packing agricultural products.

Poultry farm manure is the best choice for farmer due to the high mineral values and Fish Farmer's used the manure presently a good source of Nitrogen, Phosphate and Potash.



ESTABLISHMENT OF POULTRY: The proposed unit has a well selected site which has the following advantages of a typical poultry site.

- # It is situated near the urban area giving easy access to chicks, feed, medicine, vaccine and market.
- # The site is well connected with motor able road even during rainy season.
- # Direction of shed will be East –West which shall strictly followed,
- # The site possesses good water distribution arrangements.
- # The proposed site is at an elevated place.
- # There is no commercial poultry farm within the periphery of 0.5 K.M
- # The area does not having any Water bodies nearby the farm site, within 0.5 K.M
- # The site is safely away from other small farms ensuring tough access to infectious diseases.
- # The area does not have any probability for stagnant water.

REARING OF BIRDS UNDER CAGE SYSTEM: This is the more scientific system than the usual deep litter system, considering the growth of population and the cost of building construction the poultry farmers are moving from the deep litter system to cage system.

The chicks are reared in different cages according to the age of the chicks.

BOODER CAGE: This system includes Brooder cages where chicks up to 8 weeks age are kept. The floor is covered with a paper to avoid damage of chick's legs.

GROWER CAGE: The chicks are reared under the system in a three-tier basis and the Birds of age up to next 12 weeks are kept.

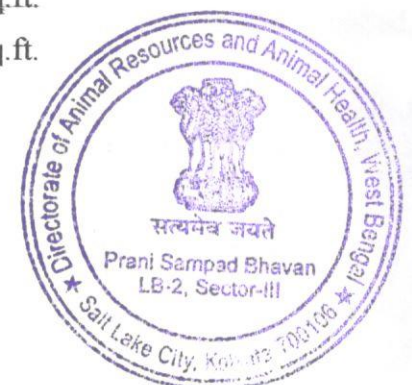
LAYER CAGES: This is the cage where chicks of layer age are kept. Here the chicks are kept for 52 weeks up to culling.

Advantages under Cage System

	Deep litter system	Vs.	Cage system
I)	more shed space		Less shed space
ii)	More feed consumption		Less feed consumption.
iii)	High Mortality		Low Mortality.
iv)	Less number of eggs		More no. of eggs.
v)	Higher Investment		Low investment.

Floor space required (under cage system)

1.	Brooder shed (0 -8 weeks)	0.50 sq.ft.
2.	Grower shed (9 -20 weeks)	0.75 sq.ft.
3.	Layer shed	1.00 sq.ft.



MANAGEMENT OF LAYERS:-

These birds are shifted from grower cage to the layer cage just before they start laying eggs. Here special care is given to the chicks as this is the stage in which the farm generates profits for its survival.

Here the birds are kept under light because light acts as the powerful stimulant to the birds. This artificial light can be provided by fixing electric bulbs.

FEEDING:

High quality balance diet will be used in farming chicks/starter feed up to 8 weeks of age, grower feed for 9-16 weeks of age, and layer feeds for 17 -72 weeks of age shall be purchased as per requirement regarding on the age group of the layers. The detailed requirement schedule has been incorporated in the project report us per I S I standards.

	<u>METABULIC ENERGY</u>	<u>CRUDE PROTEIN</u>
Chicks Mash	2850-2900 KCAL	21
Grower Mash	2750-2800 KCAL	19
Layer Mash	2350-2750 KCAL	16 -19

This has been assessed as the standard one and the same may vary as per the climatically change from time to time.

WATERING OF THE BIRDS: It is always necessary to use fresh and clean drinking water. Cool drinking water supply for flock from Deep tube-well/Bore well through overhead tank and pipeline is to be given to avoid contaminations from Bacteria, fungal & virus etc. It is available in the farm as existing mini deep tube well with overhead tank and circulated in the farm by pipelines.

DISEASE PREVENTION/CONTROL:

- i) Clean sanitary conditions for poultry sheds and equipment, balanced feed, fresh clean water, are essential to prevent diseases of the flocks.
- ii) Entry of visitors is to be avoided to the farm, especially inside the sheds. If visitors are asked to dip their feet in a disinfectant solution and also wash and clean their hands and asked to wear aprons and boots, provided by the farm.
- iii) Proper vaccination schedule and veterinary guidelines are to be followed.
- iv) High quality vaccination will be purchased from reputed manufacturers.
- v) Dead birds should be immediately removed from shed and will be sent to laboratory for diagnosis or buried/burnt suitable away from the poultry shed.
- vi) The waste of the farm should be suitably disposed off. Different workers! Should be employed in brooding and layer sheds.
- vii) Any bird showing advance signs of a disease, should be removed from the shed and culled, it can be sent to laboratory for diagnosis.
- viii) Birds showing preliminary symptoms of disease should be shown and diagnosed by veterinarians and their recommendations should be followed so for medications/treatment are concerned.



- ix) Rats are important carriers of poultry disease, hence to be avoided; suitable rat poisons/rat traps to be used.
- x) Many poultry medication can be given in drinking water, in measured quantity of water, so the entire medicine will be quickly consumed and there will be no wastage of medicines.
- xi) Mild infection of a disease may cause mortality, and reduced growth. Hence good track record is to be maintained,
- xii) Separate workers will be engage for the different activities of the farm.
- xiii) Guidelines in regard to bio-security of Government of India will be followed as far as possible,
- Xiv) Veterinary Doctor will be take care the unit activities regarding poultry management, feed, bio-security, and also the poultry health in the farm.

Table-2**VACCINATION SCHEDULE**

Effective and proper vaccination programme in layers is necessary to prevent mortality and losses from many dreadful poultry diseases. Vaccination programmes are available against the major poultry diseases viz., Ranikhet, Marek's disease and Fowl pox.

Vaccination Calendar

The vaccination schedule is a general guide. Each farm and area will require some changes in the schedule. Following table can be used as a general guidance.

Age in days	Vaccine	Administration
For Commercial layers		
0	Marek's	Subcutaneous injection (s/c inj.) at hatchery)
7	Ranikhet F/LaSota (lentogenic)	Eye drop
14-16	Live intermediate infectious bursal (IBD) Killed IBD (optional)	Eye drop 0.2-0.3 ml. a chick s/c inj. on the same day.
18-20	Infectious bronchitis (IB)	Eye drop
24-26	Live intermediate IBD	Eye drop
28-30	Ranikhet LaSota	Eye drop
38-40	Live intermediate IBD (Optional)	Eye drop/drinking water
49-56	Ranikhet RDVK/R2B (mesogenic)	s/c inj.
63-70	Fowl pox	Wing web puncture
84-91	IB (optional)	Drinking water
119-126	Ranikhet RDVK/R2B (mesogenic) or killed RD	s/c inj.

After peak production every 8 weeks Ranikhet Lasota via. Drinking water.

Note:

- i) It is necessary to keep proper records of date of vaccination and on vaccines used including type, batch no., and serial number, date of purchase and date of use of vaccine. This is essential for insurance claims.
Vaccination against Gambaro disease is advised in endemic areas
- ii) The latest vaccination schedule as suggested by Department of animal Husbandry.

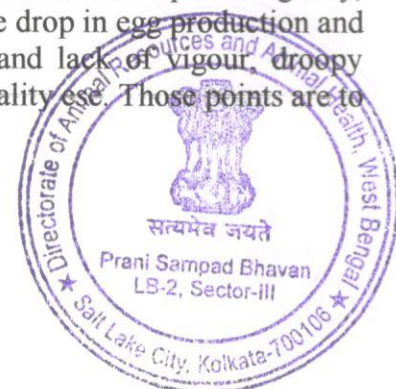


Learn the Technical Terms

BROODER	0 – 8 weeks
GROWER	9 – 16 weeks
LAYER	17 – 72 weeks
CULL	Sale to market as culled Bird,

17 POINTERS FOR BIGGER EGG PRODUCTION:

1. **Quality Bird:** Babcock BV300 birds, strain will perform best and is known to have good viability under these types of environmental conditions. Good chicks may cost more but they will perform better. Hence this practices to be followed in the farm.
2. **Housing:** There should be ample fresh air in this cage system. We have good land as one side and cultivated land on the other. So free air and proper ventilation is available.
3. **Crowding:** Crowding is avoided since the farm follows cage management.
4. **Feeding:** Fresh feed should be given to the birds,
5. **Watering:** Deep well water will be supplied through overhead water tank and pipeline. Hence any type of contamination can be overcome.
6. **Lighting:** Light will be maintained as per proper light schedule. There is standing by generator of the firm. So, maintaining proper light schedule is possible.
7. **Vaccination:** Expert's schedule from vetty, Dept. and reputed manufacture will be followed as per vaccinations schedule of commercial layers.
8. **De-Beaking:** Correct debeaking programme, to be followed as poor De-beaking can adversely effect egg production.
9. **Culling:** Unsuitable and uneconomic birds are to be timely culled.
10. **Health:** Watch for early signs of disease for its timely treatment before it flares up in a big way, some of the symptoms that indicate the onset of disease problems are drop in egg production and feed consumptions, increased morbidity and mortality, inactivity and lack of vigour, droopy ruffled appearance and respiratory distress. Sudden change in egg quality etc. Those points are to be taken care. Expert doctor will be engaged.



11. **Sanitation:** Sanitary measure is of vital importance in poultry operation. Keep roundworms, tapeworms and cecal worms under control. External parasites can cause serious farm hazards and can reduce production if unchecked. De worming at regular intervals should be practiced. Disinfection's and timely cleaning will be done at regular intervals by using required disinfecting medicines and cleaning materials and chemicals.
12. **Egg Quality:** Respiratory and intestinal disease should be kept under control for the maintenance of quality of egg shells. Indiscriminate use of sulpha drug can effect the egg shell quality. The use of tetracycline can however, improve it.
13. **Records :** A daily record of live stock birds register, feed stock, raw materials stock, mortality, culling, sales register, flexed assets register, godown stock registrar. Equipment stock, medicines and vaccinations stock (also expiry) cash book, ledger income and expenditure, records are essential to help, improve farming efficiency. This will help pinpoint any emerging trouble and its timely solution.
14. There should be
 - Visitor register, (preferably restricted),
 - Vehicle entry register (that should be entry after disinfection and cleaning before the gate entry)
 - Disinfect spray schedule register and that protocol of disinfect
15. **Routine checking:** All critical items of management should be listed on a daily, weekly or seasonal check list. Every item must be checked. It helps to locate the cause of trouble when it occurs. Routine checks are cleaning and refilling of drinkers feeders, cleaning of house and spraying insecticide, culling of birds, checking all electrical lines, cleaning the bulbs/lamps, egg collections, packaging, marketing etc.
16. Regular health check up program for the workers and all in the farm premises
17. **T.L, Tender Loving Care.**



POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURE

The poultry farming is the Agro-based Industry and the proposed Farm site is far distance from the population and maintain to new population policy but no population clearance is required for set up the farm two sides of the proposed land are by forest Land and Forest also.

The unit will be maintaining the following steps.

1. **Emission:** Stand by Diesel Generator room will provide with residential silencer. Stack of silencer will be height not more than 15 ft.
2. **Water:** For maintaining the farm, company will be having own deep tube well for meet up the necessity of the water for the unit. There is no chance of pollution water for consumption of Poultry Birds and domestic (Staff and others).
3. **Solid waste:** Poultry Manure is organic manure. The farming will be totally cage farming it will be hygienically maintained and the manure will be sales at a good demand for 1. Direct agriculture, 2. Fisheries, 3. Vermi culture for Bio fertilizer.

The manure having good source of calcium, nitrogen, phosphate, potash will be helpful to direct agricultural for good source of organic manure instead of chemical fertilizer.

4. Good Housekeeping to be maintained as a Professional farming and the farm fully rearing by cage system.
5. Tree planting will be three meters distance along the periphery of the farming.
6. Vacant area should be converted into vegetable cultivation, horticulture and floriculture.
7. **Staff Parameter:** There should be urinals and latrines and domestic effluent to be discharged through septic tank to soak pit within the farm area.
8. Cost of tree plantation will be minimum as a level of project and it may be maintain possibly from the cost of boundary and fencing and it will be maintain from companies own fund.

SOCIAL OBLIGATION:

Company/unit should be careful about the areas social development, like rural health, education & educational materials etc. and units will be try to up liftment of rural poverty through different way of social services in that particular area. Employment is the main source of economic up liftment of that area. Besides the economic up Liftment Company will be try to develop the area's own culture when the area is the backward area in west Bengal



BIRD FLOW CHART

1+1+5 system

B. No.	Brooder Shed	Grower Shed	Layer Shed 1	Layer Shed 2	Layer shed 3	Layer shed 4	Layer shed 5
1.	0-8 wks.	9-16 wks.	17-72 wks.	-	-	-	-
2.	13-20 wks.	21-28 wks.	-	29-85	-	-	-
3.	25-32 wks.	33-40 wks.	-	-	41-97	-	-
4.	37-44 wks.	45-52 wks.	-	-	-	53-109	-
5.	49-56 wks.	57-64 wks.	-	-	-	-	65-121
6.	61-68 wks.	69-76 wks.	77-133	-	-	-	-

Note:

1. Chicks are purchased once in 12 weeks.
2. Chicks stay for 8 weeks in brooder shed, 8 weeks in grower shed and 56 weeks in layer shed (4+52 weeks)
3. Birds are culled at 72 weeks of their age.
4. Shed vacancy period is 4 weeks for all sheds.



TABLE -- 1

BIRD FLOW CHART

YEAR	BATCH	BROODER SHED	GROWER SHED	LAYER SHED 1	LAYER SHED 2	LAYER SHED 3	LAYER SHED 4	LAYER SHED 5	BATCHES PURCHASED	BROODING WEEKS	GROWING WEEKS	LAYING WEEKS	BATCHES CULLED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	01	13-20	21-28	29-52					01	08	12	20	-
	02	25-32	33-40	41-52					01	08	12	08	-
	03	37-44	45-52						01	08	08	-	-
	04	49-52							01	04	-	-	-
II	01			01-32c					04	28	32	28	-
	02				01-44c				-	-	-	32	01 B1
	03					01-52			-	-	04	44	01 B2
	04	01-04	05-12				13-52		-	04	12	48	-
	05	09-16	17-24					25-52	01	08	12	24	-
	06	21-28	29-36		37-52				01	08	12	12	-
	07	33-40	41-48		49-52				01	08	12	-	-
	08	45-52							01	08	-	-	-
III	03					01-04c			04	36	52	196	02
	04						01-16c		-	-	-	04	01 B3
	05							01-28c	-	-	-	16	01 B4
	06			01-40c					-	-	-	28	01 B5
	07				01-52c				-	-	-	40	01 B6
	08		01-12			13-52			-	-	12	52	01
							C/O		-	-	12	40	-
									-	-	12	180	05



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				B/F									
	09	05-12	13-20				21-52		-	-	12	180	05
	10	17-24	25-32					33-52	01	08	12	28	-
	11	29-36	37-44	45-52					01	08	12	16	-
	12	41-48	49-52						01	08	12	04	-
									01	08	4	-	-
									04	32	52	228	05
									05	36	52	224	04
									04	36	52	224	05
									04	32	52	228	05
									05	36	52	224	04
									04	36	52	224	04

AND SO ON

IV
V
VI
VII
VII

Assumptions :

1. Shed construction period – 12 weeks;
2. Hence Batch 1, arrives by 13th week in the 1 year.
3. One year – 52 weeks.
4. Birds which do not complete their brooding/growing/laying period within the year the remaining period is carried to the next year.
5. After 72 weeks of total stay, birds are called (C).



PROJECT AT A GLANCE (Figure in lac.)

30000 NOS COMMERCIAL LAYER PER YEAR

- 1 Nature : Farm for Repairing of **30000 commercial layer per year.**
2 Total Project Cost Rs. **277.29 Lacs**
3 Term Loan from Bank Rs. **189.28 Lacs** Financed from _____ Branch, and own Investment Rs. **63.09 Lacs.**
4 Working Capital from Bank for farm Section Rs. **18.69 Lacs** and Own Investment Rs. **6.23 Lacs.**

Operating Result	1 st Year	2 nd Year	3 rd Year	4 th Year	5 th Year	6 th Year	7 th Year	8 th Year
A) Gross Revenue	45.92	321.73	387.42	376.10	381.23	387.42	376.10	376.10
B) Profit Before Tax	-25.69	68.91	105.99	94.96	102.07	105.99	94.96	96.94
C) % of Profit Before Tax	-55.94%	21.42%	27.36%	25.25%	26.77%	27.36%	25.25%	25.77%



SCHEME FOR 30,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER BIRDS (1+1+5 SYSTEM) -15-

PRODUCTION PARAMETERS:-

No of Layers to the Farm free 5%
 No of Birds/ Batch free 5%

Frequency of Chicks Purchase
 Method of Rearing

Shed Vacancy Period

BATCH SIZE:-

CHICKS (Brooding Period)
 GROWER (Growing Period)
 LAYER FLOCK'S (Each Batch)
 CULL'S (Cull's Selling Time Stock)

30,000
6,000

once in 12 Weeks
 1+1+5 under Cage
 Rearing System
 4 Weeks

Mortality
 3%
 2%
 5%

SIZE OF THE SHED

NORMS

Shed Space

Per Brooder/Chick
 Per Grower
 Per Layer

0.50 Sq Ft.
 0.75 Sq Ft.
 1.00 Sq Ft.

Brooder Shed
 Grower Shed
 Layer Shed

3,150 Sq Ft.
 4,583 Sq Ft.
 30,000 Sq Ft.
37,733 Sq Ft.

Cost of Shed Construction Cost

Total Shed area to be Build

Rs. 280 Per Sq Ft.

PERIOD OF STAY :-

Chick's/ Brooders
 Growers
 Laying Period.

8 Weeks
 8 Weeks
 4+52 Weeks

4 weeks for Pre- Laying Time.

COST OF CAGES

Per Brooder/Chick
 Per Grower cum Layer Birds
 Per Layer Birds

Rs 70 Per Bird's
Rs 75 Per Bird's
Rs 105 Per Bird's

Cost of Infrastructure development

includes rate of Animal Disposal system/Per Sum Cost
 Internal Road, Vechile Washing system, Dead Birds

2,00,000



""A"" PROJECT REPORT FOR

3 COMMERCIAL LAYER SYSTEM 1:1:5

-17-

SL.NO	GROUP AND PARTICULARS	CAPITAL COST	STATEMENT	OWN CONTRIBUTION
NO	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	BANK LOAN	
4	1,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000	1,00,000
A. LAND DEVELOPMENT :- In Acre				
B. SHED & BUILDING				
1	Land Boundary In Acre	50,000	1,50,000	50,000
2	Cost of Infrastructure development	2,00,000	1,50,000	50,000
3	Brooder/ Chicks Shed sq. ft	3,150	8,82,000	2,20,500
4	Grower shed sq ft	4,583	12,83,310	3,20,828
5	Layer Shed's 5 nos in sq ft	30,000	84,00,000	21,00,000
6	Office Building sq ft	250	1,12,500	84,375
7	office Furniture and Computers & Printers		3,50,000	2,62,500
8	Egg's store sq ft	500	1,60,000	1,20,000
9	Generator Room	200	56,000	42,000
10	Supervisor and Workers Quarter sq ft	400	1,12,000	84,000
11	Managers Quarter sq ft	200	56,000	42,000
C CAGE'S AND EQUIPMENT				
1	Chick's/ Brooder Cage no of Birds Nos	6,300	4,41,000	3,30,750
2	Grower's cum Layer Cage no of Birds Nos	6,111	4,58,325	3,43,744
3	Layer Cage's no of Birds Nos	30,000	31,50,000	23,62,500
4	Other Poultry Keeping Equipment L.S		3,50,000	2,62,500
D.INTREGATED FEED PRODUCTION :-				
1	Feed store (Sq Ft)	500	1,80,000	1,35,000
2	Feed conveyer for Grower & Layer Birds	36,111	2,52,777	1,89,583
3	Feed Trolley for Grower & Layer Birds	36,111	1,80,555	1,35,416
4	Godwon for Packing Materials	400	1,04,000	78,000
E.WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM				
1	Cost of Borewell		1,50,000	1,12,500
2	Cost of Water Pump with system		40,000	30,000
3	Cost of water overhead Tank		1,00,000	75,000
4	cost of water main Line Birds nos	42,411	84,822	63,617
5	Cost of water distribution Line Birds Nos	42,411	84,822	63,617
			1,77,88,111	1,33,41,083
				44,47,028



30,000 COMMERCIAL LAYER 1:1:5 SYSTEM

PROJECT REPORT FOR CAPITAL COST STATEMENT GROUP AND PARTICULARS

SL.NO	Balance B/D	NO/KG	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	BANK LOAN	OWN CONTRIBUTION
	F.ELECTRIFICATION			1,77,88,111	1,33,41,083	44,47,028
1	Electric connection cost					
2	Security Deposit			2,00,000	1,50,000	50,000
3	Internal Electrification Birds Nos	42,411	3.00	50,000	37,500	12,500
4	Shed electrification Birds Nos	42,411	3.00	1,27,233	95,425	31,808
5	Generator. Nos L.S			1,27,233	95,425	31,808
	G. FOOPER & SPRINKLIERS & Fan,s			5,50,000	4,12,500	1,37,500
1	Fooger's System Birds Nos	36,111	4.00	1,44,444	1,08,333	36,111
2	Sprinkler's System Birds Nos	6,300	4.00	25,200	18,900	6,300
3	Circulating fan's Nos	14	6,500.00	91,000	68,250	22,750
	H.SHED CURTAIN SYSTEM			0	0	0
1	Equipment for curtain and Polithene. Birds Nos	42,411	3.50	1,48,439	1,11,329	37,110
				0	0	0
				0	0	0
	I.OTHER SMALL EQUIPMENTS			0	0	0
1	Refrerator	1	22,500.00	22,500	16,875	5,625
2	Debeaking Chick Feeding Trey Sprayer, tools etc	1	50,000.00	50,000	37,500	12,500
3	Plastic tray and other Small Equipment	1	30,000.00	30,000	22,500	7,500
	J. CHICKS to PRE LAYER Point of Lay for 1st 5 Batch to be CAPITALISED			0	0	0
1	Chick Cost			0	0	0
2	Feed cost @ 0.25 Kg Chick's Mash/ Birds/Weeks X 6 weeks	30,000	33.00	9,90,000	7,42,500	2,47,500
3	Feed cost @ 0.45 Kg Grower Mash/ Birds/Weeks X10 weeks	63,000	22.75	14,33,250	10,74,938	3,58,313
4	Medicine & Vaccination cost for Chicks	1,37,498	20.00	27,49,950	20,62,463	6,87,488
5	Medicine & Vaccination cost for Growers	31,500	0.25	63,000	47,250	15,750
6	Cost of Insurance of Day old Chicks	30,555	0.20	61,110	45,833	15,278
7	Insurance on Fixed assets in thousands	31,500	3.75	1,18,125	88,594	29,531
8	Salaries and Wages, Overheads, for 1st 6 months	18,704	1.25	23,380	17,535	5,845
				4,43,750	3,32,813	1,10,938
	TOTAL PROJECT COST			2,52,36,725	1,89,27,544	63,09,181

Term Loan Farm	252.37
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Shed/ Civil Works	115.42
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Machinery & Equipment	71.62
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others	6.50
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Total Recurring Cost	58.83
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	252.37
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WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (C/C)

Figure in Lacs

A For FARM SECTION

SI.No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Ready feed with Balanced by vitamins and minerals required 1 weeks/7 days Production of feed. Calculation based upon 3rd year projected feed requirement to running on full capacity, As per schedule No-Table -2	9.69
2	Essential Medicine & Vaccination for 3 months stock, Calculation based upon 3rd year projected feed requirement to running on full capacity As per schedule No- Table -2	0.32
3	Advance for chicks for one batch	1.98
3	other Expenditure for one months As per projected Table -	1.48
4	Products sales on credit for 1 week as per egg production statement & As per total sales statement in cash flow statement as per table -8	7.45
5	Packging materials requirement L.S	4.00
	TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	24.92
	Less Margin 25%	6.23
	BANK LOAN C/C FOR FARM SECTION	18.69



LOAN REQUIREMENT & PROJECT COST (Figure in Lac)

Particulars of Loan		Nature of Loan	Project Cost	Bank Loan	Margin
					Companies Share
TERM LOAN					
1	Term Loan for Set-Up commercial Layer Poultry Unit	Term Loan	252.37	189.28	63.09
Total Term Loan			252.37	189.28	63.09
WORKING CAPITAL(C/C)					
A	For Farm Section	Cash Credit	24.92	18.69	6.23
TOTAL FUND OUTLAY		Total	277.29	207.97	69.32



STATEMENT OF FEED & MEDICINE COST

Year	No of Birds	Weeks	Feed Requirement Per Birds.inGrms/Week	Total feed Consumption Per Week/ Kg.	Feed Cost Per Kg	Total Feed Expense.	(Rs in Lac.)		Total Cost of Medicine Per Week	(Rs in Lac.)	Total Yearly Cost
							Total Yearly feed	Total Cost of Medicine			
BROODERS											
1	6300	28	0.250	44100	22.75	10.03		0.25	0.44		
2	6300	36	0.250	56700	22.75	12.90		0.25	0.57		
3	6300	32	0.250	50400	22.75	11.47		0.25	0.50		
4	6300	36	0.250	56700	22.75	12.90		0.25	0.57		
5	6300	36	0.250	56700	22.75	12.90		0.25	0.57		
6	6300	32	0.250	50400	22.75	11.47		0.25	0.50		
7	6300	36	0.250	56700	22.75	12.90		0.25	0.57		
8	6300	36	0.250	56700	22.75	12.90		0.25	0.57		
GROWERS											
1	6111	32	0.450	87998	20.00	17.60		0.20	0.39		
2	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
3	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
4	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
5	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
6	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
7	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
8	6111	52	0.450	142997	20.00	28.60		0.20	0.64		
LAYERS											
1	6000	28	0.784	131712	19.75	26.01		0.20	0.34		1.17
2	6000	196	0.784	921984	19.75	182.09		0.20	2.35		3.55
3	6000	228	0.784	1072512	19.75	211.82		0.20	2.74		3.88
4	6000	224	0.784	1053696	19.75	208.10		0.20	2.69		3.89
5	6000	224	0.784	1053696	19.75	208.10		0.20	2.69		3.89
6	6000	228	0.784	1072512	19.75	211.82		0.20	2.74		3.88
7	6000	224	0.784	1053696	19.75	208.10		0.20	2.69		3.89
8	6000	224	0.784	1053696	19.75	208.10		0.20	2.69		3.89



COST OF DAY OLD CHICKS (DOC)

YEAR	No of CHICKS Per Batch	No of Batches	Total No of CHICKS	cost of one D.O.C	Rs In Lac. Total Cost of CHICKS
1	6000	4	24000	33.00	7.92
2	6000	4	24000	33.00	7.92
3	6000	4	24000	33.00	7.92
4	6000	5	30000	33.00	9.90
5	6000	4	24000	33.00	7.92
6	6000	4	24000	33.00	7.92
7	6000	5	30000	33.00	9.90
8	6000	4	24000	33.00	7.92

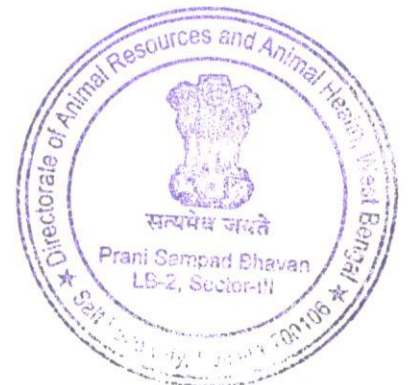


OTHER EXPENSES

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	No	Salary	Total	YEARS								
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Salary & Wages				14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15
	1 Manager	1	11,000	11000									
	1 Manager/Supervisor	0	8500	0									
	2 Worker	18	6500	1404000									
2	Pawer & Fuel		20000	240000	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
3	Insurance on Birds			112500	0.00	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.13
4	Insurance on Fixed Assets			23380	0.00	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
5	Misc. Expenditure		10000	120000	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
	Total Expenditure				17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75
	1st Year 50% of Total				8.88								

1st Year other expenditure will be 50% of Total expense

In Rupees **4,43,750**



STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR SALES OF EGG'S & CULLED BIRDS

YEAR	No of Birds		No of Birds Layers Available	No of Lay Weeks	Egg Production Per Birds 330 no of Egg in 52 Weeks	Total Egg Production No	Sale Value		TOTAL INCOME
	Purchased	Layers Available					EGGS	of Total Egg	
1	6,300	6,000	6,000	28	6.35	10,66,800	4.00	42.67	42.67
2	6,300	6,000	6,000	196	6.35	74,67,600	4.00	298.70	10.26
3	6,300	6,000	6,000	228	6.35	86,86,800	4.00	347.47	25.65
4	6,300	6,000	6,000	224	6.35	85,34,400	4.00	341.38	20.52
5	6,300	6,000	6,000	224	6.35	85,34,400	4.00	341.38	25.65
6	6,300	6,000	6,000	228	6.35	86,86,800	4.00	347.47	25.65
7	6,300	6,000	6,000	224	6.35	85,34,400	4.00	341.38	20.52
8	6,300	6,000	6,000	224	6.35	85,34,400	4.00	341.38	20.52



STATEMENT OF GUNNY BAGS SALES

YEAR	Feed Comsumed in / KG		Layers	Total Feed Consumed./KG	No of Gunny Bags Available 75 Kg Feed per Bag	Rate Per Bags in Rs.	Total Income in Lac.
	Brooders	Growers					
1	44,100	87,998	1,31,712	2,63,810	3,517	20	0.70
2	56,700	1,42,997	9,21,984	11,21,681	14,956	20	2.99
3	50,400	1,42,997	10,72,512	12,65,909	16,879	20	3.38
4	56,700	1,42,997	10,53,696	12,53,393	16,712	20	3.34
5	56,700	1,42,997	10,53,696	12,53,393	16,712	20	3.34
6	50,400	1,42,997	10,72,512	12,65,909	16,879	20	3.38
7	56,700	1,42,997	10,53,696	12,53,393	16,712	20	3.34
8	56,700	1,42,997	10,53,696	12,53,393	16,712	20	3.34



STATEMENT OF INCOME (SALES OF POULTRY MANURE)

YEAR	Batch Size for Brooder & Groger				Laying Weeks		Manure Per Bird/K.G	Total Qty/Layers	Total Available Qty	Rate of Manure M.T	Total Income from Manure
	Brooders	Growers	Brooder & Groger Weeks		Laying Weeks	Total Qty Manure					
			Brooder	Groger							
1	6300	6111	60	88	0.300	111699	0.500	84000	195699	1300	2.54
2	6300	6111	88	84	0.300	163825	0.500	588000	751825	1300	9.77
3	6300	6111	84	88	0.300	156379	0.500	684000	840379	1300	10.92
4	6300	6111	88	88	0.300	163825	0.500	672000	835825	1300	10.87
5	6300	6111	88	84	0.300	163825	0.500	672000	835825	1300	10.87
6	6300	6111	84	88	0.300	156379	0.500	684000	840379	1300	10.92
7	6300	6111	88	88	0.300	163825	0.500	672000	835825	1300	10.87
8	6300	6111	88	88	0.300	163825	0.500	672000	835825	1300	10.87

Figure in Lac



INCOME & EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

PARTICULARS/YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
EXPENSES								
1. Chicks	7.92	7.92	7.92	9.90	7.92	7.92	9.90	7.92
2. Feed.	53.65	223.59	251.89	249.60	249.60	251.89	249.60	249.60
3. Medicine.	1.17	3.55	3.88	3.89	3.89	3.88	3.89	3.89
4. Others	8.88	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75
5. Administrative Expense	3.58	12.64	14.07	14.06	13.96	14.07	14.06	13.96
TOTAL EXPENSES	71.61	252.82	281.43	281.14	279.16	281.43	281.14	279.16
INCOME								
1. Eggs	42.67	298.70	347.47	341.38	341.38	347.47	341.38	341.38
2. Culls	0.00	10.26	25.65	20.52	25.65	25.65	20.52	20.52
3. Manure	2.54	9.77	10.92	10.87	10.87	10.92	10.87	10.87
4. Gunney Bags	0.70	2.99	3.38	3.34	3.34	3.38	3.34	3.34
TOTAL INCOME	45.92	321.73	387.42	376.10	381.23	387.42	376.10	376.10
NET INCOME	-25.69	68.91	105.99	94.96	102.07	105.99	94.96	96.94

** As all recurring expenses in the 1st year has been considered for composit term loan actual Flow will be Rs **33.14**
The amount in the project cost Rs. **58.83** lacs for Chicks, Feed, Medicine and other cost



ESTIMATION OF WORKING RESULT

YEAR	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Revenue Earning (Income)	45.92	321.73	387.42	376.10	381.23	387.42	376.10	376.10
Total Expenses (Chicks, Feed, Medicine, Others)	Provide by Bank Loan	252.82	281.43	281.14	279.16	281.43	281.14	279.16
Interest	0.00	22.53	20.06	16.76	13.46	10.16	6.86	3.56
Depreciation	0.00	17.91	15.58	13.56	11.82	9.13	9.11	7.96
Cash Accrual	45.92	28.48	70.36	64.64	76.79	86.70	78.98	85.41
Add Back Depreciation	0.00	17.91	15.58	13.56	11.82	9.13	9.11	7.96
Net Cash Accrual	45.92	46.38	85.93	78.20	88.61	95.83	88.10	93.37
(-) Repayment Principal	0.00	15.71	31.41	31.41	31.41	31.41	31.41	31.41



REPAYMENT SCHEDULE WITH DSCR

(Figure in lakh)

Year	Opening Balance of Term Loan	Principal Repayment of Term loan	Closing Balance of Term Loan	Interest on Term Loan	Interest on Working Capital @	Total Interest for P/L Account	T.L Installment + Interest on T.L	PAT Before Depreciation + T.L Interest	PAT Before Depreciation	Gross Average D.S.C.R	Net Average D.S.C.R	
											10.25	10.25
1	189.28	0.00	189.28	14.91	0.00	0.00	30.83	30.83	30.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Interest Capitalised 1st yr	204.18									
2	204.18	15.71	188.47	20.61	1.92	22.53	36.32	54.51	33.89	1.50	2.16	2.16
3	188.47	31.41	157.06	18.14	1.92	20.06	49.55	73.12	54.98	1.48	1.75	1.75
4	157.06	31.41	125.65	14.84	1.92	16.76	46.25	63.81	48.97	1.38	1.56	1.56
5	125.65	31.41	94.24	11.54	1.92	13.46	42.96	67.35	55.80	1.57	1.78	1.78
6	94.24	31.41	62.82	8.25	1.92	10.16	39.66	68.22	59.97	1.72	1.91	1.91
7	62.82	31.41	31.41	4.95	1.92	6.86	36.36	59.51	54.56	1.64	1.74	1.74
8	31.41	31.41	0.00	1.65	1.92	3.56	33.06	59.63	57.98	1.80	1.85	1.85
										1.58	1.82	1.82

1 * WORKING CAPITAL LOAN (C/C) Interest Farm Section for Rs. **18.69** Lacs and annual interest for those C.C will be **1.92** Lacs
Total Rs. **18.69** Lacs

2 Holiday period 18months. Repayment will be start after 18 months from the First date of disbursement. or one year from the 1st chicks arrival to the Farm. Whichever is Latter.

Gross Average D S C R **1.58** Net Average D S C R **1.82**



DEPRECIATION CALCULATION TABLE (W.D.V.)

(Rs in Lacs)

YEAR	SHED/CIVIL CONSTRUCTION -10%		CAGE/ MACHINERY -15%		TOTAL DEPRECIATION	TOTAL CL. BALANCE
	Op. Balance	Depreciation	Op. Balance	Depreciation		
1	115.42	0.00	115.42	0.00	0.00	187.04
2	71.62	7.16	64.46	10.74	17.91	169.14
3	64.46	6.45	58.02	9.13	15.58	153.56
4	58.02	5.80	52.21	7.76	13.56	139.99
5	52.21	5.22	46.99	6.60	11.82	128.17
6	46.99	3.52	43.47	5.61	9.13	119.04
7	43.47	4.35	39.12	4.77	9.11	109.93
8	39.12	3.91	35.21	4.05	7.96	101.96



CASH FLOW STATEMENT

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	Figure in Lakh							
	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
INFLOW								
Capital	63.09	6.23						
Bank Term Loan	189.28	0.00						
Interest Capitalised	14.91	0.00						
Bank Working Capital Loan	0.00	18.69						
Net Profit Before Depreciation	30.83	40.74	71.86	64.14	74.65	81.76	74.04	79.42
TOTAL	298.10	65.66	71.86	64.14	74.65	81.76	74.04	79.42
OUTFLOW								
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	187.04							
Cost for Birlds Flocks Stock	75.00	7.00						
Cost of Buffer/Working stock	0.00	30.00						
Repayment of Term Loan	0.00	15.71	31.41	31.41	31.41	31.41	31.41	31.41
Tax Paid	0.00	6.85	16.89	15.17	18.85	21.79	19.48	21.44
TOTAL	262.04	59.56	48.30	46.59	50.26	53.20	50.89	52.85
NET INFLOW (OUTFLOW)	36.06	6.11	23.56	17.56	24.39	28.56	23.15	26.57
OPENING CASH & BANK BALANCES	0.00	36.06	42.16	65.73	83.28	107.67	136.23	159.38
CLOSING CASH & BANK BALANCES	36.06	42.16	65.73	83.28	107.67	136.23	159.38	185.95

Working capital should be disbursed from incoming of 1st flock arrival



PROJECTED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	Figure in Lacs							
	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
A. INCOME								
Income from Sales	45.92	321.73	387.42	376.10	381.23	387.42	376.10	376.10
TOTAL INCOME	45.92	321.73	387.42	376.10	381.23	387.42	376.10	376.10
B. EXPENDITURE								
Total Expenditure	71.61	252.82	281.43	281.14	279.16	281.43	281.14	279.16
Interest	14.91	22.53	20.06	16.76	13.46	10.16	6.86	3.56
Depreciation	0.00	17.91	15.58	13.56	11.82	9.13	9.11	7.96
Administrative Expenditure	3.58	12.64	14.07	14.06	13.96	14.07	14.06	13.96
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	90.09	305.89	331.14	325.52	318.40	314.80	311.18	304.65
NET CREDIT -(A-B)	-44.17	15.84	56.28	50.58	62.83	72.62	64.93	71.45
Opening stock of Birds	0.00	75.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00
Closing Stock of Birds	75.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	30.83	22.84	56.28	50.58	62.83	72.62	64.93	71.45
PROVISION FOR TAXATION	0.00	6.85	16.89	15.17	18.85	21.79	19.48	21.44
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	30.83	15.99	39.40	35.41	43.98	50.84	45.45	50.02
NET PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION	30.83	40.74	71.86	64.14	74.65	81.76	74.04	79.42
Net Profit after tax Before Depreciation	30.83	33.89	54.98	48.97	55.80	59.97	54.56	57.98



PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET

Figure in Lakh

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
LIABILITIES								
Capital	63.09	69.32	69.32	69.32	69.32	69.32	69.32	69.32
Bank Loan (Term Loan)	204.18	188.47	157.06	125.65	94.24	62.82	31.41	0.00
Bank Loan (Working capital)	0.00	18.69	18.69	18.69	18.69	18.69	18.69	18.69
Reserve & Surplus	30.83	46.81	86.21	121.62	165.60	216.44	261.88	311.90
Tax Provision	0.00	6.85	16.89	15.17	18.85	21.79	19.48	21.44
TOTAL	298.10	330.15	348.17	350.45	366.70	389.06	400.79	421.35
ASSETS								
Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	187.04	169.14	153.56	139.99	128.17	119.04	109.93	101.96
Stock of Flocks	75.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00	82.00
Stock of Feed & suppliments	0.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Cash & bank Balances	36.06	42.16	65.73	83.28	107.67	136.23	159.38	185.95
Advance tax	0.00	6.85	16.89	15.17	18.85	21.79	19.48	21.44
TOTAL	298.10	330.15	348.17	350.45	366.70	389.06	400.79	421.35
Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

