

# Project Report for 10,000 Duck Layer rearing per year,



## PROJECT REPORT FOR 10,000 DUCK LAYER PER YEAR

Registered office; -

At \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_ P.S.- \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Site,

Vill- \_\_\_\_\_ Mouja \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Block \_\_\_\_\_ P.S.- \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_



**Government of West Bengal**  
**Directorate of Animal Resources & Animal Health**  
**LB-2, Sector-III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700 106.**

No. 4710 /5P-402/2016

Dated Kolkata, the 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

To

The General Secretary,  
West Bengal Poultry Federation,  
46/ C Chowringhee Road,  
11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Everest Building,  
Kolkata-700 071

**Sub.: Vetting of Model Project proposals for Commercial Layer/ Duck Farm submitted by West Bengal Poultry Federation, 46/ C, Chowringhee Road, Everest Building, Kolkata-700 071.**

Ref.: Your letter no. wbpf/065/17-18 dated 01.08.2017

In reference to the subject cited above, following Model Project reports (8 nos.) for establishment of Commercial Layer /Duck Farm without feed production unit have been examined and **vetted for its technical feasibility** based on Animal Husbandry concept.

1. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 10,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 95.18 Lakh.
2. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 20,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 186.47 Lakh.
3. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 30,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 277.29 Lakh.
4. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 40,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 361.75 Lakh.
5. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 50,000 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 448.21 Lakh.
6. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 99,900 Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 849.33 Lakh.
7. Commercial Layer Farm having capacity of 60,000 Layer/Year (1:3 plan) with project cost of Rs. 552.71 Lakh.
8. Commercial Duck Farm having capacity of 10,000 Duck Layer/Year (1:1:5 plan) with project cost of Rs. 115.16 Lakh.

However, this Directorate has no objection if it is be implemented in this state, subject to maintenance of appropriate bio-security practices and necessary technical approaches and on fulfilment of all other statutory obligations, if any.

 28.8.17

Director of Animal Husbandry and  
Veterinary Services, West Bengal

No. 4710/1 /5P-402/2016

Dated Kolkata, the 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

*Copy forwarded for kind information to :*

The Pr. Secretary to the Govt. of West Bengal, ARDD, LB-2, Sector-III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700 106.

Director of Animal Husbandry and  
Veterinary Services, West Bengal



Model Project Report of **Commercial Layer (Duck) Farm** having capacity of around 10,000 Layer (Duck) birds rearing per year (1:1:5 plan) without Feed production unit with project cost of Rs. 115.16 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).

*[Signature]*  
28/08/17

*[Signature]* 28/8/17

*[Signature]* 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 DUCK LAYER PER YEAR**

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## INTRODUCTION:-

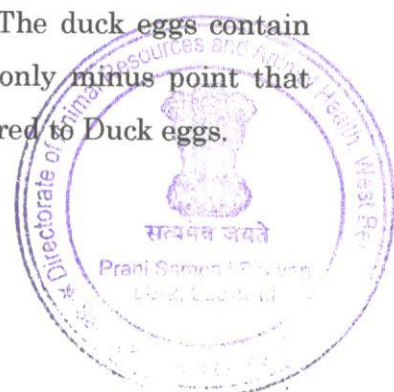
Ducks occupy an important position next to chicken farming in India which forms about 10% of the total poultry population and contribute about 6-7% of total eggs produced in the country. As per livestock census 2007, the duck population of West Bengal was 121.6 Lakh which went down (-46%) to 65.35 Lakh during 2012. During 2015-16 there was production of 5220.75 Lakhs numbers of duck eggs in the state of West Bengal. (Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics 2016)

Animal Resources Development Department has two-way approaches for augmentation of Egg & Meat Production and to reduce the dependency on other states. First, Backyard Poultry Development through distribution of Ducklings among the Women SHG members/BPL Beneficiaries throughout the State of West Bengal and Secondly, incentive/subsidy based scheme for promotion of Commercial Layer /Duck Farming.

Duckling distribution programme has become very popular across the state of West Bengal. But there is a gap between supply and demand. We have only five (5) State Duck Breeding Farm viz. State Duck & Poultry Farm, Paschim Medinipur, State Duck Breeding Farm, Purulia, State Poultry Farm, Gobardanga, State Duck Breeding Farm, Kalyani and District Composite Farm, Burdwan. During last year 2015-16, number of average Parent layer duck maintained in those farm was 4019 and there was a production of 3,72,705 ducklings which was distributed across the state of West Bengal in different schematic programmes.

Meanwhile, to augment the production of ducklings leading to increment in duck egg production in backyard, this Directorate of AR & AH had taken initiative to expand the infrastructures in five existing State Duck farms (except in DCF, Burdwan-Land relinquishment problem) through rearing of more numbers (around 16,000) of parent duck within next two years. Besides, a new Duck Breeding Farm (having 4000 capacity) will be established at Haringhata campus, Nadia and another at Sekhampur Mouza, Labpur Block, Birbhum provided required land to be handed over to the ARDD.

It has been noted that one 100 gm of duck egg will provide about 185 KCal of energy, compared to 149 KCal of energy provided by a Duck egg. The duck eggs contain slightly higher amounts of all these minerals and Vitamins. The only minus point that duck eggs have is the considerably higher cholesterol content, compared to Duck eggs.



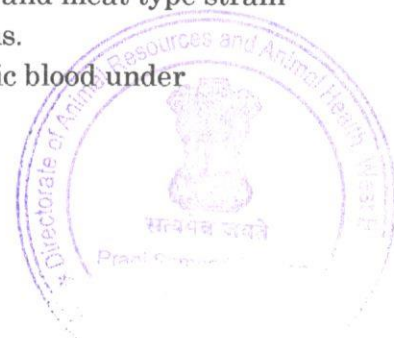
Duck production is largely traditional enterprise among farming community. Free range and backyard duck keeping is normal practice. Night shelter is provided in the household and ducks are allowed to scavenge for themselves in the open, especially paddy fields and ponds. Infected Ducks transfer H5N1 HPAI viruses to the ponds, paddy fields or wet lands they inhabit. Further, these viruses can survive in such environments for a variable length of time (FAO, Oct, 26, 2007). Duck-rice fields- human interaction is now recognized as responsible for the bird flu flare ups in Asian countries. West Bengal is one of the top rice growing states in India. In the global scenario as well, the rice-duck-human theory appears to correlate well with South East Asian countries. These countries are the main rice producing nations in the world and incidentally avian flu originated in this region and countries to be epicentre for avian flu. Domestic ducks may be acting as a silent reservoir for the H5N1 avian influenza virus, which is highly pathogenic for chickens, and may thus have acquired an important role in the transmission of the virus to other poultry and, possibly, to humans as well as warned by the three international agencies FAO, OIE and WHO (*source: Domestic ducks could pose a new Avian Influenza threat-Joint FAO, OIE & WHO warning, 11.11.2004, Paris*). This may be the reason while undertaking vulnerability mapping of Avian Influenza, paddy growing areas were juxtaposed with duck density data.

However, this State has not experienced outbreaks of Avian Influenza (Bird-Flu) after September, 2011 due to strengthening of surveillance programme and vaccination against different economically important avian diseases. This Department has undertaken a programme for establishment of Poultry Vehicle Washing Stations across the State of West Bengal to prevent contamination with infectious poultry diseases.

West Bengal possesses the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest population of duck (after Assam) in India and it is observed that there is a good demand of ducklings and duck eggs in the state of West Bengal. Demand for Duck Meat is also increasing in the cities. As such, it deserves expansion/establishment of duck farms for augmentation of duckling production leading to hike in duck egg production.

**Objects:-**

1. To supply good quality hatching eggs & day – old ducklings of egg and meat type strain
2. To replenish the foundation stock of government State Duck Farms.
3. To introduce low input Technology birds and up gradation by exotic blood under Scavenging system.



## MANAGEMENT GUIDE ON DUCKS

Duck farming has following advantages:-

1. Ducks lay more egg per bird per year than country /Desi chicken.
2. The size of the duck egg is larger than hen egg by about 15 to 20 gms.
3. Ducks require lesser attention and thrive well in scavenging conditions.
4. Ducks supplements their feed by foraging. They eat fallen grains in paddy fields, Insects, snails, earthworms, small fishes and other aquatic materials.
5. From commercial point of view, ducks have a longer profitable life. They lay well Even in second year.
6. Ducks do not require any elaborate houses like chicken
7. Ducks are quite hardy, more easily brooded and more resistant to common avian diseases.
8. Marshy river side, wet land and barren moors upon which chicken or no other type of Stock will flourish, are excellent quarters for duck farming.
9. Ducks lay 95 – 98% of their eggs in the morning before 9.00 AM. Thus saving lot of time and labour.
10. Ducks are suitable for integrated farming systems such as duck-cum-fish farming Duck farming with rice cultivation. In duck-cum-fish farming the droppings of ducks serve as feed for the fishes
11. Ducks are good exterminators of potato beetles, grasshoppers, snails and slugs. In Areas plagued liver flukes,
12. Ducks are quite intelligent, can be tamed easily, and trained to go to ponds and come Back in the evening of their own (whenever is necessary)



**ORGANISATION:** - The promoters Descriptions,

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





## BREEDS

Among the egg laying breeds, Khaki Campbell is the best producer. Individual egg production of almost an egg a day in this breed for well over twelve months has been recorded and flock averages in excess of 265-275 eggs per duck per year are not uncommon. Khaki Campbell ducks weigh about 2 to 2.2 Kgs, and drakes 2.2 to 2.4 Kgs. Egg size varies from 65 to 75 gms.

White Pekin is the most popular duck in the world known for table purpose. It is fast growing and has low feed consumption with fine quality of meat. It attains about 2.2 to 2.5 Kgs of body weight in 42 days of age, with a feed conversion ratio of 1:2.3 to 2.7 Kgs.in case of broiler duck,

## INCUBATION

The incubation period of Khaki Campbell duck is 28 days. In forced draft Incubators satisfactory results are attained at a temperature of 37.5 to 37.2° C (99.5 to 99° F). The wet-bulb reading on the thermometer should be 30 to 31°C (86 to 88°F) during incubation for the first 25 days and 32.7 to 33.8°C (90 to 92°F) for the last three days of hatching. Eggs are sprinkled with lukewarm water having sanitizer once a day from 2<sup>nd</sup> day to 25<sup>th</sup> day and cooled for a maximum period of half an hour. Candling is done on 7<sup>th</sup> day. The eggs are turned hourly. Eggs are transferred to hatcher on 25<sup>th</sup> day.

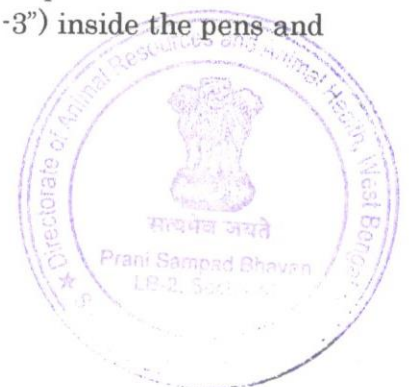
## BROODING (0-4 Weeks) and also (5-8 weeks)

The brooding period of Khaki Campbell ducklings is 3 to 4 weeks. For meat type/ egg type Ducklings such as Khaki Campbell duck/ Pekin, brooding for 2 to 3 weeks is sufficient. Provide hover space of 90 to 100 sq.cms. per ducklings under the brooder. A temperature of 29 to 32°C (85 to 90°C) is maintained during the first week. It is reduced by about 3°C per week till it reaches 24°C (75oF) during the fourth week.

Ducklings may be brooded in wire floor, litter or batteries. A wire floor space of 0.046m<sup>2</sup> (1/2 sq. ft.) per bird would be sufficient up to 3 weeks of age. Water in the drinkers should be 5 to 7.5 cm (2 to 3") deep just sufficient to drink and not dip themselves.

## REARING / PROGRESSIVE (09-16 Weeks)

Ducklings may be reared in intensive, semi-intensive or range system. Under Intensive system, allow a floor space of 0.279m<sup>2</sup> (3 sq. ft.) up to 16 weeks of age. Usually ducklings are allowed to move to runs at the end of 3 to 4 weeks of age depending upon weather. Water in the drinkers should be 12.5 to 15 cm (5" to 6") deep to allow minimum immersion of their heads. Partitions up to the height of 60-90cm (2 -3") inside the pens and the outside runs are adequate for control.



### ADULT STOCK COMMERCIAL LAYER (above 17 weeks of age)

Under intensive system, a floor space of 0.371 to 0.465" (4 to 5 sq.ft.) per duck is essential, For wet mash feeding in a 'V' shaped feeder, allow 10 to 12.5 cm. (4 to 5") feeding space per duck but for dry mash or pellet feeding adlib in hoppers, a feeding space of 5 to 7.5cm. (2 to 3") per duck would be sufficient.

High egg laying strains of ducks come into production at 16 to 18 weeks of age. About 95 to 98% of eggs are laid by 9.00AM. One nest box of size 30x 30 x 45 cms. (12 x12 x18") to every three ducks be provided. In case of laying breeds a mating ratio of 1 drake to 6-7 ducks and in table breeds 1 drake to 4-5 ducks is allowed. Light period of 14 to 16 hours per day is essential for optimum production.

### HOUSING

Ducks do not require elaborate houses. The house should be well ventilated, dry and rat proof. The roof may be of shed type, gable or half round. It may have solid or wire floors. The wire floors are not popular with breeders.

### WATER

Though duck is a water fowl and very fond of water, WATER FOR SWIMMING IS NOT ESSENTIAL AT ANY STAGE OF DUCK REARING. However, water in drinkers should be sufficiently deep to allow the immersion of their heads and not themselves. If they cannot do this, their eyes seem to get scaly and crusty and in extreme cases, blindness may follow. In addition, they also like to clean their bills periodically and wash them to clear off the feed. While in meat strains a slight increase in body weight of ducks at seven weeks of age has been noticed (weight advantage of swimming ducks to non-swimming ducks is 0.3%), but for egg laying strains, swimming is a disadvantage.

### FEEDING

Ducks may be grown on dry mash, a combination of dry and wet mash or pellets. Ducks prefer wet mash due to difficulties in swallowing dry mash. The pellet feeding, though slightly costly, has distinct advantages such as saving in amount of feed, minimum wastages, saving in labour, convenience and improvement in sanitary conditions. Ducks are good foragers. The use of range, pond or supplementary green feed, reduces the feed cost.

### DUCKS SHOULD NEVER HAVE ACCESS TO FEED WITHOUT WATER.

During the first eight weeks, birds should always have access to feed, but later on they may be fed twice a day i.e. first in the morning and then late afternoon. Khaki Campbell duck consumes about 12.5 Kgs. of feed up to 20 weeks of age. Afterwards the consumption varies from 120 gms and above per bird per day.

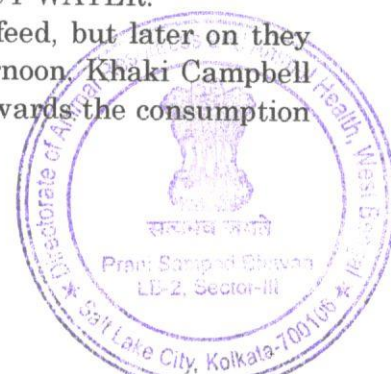


TABLE: 1

**SUGGESTED NUTRIENT REQUIREMENTS  
FOR EGG PRODUCING KHAKI CAMPBELL DUCK**

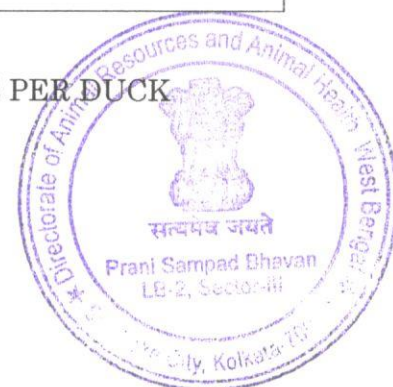
Characteristic	Starter Duck	Grower Duck	Layer Duck
Moisture, % (Max.)	11.00	11.00	11.00
Crude Protein, % (Min.)	20.00	16.00	18.00
Crude fibre, % (Max.)	7.00	8.00	8.00
Acid insoluble ash, % (Max.)	4.00	4.00	4.00
Salt, % (Max.)	0.60	0.60	0.60
Calcium, % (Min.)	1.00	1.00	3.00
Phosphorous (Available), % (Min.)	0.50	0.50	0.50
Linoleic Acid, % (Min.)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lysine, % (Min.)	0.90	0.60	0.65
Methionine, % (Min.)	0.30	0.25	0.30
Meth. +cysteine, %	0.60	0.50	0.55
Metabolic Energy (Kcal/Kg) Min.	2600	2500	2600
<b>Minerals and Vitamins:</b>			
1 Manganese, mg/kg	90.00	50.00	55.00
2 Iodine, mg/kg	1.00	1.00	1.00
3 Iron, mg/kg	120.00	90.00	75.00
4 Zinc, mg/kg	60.00	50.00	75.00
5 Copper, mg/kg	12.00	9.00	9.00
6 Vitamin A, IU/Kg	6000	6000	6000
7 Vitamin D3, IU/Kg	600	600	1200
8 Thiamine, mg/kg	5.00	3.00	3.00
9 Riboflavin, mg/kg	6.00	5.00	5.00
10 Pantothenic acid, mg/kg	15.00	15.00	15.00
11 Nicotinic Acid, mg/kg	70.00	60.00	60.00
12 Biotin, mg/kg	0.20	0.15	0.15
13 Vitamin B12, mg/kg	0.015	0.10	0.10
14 Folic Acid, mg/kg	1.00	0.50	0.50
15 Choline, mg/kg	1300	900	800
16 Vitamin E, mg/kg	15.00	10.00	10.00
17 Vitamin k, mg/kg	1.00	1.00	1.00
18 Pyridoxine, mg/kg	5.00	5.00	5.00



**TABLE: 2**  
**FEED SCALE FOR KHAKI CAMPBELL DUCK**

Age (Weeks)	Feed consumption/ bird/week/Kgs.	Age (Weeks)	Feed consumption/ bird/week/Kgs.
1	0.115	13	0.595
2	0.255	14	0.605
3	0.425	15	0.630
4	0.620	16	0.705
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.415</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.535</b>
		<b>Progressive total</b>	<b>9.945</b>
5	0.720	17	0.615
6	0.770	18	0.655
7	0.785	19	0.665
8	0.790	20	0.745
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.065</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.680</b>
<b>Progressive Total</b>	<b>4.480</b>	<b>Progressive Total</b>	<b>12.625</b>
9	0.690	21	0.775
10	0.730	22	0.945
11	0.755	23	0.950
12	0.755	24	0.955
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.930</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.625</b>
<b>Progressive Total</b>	<b>7.410</b>		
		<b>Progressive Total</b>	<b>16.250</b>

From 24 weeks onwards feed consumption SHALL BE 120 GRAMS PER DUCK



## CATCHING AND HANDLING

While handling ducks, they should be caught by neck and not on the side of the body as this might lead to sudden death.

## HEALTH COVER

### A. Means of disease spread through:

1. Wet litter.
2. Feed and water.
3. Close contact.
4. Contaminated equipment.
5. Attendants and visitors.
6. Air.
7. External parasites.
8. Free moving birds.
9. Rodents and flies.

### B. General Principles for Prevention of Diseases.

1. Procure day old ducklings from disease free flock.
2. Maintain proper hygienic conditions.
3. Provide adequate feed, water and floor space etc.
4. Rodents and wild birds etc. should be prevented to enter the houses.
5. Follow regular vaccination schedule.
6. Proper disposal of dead birds.
7. Footbaths should be provided at the entrance of each shed.
8. Reduce stress effect.
9. Ensure clean and adequate water supply.
10. Use of suitable litter material and periodical turning is essential to keep it dry.

### C. What to be done at the time of an out break

1. Restrict the movement of ducks (selling and buying)
2. Follow strict hygienic measures.
3. Take help of Veterinarians.



**VACCINATION SCHEDULE**

NAME OF THE VACCINE	ROUTE	DOSE	AGE OF DUCKS
1. DUCK CHOLERA (PASTEURELLOSIS)	SUBCUTANEOUS DUCKLINGS	1 ml.	3-4 weeks
	ADULTS	2 ml.	After 1 month of last Vaccination
2. DUCK PLAGUE	SUBCUTANEOUS	1 ml.	8-12 weeks.
	ADULTS		

**DO'S AND DON'TS IN VACCINATION**

1. Obtain the vaccine only from the reputed manufacturer.
2. Store the vaccine in refrigeration till use.
3. Administer only proper dose as recommended by the manufacturer.
4. Vaccine should be used within 3-4 hours after dilution.
5. Don't use the vaccine after expiry date.
6. At the time of vaccination, use only sterilized syringes and needles.
7. Vaccinate the birds during cooler parts of the day.

**IMPORTANT DISEASES OF DUCKS**

Ducks are resistant to common avian diseases. Duck diseases are similar to those of chicken and some are common for both, but the course of disease may vary. Since certain infections of chicken may be transmitted to ducks, it is essential that there is strict Segregation of different species.

**SOME OF THE COMMON DISEASES ARE:-**

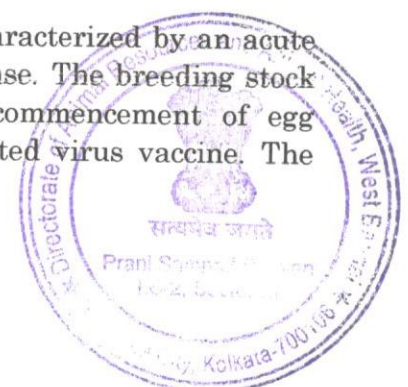
**DUCK PLAGUE:** Adult birds are mostly affected by virus disease. It is characterized by vascular damage with tissue haemorrhages and free blood in body cavities. The Lumina of Intestine and gizzard are filled with blood. There is no treatment for the disease. The Birds can be protected by Duck Plague Vaccine, available in the country, which is given at the age of 8-12 weeks.

*Prevention:* By Vaccination.

*Treatment:* No treatment for viral diseases, prevent secondary infection.

**DUCK VIRAL HEPATITIS**

It mainly affects ducklings of 2 to 3 weeks of age. It is characterized by an acute course and primarily hepatitis. There is no treatment for the disease. The breeding stock can be immunized by attenuated strain of virus before the commencement of egg production. The day old ducklings can be protected with attenuated virus vaccine. The disease is not stated to be prevalent in India.



## DUCK CHOLERA

It is an infectious disease, caused by bacterial organism *Pasteurella Multocoda* in ducks over four weeks of age. There is loss of appetite, high body temperature, thirst, diarrhoea and sudden death. Most common lesions are pericarditis, arthritis, petechial and ecchymosis haemorrhages under the skin (Pink skin), in visceral organs, over the serous surface and intestine (Haemorrhagic enteritis). Liver and spleen are enlarged. The diseases can be controlled by sulpha drugs.

Vaccinate the birds with duck cholera vaccine, first at the age of 4 weeks and again at 18 weeks.

*Prevention:* By Vaccination.

*Treatment:* 1) Enrocin OR

2) 30 ml Sulpha Mezathine(33.1%) in 5 Ltrs of drinking water or 30-60 ml of Sulpha Quinoxaline in 5 Ltrs of drinking water for 7 days OR

3) Erythromycin OR

4) Rabatran Granules OR

5) Neodox-forte OR

These drugs can be administered under the Veterinarian's guidelines.

## BOTULISM

Food poison is a serious problem in both young and adult ducks. It is caused by ingestion of bacterium that grows on decaying plants.

*Prevention:* Avoid ducks scavenging on decaying plant material.

*Treatment:* Epsom salt in drinking water which acts as purgative.

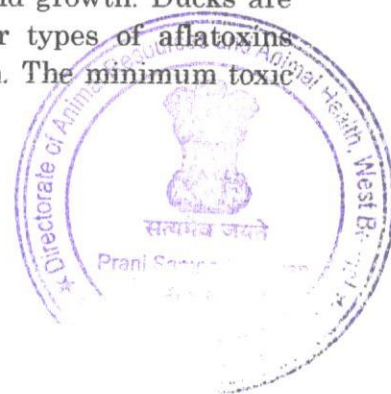
## PARASITES

Ducks are resistant to internal parasites. The infestation is prevalent only among those ducks which have access to stagnant water, over-crowded ponds and small streams. The parasites include flukes, tape worms and round worms. These causes decrease of nutrient assimilation by the bird and anaemia due to toxic material excreted by them, destroying the red cells.

The external parasites are an infliction rather than an ailment. These include lice mites, fleas and ticks. These cause irritation and annoyance leading to loss in egg production. They also transmit many disease producing organisms. However, these are not commonly found on water-fowls as in chicken.

## AFLATOXICOSIS

It is a condition caused by aflatoxin produced by the mould *Aspergillus flavus* in the feedstuffs such as groundnut, maize, rice polish and other tropical feeds on storage. Improper drying of grains, rain and humid weather favour the mould growth. Ducks are very susceptible to aflatoxin content in the feed. Out of the four types of aflatoxins commonly found viz, B1, B2, G1 and G2. B1 is the most potent toxin. The minimum toxic dose for ducks is 0.03 ppm or 0.03 mg per kg in feed.



Aflatoxin produces liver lesions and results in death when present in high concentration. Lower doses produce chronic effects such as lethargy, unthriftiness, hepatitis and delayed death.

There is no specific treatment for aflatoxicosis. When the source of aflatoxin is Removed from the feed, birds make rapid recovery

#### PERFORMANCE CHART OF KHAKHI CAMPBELL (EGG TYPE)

1	Age at first egg	120 days
2	Age at 50% production	146 days
3	Annual Egg Production	265-75 eggs
4	Egg weight at 40 weeks	66 gms
5	Body weight at 40 weeks	1.80 kg
6	Daily feed consumption per bird	120 gms
7	Ducklings mortality (0-8 weeks)	2 - 3%
8	Grower mortality (8 - 20 weeks)	0.2 - 0.5%
9	Adult mortality (20 - 72 weeks)	5 - 7%
10	Feed Consumption up to 20 weeks	12
11	Feed Consumption at Laying's Stage up to 72 weeks	42





## BIRD FLOW CHART

1+1+5 system

B. No.	Brooder House	Progressive	Layer Shed 1	Layer Shed 2	Layer shed 3	Layer shed 4	Layer shed 5
1.	(0-4)+(5-8) 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. Ducklings are purchased once in 12 weeks.
2. Ducklings stay for 8 weeks in brooder shed, 8 weeks in Progressive shed and 56 weeks in layer shed (4+52 weeks)
3. Ducks are culled at 72 weeks of their age.

Shed vacancy period is 4 weeks for all sheds.



TABLE - I

## BIRD FLOW CHART

YEAR	BATCH	BROODER SHED	Progressive SHED	LAYER SHED 1	LAYER SHED 2	LAYER SHED 3	LAYER SHED 4	LAYER SHED 5	BATCHES PURCHASED	BROODING WEEKS	Progressive ve 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			-	-	-	44	01 B2
	04	01-04	05-12				13-52		-	-	04	48	-
	05	09-16	17-24					25-52	01	08	12	36	-
	06	21-28	29-36	37-52					01	08	12	24	-
	07	33-40	41-48		49-52				01	08	12	12	-
	08	45-52							01	08	-	-	-
III	03					01-04c			04	36	52	196	02
	04							01-04c	-	-	-	04	01 B3
	05							01-16c	-	-	-	16	01 B4
	06							01-28c	-	-	-	28	01 B5
	07								-	-	-	40	01 B6
	08								-	-	-	52	01
				01-12			13-52		-	-	12	40	-
									-	-	12	180	05

C/O



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
				B/F									
09	05-12	13-20					21-52		01	08	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	4	04	-
									04	32	52	228	05
IV									05	36	52	224	04
V									04	36	52	224	05
VI									04	32	52	228	05
VII									05	36	52	224	04
VII									04	36	52	224	04

AND SO ON .....

**Assumptions:**

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



**PROJECT AT A GLANCE (Figure in lac.)**

**10000 NOS COMMERCIAL DUCK LAYER PER YEAR**

- 1 Nature : Farm for Repairing of **10000 commercial duck layer per year.**  
2 Total Project Cost Rs. **115.16 Lacs**  
3 Term Loan from Bank Rs. **75.60 Lacs** Financed from \_\_\_\_\_ Branch, and own Investment Rs. **25.20 Lacs.**  
4 Working Capital from Bank for Duck farm Rs. **10.77 Lacs** and Own Investment Rs. **3.59 Lacs.**

**5 TOTAL LOAN FROM BANK**

**86.37 Lacs**

**TOTAL OWN SHARE 28.79 Lacs.**

Operating Result	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	3 <sup>rd</sup> Year	4 <sup>th</sup> Year	5 <sup>th</sup> Year	6 <sup>th</sup> Year	7 <sup>th</sup> Year	8 <sup>th</sup> Year
A) Gross Revenue	18.03	128.10	155.20	150.36	152.73	155.20	150.36	150.36
B) Profit Before Tax	-17.08	9.32	23.73	19.08	22.05	23.73	19.08	19.68
C) % of Profit Before Tax	-94.77%	7.27%	15.29%	12.69%	14.44%	15.29%	12.69%	13.09%



PRODUCTION PARAMETERS:-

No of Duck Layers to the Farm

No of Duck/ Batch

Frequency of duck Purchase

Method of Rearing

Shed Vacancy Period

BATCH SIZE:-

DUCKLINGS (Brooding Period)

PROGRESSIVE (Growing Period)

LAYER FLOCK'S (Each Batch)

CULL'S (Cull's Selling Time Stock)

10,000

2,000

once in 12 Weeks

1+1+5 under Cage

Rearing System

4 Weeks

Mortality

3%

2%

5%

2,100

2,037

2,000

1,900

SIZE OF THE SHEDNORMSShed Space and enclosure  
along with water drain

Wire Floor

Intensive System

0.50 Sq Ft.

3.00 Sq Ft.

4.25 Sq Ft.

Brooder Shed

Progressive Shed

Layer Shed

1,050 Sq Ft.

6,111 Sq Ft.

42,500 Sq Ft.

49,661 Sq Ft.

Cost of Shed Construction Cost

Total Shed area to be Build

Rs. 120

Per Sq Ft.

PERIOD OF STAY :-

Brooding

Progressive

Laying / Adult Period.

(4+4)

8 Weeks

8 Weeks

4+52 Weeks

4 weeks for Pre-Laying Time.

COST OF EQUIPMENTS

Feeder

waterer

Nest Box/ Egg Box

Per Brooder/ Duckling

Per progressive

Per Layer Birds

Rs 15

Per Bird's

Rs 15

Per Bird's

Rs 20

Per Bird's

Cost of

Infrastructure development

includes

Internal Road, Vehicle Washing system, Dead Birds

Disposal system/Pit Lum Sum Cost

50,000



**Feed Requirement**  
 Brooder's/ Ducklings  
 Progressive  
 Layers  
**COST FEED**  
 Brooders /Ducklings  
 PROGRESSIVE  
 Layer Feed/ Mash  
**COST OF MEDICINES/VACCINATION**  
 Duckling (Brooding Period)  
 progressive (Growing Period)  
 LAYER'S (Laying Period)  
**Interest on Bank Loan**  
**OTHER'S EXPENSES**  
 Wages for workers

0.38 Kg per Duckling/Per Week  
 0.68 Kg per Grower's/Per Week  
 0.840 Kg per Layer's/Per Weeks  
 27.00 Per Kg Cost  
 23.50 Per Kg Cost  
 25.00 Per Kg Cost  
 Ps.Per Chicks per week's  
 0.40 Ps.Per Grower's per week's  
 0.30 Ps.Per Layer's per week's  
 0.25 % P.A  
 Term Loan 10.25 % for Working Capital Loan C/C

6,000.00 per labour's per month's  
 6,000.00 per month's  
 1.25 Per Thousand  
 3.75 per Birds  
 6,000.00 per month's  
 6.00 Per Egg  
 125.00 Per Culled Birds

0.200 kg /Chicks&PROGRESSIVE per week  
 0.300 kg/Layers per weeks  
 Per M.T  
 850.00 per M.T  
 No of Batches  
 1 st year 0  
 2nd year 2  
 3rd year 5  
 4th year 4  
 5th year 5  
 6th year 5  
 7th Year 4  
 8th Year 4  
 22.00

**DUCK CULL'S SALES**  
 Available

upto Grower's stage (0-20 Weeks)  
 During Laying Stage  
 Farm Gate Price



CAPITAL COST STATEMENT		UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	BANK LOAN	DWN CONTRIBUTION
NO	GROUP AND PARTICULARS				
1	A. LAND :- (In Acre) Development	60,000	60,000	45,000	15,000
1	B. SHED & BUILDING				
	Land — Boundary In Acre	30,000	30,000	22,500	7,500
	Cost of Infrastructure development	50,000	50,000	37,500	12,500
1,050	Brooder/Duckling Shed sq. ft	120	1,26,000	94,500	31,500
6,111	Grower shed sq ft	120	7,33,320	5,49,990	1,83,330
42,500	Layer Shed's 5 nos in sq ft	120	51,00,000	38,25,000	12,75,000
			0	0	0
100	Office Building sq ft	450	45,000	33,750	11,250
	office Furniture		30,000	22,500	7,500
100	Egg's store sq ft	275	27,500	20,625	6,875
100	Generator Room	225	22,500	16,875	5,625
			0	0	0
			0	0	0
	C EQUIPMENT				
2,100	Brooder no of Birds Nos	15	31,500	23,625	7,875
2,037	Progressive no of Birds Nos	15	30,555	22,916	7,639
10,000	Layer no of Birds Nos	20	2,00,000	1,50,000	50,000
			0	0	0
	Other Duck Keeping Equipment L.S		75,000	56,250	18,750
	D. FEED store:-				
200	Feed Godown and store ( Sq Ft)	450	90,000	67,500	22,500
	E. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM				
1	Cost of Borewell		40,000	30,000	10,000
2	Cost of Water Pump with system		25,000	18,750	6,250
3	Cost of water overhead Tank		40,000	30,000	10,000
4	cost of water main Line Duck nos	1	14,137	10,603	3,534
14,137	Cost of water distribution Line Duck Nos	1	14,137	10,603	3,534
			67,84,649	50,88,487	16,96,162

SL.NO GROUP AND PARTICULARS

A. LAND :- (In Acre) Development

B. SHED & BUILDING

Land — Boundary In Acre

Cost of Infrastructure development

Brooder/Duckling Shed sq. ft

Grower shed sq ft

Layer Shed's 5 nos in sq ft

Office Building sq ft

office Furniture

Egg's store sq ft

Generator Room

C EQUIPMENT

Brooder no of Birds Nos

Progressive no of Birds Nos

Layer no of Birds Nos

Other Duck Keeping Equipment L.S

D. FEED store:-

Feed Godown and store ( Sq Ft)

E. WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Cost of Borewell

Cost of Water Pump with system

Cost of water overhead Tank

cost of water main Line Duck nos

Cost of water distribution Line Duck Nos



**10,000 COMMERCIAL DUCK LAYER 1:1:5 SYSTEM**

-20-

**PROJECT REPORT FOR CAPITAL COST STATEMENT**

**GROUP AND PARTICULARS**

SL.NO	Balance B/D	NO/KG	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	BANK LOAN	OWN CONTRIBUTION	Project Cost/ T.L
	<b>F.ELECTRIFICATION</b>			67,84,649	50,88,487	16,96,162	100.79
1	Electric connection cost						
2	Security Deposit			25,000	18,750	6,250	
3	Internal Electrification Birds Nos	14,137	2.00	28,274	21,206	7,069	
4	Shed electrification Birds Nos	14,137	2.00	28,274	21,206	7,069	
5	Generator. Nos L.S			50,000	37,500	12,500	Shed / Civil Work 63.54
	<b>G. FOOGER &amp; SPRINKLIERS &amp; Fan,s</b>						
1	Fooger's System Birds Nos	12,037	4.00	48,148	36,111	12,037	
2	Sprinkiller's System Birds Nos	2,100	4.00	8,400	6,300	2,100	
	<b>H.SHED CURTAIN SYSTEM</b>						
1	Equipment for curtain and Polithene. Duck Nos	14,137	3.50	49,480	37,110	12,370	Equipment Feeder Drinker etc 7.09
	<b>I.OTHER SMALL EQUIPMENTS</b>						
1	Refrerator	1	16,000.00	16,000	12,000	4,000	
2	Trey, Sprayer, tools etc	1	25,000.00	25,000	18,750	6,250	
3	Plastic tray and other Small Quijment	1	25,000.00	25,000	18,750	6,250	
	<b>J. Duckling to PRE LAYER Point of Lay for 1st 5 Batch to be CAPITALISED</b>						
1	Cost of Ducklings	10,000	30.00	3,00,000	2,25,000	75,000	
2	Feed cost @ 0.38 Kg /duckling /Weeks X 8 weeks	32,340	27.00	8,73,180	6,54,885	2,18,295	
3	Feed cost @ 0.68 Kg Progressive/Weeks X8 weeks	55,406	23.50	13,02,050	9,76,538	3,25,513	
4	Medicine & Vaccination cost for Duckling	10,500	0.40	33,600	25,200	8,400	
5	Medicine & Vaccination cost for Growers	10,185	0.30	30,555	22,916	7,639	
6	Cost of Insurance of Day old Duckling	10,500	3.75	39,375	29,531	9,844	
7	Insurance on Fixed assets in thousands	6,998	1.25	8,748	6,561	2,187	
8	Salaries and Wages, Overheads, for 1st 6 months			3,78,750	2,84,063	94,688	
	<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>			<b>1,00,79,483</b>	<b>75,59,612</b>	<b>25,19,871</b>	<b>Total Recurring Cost 29.66 Grand Total 100.79</b>



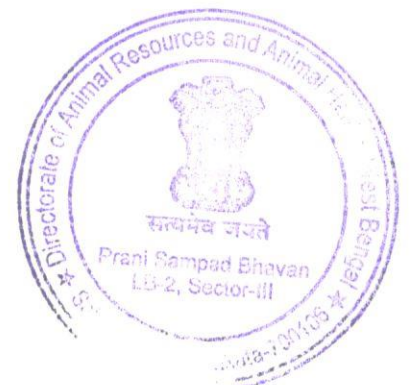


**WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (C/C)**

Figure in Lacs

**A For FARM SECTION**

Sl.No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Required Duck Feed for 2 weeks/14 days . Calculation based upon 3rd year projected feed requirement to running on full capacity, As per schedule No-Table -2	9.21
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	0.43
3	one batch Ducklings advance, As per Schedule	0.60
4	other Expenditure for one months As per projected Table -	0.63
5	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	2.98
6	Packging materials requirement L.S	0.50
	<b>TOTAL WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>14.36</b>
	<b>Less Margin 25%</b>	<b>3.59</b>
	<b>BANK LOAN C/C FOR FARM SECTION</b>	<b>10.77</b>



**LOAN REQUIREMENT & PROJECT COST ( Figure in Lac)**

Particulars of Loan		Nature of Loan	Project Cost	Bank Loan	Margin Companies Share
<b>TERM LOAN</b>					
1	Term Loan for Set-Up commercial Layer Poultry Unit	Term Loan	100.79	75.60	25.20
<b>Total Term Loan</b>			<b>100.79</b>	<b>75.60</b>	<b>25.20</b>
<b>WORKING CAPITAL(C/C)</b>					
A	for Duck Farm	Cash Credit	14.36	10.77	3.59
<b>Total working Capital Loan</b>			<b>14.36</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>3.59</b>
<b>TOTAL FUND OUTLAY</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>115.16</b>	<b>86.37</b>	<b>28.79</b>



## STATEMENT OF FEED &amp; MEDICINE COST

Year	No of Birds	Weeks	Feed Requirement Per Birds.inGrms/Week	Total feed Consumption Per Week/ Kg.	Feed Cost Per Kg	(Rs in Lac.)		(Rs in Lac.)		(Rs in Lac.)	
						Total Feed Expense.	Total Yearly feed	Cost of Medicine/Bird Per Week	Total Cost of Medicine	Total Yearly Cost	
<b>BROODERS</b>											
1	2100	28	0.385	22638	27.00	6.11		0.40	0.24		
2	2100	36	0.385	29106	27.00	7.86		0.40	0.30		
3	2100	32	0.385	25872	27.00	6.99		0.40	0.27		
4	2100	36	0.385	29106	27.00	7.86		0.40	0.30		
5	2100	36	0.385	29106	27.00	7.86		0.40	0.30		
6	2100	32	0.385	25872	27.00	6.99		0.40	0.27		
7	2100	36	0.385	29106	27.00	7.86		0.40	0.30		
8	2100	36	0.385	29106	27.00	7.86		0.40	0.30		

## PROGRESSIVE

1	2037	32	0.684	44586	23.50	10.48		0.30	0.20		
2	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		
3	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		
4	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		
5	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		
6	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		
7	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		
8	2037	52	0.684	72452	23.50	17.03		0.30	0.32		

## LAYERS

1	2000	28	0.840	47040	25.00	11.76	28.35	0.25	0.14	0.57	
2	2000	196	0.840	329280	25.00	82.32	107.20	0.25	0.98	1.60	
3	2000	228	0.840	383040	25.00	95.76	119.77	0.25	1.14	1.73	
4	2000	224	0.840	376320	25.00	94.08	118.96	0.25	1.12	1.74	
5	2000	224	0.840	376320	25.00	94.08	118.96	0.25	1.12	1.74	
6	2000	228	0.840	383040	25.00	95.76	119.77	0.25	1.14	1.73	
7	2000	224	0.840	376320	25.00	94.08	118.96	0.25	1.12	1.74	
8	2000	224	0.840	376320	25.00	94.08	118.96	0.25	1.12	1.74	



## COST OF DAY OLD DUCKLING COST

YEAR	No of Ducklings Per Batch	No of Batches	Total No of Ducklings	cost of one D.O.D	Rs In Lac. Total Cost of Ducklings
1	2000	4	8000	30.00	2.40
2	2000	4	8000	30.00	2.40
3	2000	4	8000	30.00	2.40
4	2000	5	10000	30.00	3.00
5	2000	4	8000	30.00	2.40
6	2000	4	8000	30.00	2.40
7	2000	5	10000	30.00	3.00
8	2000	4	8000	30.00	2.40



## OTHER EXPENSES

SL.NO	PARTICULARS	YEARS										
		No	Salary	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Salary & Wages				5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76	5.76
			0	0								
1	Worker	8	6000	576000								
2	Power & Fuel		6000	72000	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
3	Insurance on Birds			37500	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
4	Insurance on fixed Assets			8748	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
5	Misc. Expenditure		6000	72000	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
	<b>Total Expenditure</b>				7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58
	1st Year 50% of Total				<b>3.79</b>							

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

In Rupees **3,78,750**



## STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR SALES OF EGG'S &amp; CULLED DUCK

YEAR	No of Birds Purchased	No of Duck Layers Available	No of Lay Weeks	Egg Production Per Birds 260 no of Egg in 52 Weeks	Total Egg Production No	Sale Value EGG'S	Sale Value of Total Egg	Sale Value of Culled Duck	TOTAL INCOME
1	2,100	2,000	28	5.10	2,85,600	6.00	17.14		17.14
2	2,100	2,000	196	5.10	19,99,200	6.00	119.95	4.75	124.70
3	2,100	2,000	228	5.10	23,25,600	6.00	139.54	11.88	151.41
4	2,100	2,000	224	5.10	22,84,800	6.00	137.09	9.50	146.59
5	2,100	2,000	224	5.10	22,84,800	6.00	137.09	11.88	148.96
6	2,100	2,000	228	5.10	23,25,600	6.00	139.54	11.88	151.41
7	2,100	2,000	224	5.10	22,84,800	6.00	137.09	9.50	146.59
8	2,100	2,000	224	5.10	22,84,800	6.00	137.09	9.50	146.59



## STATEMENT OF GUNNY BAGS SALES

YEAR	Feed Consumed 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	Progressive					
1	22,638	44,586	47,040	1,14,264	1,524	22	0.34
2	29,106	72,452	3,29,280	4,30,838	5,745	22	1.26
3	25,872	72,452	3,83,040	4,81,364	6,418	22	1.41
4	29,106	72,452	3,76,320	4,77,878	6,372	22	1.40
5	29,106	72,452	3,76,320	4,77,878	6,372	22	1.40
6	25,872	72,452	3,83,040	4,81,364	6,418	22	1.41
7	29,106	72,452	3,76,320	4,77,878	6,372	22	1.40
8	29,106	72,452	3,76,320	4,77,878	6,372	22	1.40



## STATEMENT OF INCOME ( SALES OF DUCK MANURE)

YEAR	Batch Size for Brooder & PROGRESSIVE		Brooder & Grower		Laying Weeks	Manure Per Bird/K.G	Total Qty/Layers	Total Available Qty	Rate of Manure M.T	Total Income from Manure	
	Brooders	Growers	Weeks	Manure Per Bird/Week							Total Qty Manure
1	2100	2037	60	0.300	28	0.500	28000	65233	850	0.55	
2	2100	2037	88	0.300	196	0.500	196000	250608	850	2.13	
3	2100	2037	84	0.300	228	0.500	228000	280126	850	2.38	
4	2100	2037	88	0.300	224	0.500	224000	278608	850	2.37	
5	2100	2037	88	0.300	224	0.500	224000	278608	850	2.37	
6	2100	2037	84	0.300	228	0.500	228000	280126	850	2.38	
7	2100	2037	88	0.300	224	0.500	224000	278608	850	2.37	
8	2100	2037	88	0.300	224	0.500	224000	278608	850	2.37	

Figure in Lac





## INCOME &amp; EXPENDITURE STATEMENT

PARTICULARS/YEARS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>EXPENSES</b>								
1. Ducklings	2.40	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40
2. Feed.	28.35	107.20	119.77	118.96	118.96	119.77	118.96	118.96
3. Medicine.	0.57	1.60	1.73	1.74	1.74	1.73	1.74	1.74
4. Others	3.79	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.58
5. Administrative Expense	1.76	5.94	6.57	6.56	6.53	6.57	6.56	6.53
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>35.11</b>	<b>118.78</b>	<b>131.47</b>	<b>131.28</b>	<b>130.68</b>	<b>131.47</b>	<b>131.28</b>	<b>130.68</b>

<b>INCOME</b>								
1. Eggs	17.14	119.95	139.54	137.09	137.09	139.54	137.09	137.09
2. Cull Duck	0.00	4.75	11.88	9.50	11.88	11.88	9.50	9.50
3. Manure	0.55	2.13	2.38	2.37	2.37	2.38	2.37	2.37
4. Gunney Bags	0.34	1.26	1.41	1.40	1.40	1.41	1.40	1.40
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>18.03</b>	<b>128.10</b>	<b>155.20</b>	<b>150.36</b>	<b>152.73</b>	<b>155.20</b>	<b>150.36</b>	<b>150.36</b>
<b>NET INCOME</b>	<b>-17.08</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>22.05</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>19.08</b>	<b>19.68</b>

\*\* As all recurring expenses in the 1st year has been considered for composit term loan actual Flow will be Rs **12.58**  
The amount in the project cost Rs. **29.66** lacs for Chicks, Feed, Medicine and other cost



## ESTIMATION OF WORKING RESULT

YEAR	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Revenue Earning (Income)	18.03	128.10	155.20	150.36	152.73	155.20	150.36	150.36
Total Expenses (Chicks, Feed, Medicine, Others)	Provide by Bank Loan	118.78	131.47	131.28	130.68	131.47	131.28	130.68
Interest	0.00	9.34	8.35	7.03	5.71	4.40	3.08	1.76
Depreciation	0.00	1.77	1.54	1.34	1.17	0.90	0.90	0.79
Cash Accrual	18.03	1.79	13.84	10.70	15.17	18.43	15.10	17.13
Add Back Depreciation	0.00	1.77	1.54	1.34	1.17	0.90	0.90	0.79
Net Cash Accrual	18.03	0.02	15.38	12.05	16.34	19.33	16.00	17.92
(-) Repayment Principal	0.00	6.27	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55



## 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	75.60	0.00	75.60	5.95	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Interest Capitalised 1st yr		81.55									
2	81.55	6.27	75.28	8.23	1.10	9.34	14.51	19.29	11.06	1.33	1.76	1.76
3	75.28	12.55	62.73	7.25	1.10	8.35	19.79	30.67	23.43	1.55	1.87	1.87
4	62.73	12.55	50.18	5.93	1.10	7.03	18.47	26.97	21.04	1.46	1.68	1.68
5	50.18	12.55	37.64	4.61	1.10	5.71	17.16	28.62	24.01	1.67	1.91	1.91
6	37.64	12.55	25.09	3.29	1.10	4.40	15.84	29.30	26.00	1.85	2.07	2.07
7	25.09	12.55	12.55	1.98	1.10	3.08	14.52	25.65	23.67	1.77	1.89	1.89
8	12.55	12.55	0.00	0.66	1.10	1.76	13.20	25.66	25.00	1.94	1.99	1.99
										<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>

1 \* WORKING CAPITAL LOAN (C/C) Interest Farm Section for Rs. **10.77** Lacs and Fee **0.00** Lacs  
 Total Rs. **10.77** Lacs and annual interest for those C.C will be **1.10** Lacs.

2 Holiday period 15 months. Repayment will be start after 18 months from the First date of disbursement. or one year from the 1<sup>st</sup> duck ling arrival to the Farm. Whichever is Latter.

Gross Average D S C R **1.65**Net Average D S C R **1.88**

**DEPRECIATION CALCULATION TABLE (W.D.V.)**

(Rs in Lacs)

YEAR	SHED/CIVIL CONSTRUCTION -10%		EQUIPMENTS -15%		TOTAL		TOTAL CL. BALANCE
	Op. Balance	Depreciation	Op. Balance	Depreciation	Op. Balance	Depreciation	
1	63.54	0.00	63.54	7.09	0.00	7.09	70.63
2	7.09	0.71	6.38	7.09	1.06	6.03	68.86
3	6.38	0.64	5.74	6.03	0.90	5.12	67.32
4	5.74	0.57	5.17	5.12	0.77	4.35	65.98
5	5.17	0.52	4.65	4.35	0.65	3.70	64.81
6	4.65	0.35	4.30	3.70	0.56	3.15	63.90
7	4.30	0.43	3.87	3.15	0.47	2.67	63.00
8	3.87	0.39	3.48	2.67	0.40	2.27	62.21



## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Figure in Lakh

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
<b>INFLOW</b>								
Capital	25.20	3.59						
Bank Term Loan	75.60	0.00						
Interest Capitalised	5.95	0.00						
Bank Working Capital Loan		10.77						
Net Profit Before Depreciation	0.21	15.04	32.81	29.48	33.80	36.76	33.43	35.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106.96</b>	<b>29.40</b>	<b>32.81</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>33.80</b>	<b>36.76</b>	<b>33.43</b>	<b>35.38</b>
<b>OUTFLOW</b>								
Acquisition of Fixed Assets	70.63							
Cost for Birds Flocks Stock	25.00	5.00						
Cost of stocks of fees and others	0.00	16.00						
Repayment of Term Loan	0.00	6.27	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55
Tax Paid	0.00	3.98	9.38	8.44	9.79	10.76	9.76	10.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95.63</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>21.93</b>	<b>20.99</b>	<b>22.34</b>	<b>23.30</b>	<b>22.31</b>	<b>22.92</b>
NET INFLOW (OUTFLOW)	11.32	-1.85	10.88	8.49	11.47	13.46	11.13	12.46
OPENING CASH & BANK BALANCES	0.00	11.32	9.47	20.35	28.85	40.32	53.77	64.90
CLOSING CASH & BANK BALANCES	11.32	9.47	20.35	28.85	40.32	53.77	64.90	77.36

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
<b>A. INCOME</b>								
Income from Sales	18.03	128.10	155.20	150.36	152.73	155.20	150.36	150.36
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>18.03</b>	<b>128.10</b>	<b>155.20</b>	<b>150.36</b>	<b>152.73</b>	<b>155.20</b>	<b>150.36</b>	<b>150.36</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURE</b>								
Total Expenditure	35.11	118.78	131.47	131.28	130.68	131.47	131.28	130.68
Interest	5.95	9.34	8.35	7.03	5.71	4.40	3.08	1.76
Depreciation	0.00	1.77	1.54	1.34	1.17	0.90	0.90	0.79
Administrative Expenditure	1.76	5.94	6.57	6.56	6.53	6.57	6.56	6.53
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>42.82</b>	<b>135.83</b>	<b>147.94</b>	<b>146.22</b>	<b>144.10</b>	<b>143.35</b>	<b>141.83</b>	<b>139.76</b>
<b>NET CREDIT -(A-B)</b>	<b>-24.79</b>	<b>-7.73</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>10.59</b>
Opening stock of Birds	0.00	25.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Closing Stock of Birds	25.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Closing stock of feed and others	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>13.27</b>	<b>31.27</b>	<b>28.14</b>	<b>32.63</b>	<b>35.86</b>	<b>32.53</b>	<b>34.59</b>
<b>PROVISION FOR TAXATION</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>9.79</b>	<b>10.76</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>10.38</b>
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAXATION</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>9.29</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>25.10</b>	<b>22.77</b>	<b>24.22</b>
<b>NET PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>15.04</b>	<b>32.81</b>	<b>29.48</b>	<b>33.80</b>	<b>36.76</b>	<b>33.43</b>	<b>35.38</b>
Net Profit after tax Before Depreciation	0.21	11.06	23.43	21.04	24.01	26.00	23.67	25.00



**PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET**

Figure in Lakh

DESCRIPTION & REFERENCE	1ST YEAR	2ND YEAR	3RD YEAR	4TH YEAR	5TH YEAR	6TH YEAR	7TH YEAR	8TH YEAR
<b>LIABILITIES</b>								
Capital	25.20	28.79	28.79	28.79	28.79	28.79	28.79	28.79
Bank Loan (Term Loan)	81.55	75.28	62.73	50.18	37.64	25.09	12.55	0.00
Bank Loan (Working capital)	0.00	10.77	10.77	10.77	10.77	10.77	10.77	10.77
Reserve & Surplus	0.21	9.50	31.38	51.08	73.92	99.02	121.80	146.01
Tax Provision	0.00	3.98	9.38	8.44	9.79	10.76	9.76	10.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106.96</b>	<b>128.31</b>	<b>143.05</b>	<b>149.27</b>	<b>160.91</b>	<b>174.43</b>	<b>183.66</b>	<b>195.95</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>								
Fixed Assets Less Depreciation	70.63	68.86	67.32	65.98	64.81	63.90	63.00	62.21
Stock of Flocks	25.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
	0.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Cash & bank Balances	11.32	9.47	20.35	28.85	40.32	53.77	64.90	77.36
Advance tax	0.00	3.98	9.38	8.44	9.79	10.76	9.76	10.38
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106.96</b>	<b>128.31</b>	<b>143.05</b>	<b>149.27</b>	<b>160.91</b>	<b>174.43</b>	<b>183.66</b>	<b>195.95</b>
Difference	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

