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Poultry manure has high manure value and can be used for increasing yield of all crops. Scope for Layer farming and its National Importance Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in India today. India has emerged on the world map as the 3rd largest egg producer (56 billion eggs) and annual growth rate in egg production approximated 6% per year (Source; Report of the Working Group on AH & dairying, 12th Five Year Plan). The current strength of layers in India is estimated to be 230 million and the annual percapita availability of eggs has increased from 7 eggs in 1961 to 52 eggs in 2010. However, the present availability is far below the ICMR recommendation of 180 eggs per capita per annum. In the poultry industry, value added products utilizing poultry eggs, culled birds for human consumption have been developed. However only 6% of the eggs produced in the country are converted into processed egg products mainly for export. The poultry sector in India has undergone a paradigm shift in structure and operation. This transformation has involved sizable investments in breeding, hatching, rearing and processing. Farmers in India have moved from rearing non-descript birds to rearing hybrids which ensures faster growth, good liveability, excellent feed conversion, high egg production and profits to the rearers. High quality chicks, equipment, vaccines and medicines are now available through both public and private players. Technically and professionally competent guidance is available to the farmers. The managerial practices have improved and disease and mortality incidences are reduced to a great extent. The industry has grown largely due to the initiative of private enterprises, government intervention, and considerable indigenous poultry genetic capabilities and adequate support from the complementary veterinary health, poultry feed, poultry equipment and poultry processing sectors. Financial assistance available from Banks Loan from banks with refinance facility from NABARD is available for starting poultry farming. For poultry farming schemes with very large outlays, detailed project reports will have to be prepared. Banks provide financial assistance for the following purposes: For construction of brooder/grower and layer sheds, feed store, quarters etc. For purchase of poultry equipment such as feeders, waterers, brooders etc. For creating infrastructure items for supply of electricity, feed, water etc. For purchase of day old chicks or ready to lay pullets. For meeting working capital requirement in respect of feed, medicines and veterinary aid etc. for the first 5 to 6 months (i.e. till the stage of income generation). For high value projects, the borrowers can utilise the services of NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) who are having wide experience in preparation of Detailed Project Reports. Scheme formulation for bank loan 4.1 A scheme can be prepared by the beneficiary after consulting local technical persons of State Animal Husbandry / Veterinary department, Poultry Corporation or private commercial hatcheries. If possible, they should also visit the progressive layer farms in the area and discuss the profitability of farming. A good practical training and experience on a layer farm will be highly desirable, before starting a farm. READ MORE : 20 □□□□ □□□ 1 □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□4.2 The project should include the following information on technical, financial and managerial aspects in detail. Technical: Land and land development (Location, area, suitability, proximity to road, site map etc.) Proposed capacity / farm size Civil structures (sheds, feed mixing unit, egg room, godown / store room, office quarters, staff room etc.) Equipments, Plant & Machinery – (Feeder, waterer, cages, feed grinder & mixer, Deep freezer, vaccinator, debeaker etc.) Housing (capacity, Type- Deep litter / Cage, Area required, system of housing (1+2, 1+3, 1+1+2 etc.) Chicks – (Strain, number of birds / batch strength, source of chicks, vaccination of chicks etc.) Feeding (Feed requirement, source of feed, type of feed – chick, grower and layer mash, price of feed etc.) Availability of utilities – Water, power & fuel Veterinary aid and transportation arrangements Production parameters (Egg production, Feed efficiency – FCR, Mortality etc.) Flock projection chart Marketing (Marketing of eggs / culled birds and other products / by-products – place of marketing, basis of payment (kg or no.), price per unit etc.) Financial: Project cost – capital (land, building, chicks, plant and machinery etc.) and recurring costs Funding pattern (Margin contribution, bank loan, etc.) Techno-Economic assumptions Income – expenditure statement Cash flow analysis showing financial indicators (IRR, NPW, BCR and DSCR) Analysis of ratios (DER, ROCE, current ratio, etc.) Repayment schedule indicating repayment of principal and payment of interest Managerial: Borrower's profile Individual/Partnership/ Company/Corporation/ Co-operative Society/Others Capability in managing the proposed business Experience in the proposed activity or others Financial soundness Technical/Other special qualifications Technical/Managerial Staff and adequacy thereof Others: Name of the financing bank branch Training facilities Assistance available from State / Central Government Regulatory clearances, if any etc. The project so formulated considering the above mentioned aspects should be submitted to the nearest branch of the bank for availing credit facility for establishment of the layer farm. The bank will then examine the project for its technical feasibility, financial viability and bankability. Sanction of Bank loan and its disbursement After ensuring technical feasibility and financial viability, the loan is sanctioned by the bank. The loan is disbursed in stages viz., construction of sheds / other civil structures, purchase of equipment and machinery, recurring cost on purchase of chicks, feeds, medicines, etc. The end use of the loan is verified and constant follow up / monitoring is done by the bank. 7.1 Outlay: Outlay of the project depends on the local conditions, unit size and the investment components included in the project. Prevailing market prices / cost may be considered to arrive at the outlay. 7.2 Margin Money: Margin depends on the category of the borrowers and may range from 10% to 25%. 7.3 Interest Rate: Banks are free to decide the interest rates within overall RBI guidelines. However, for working out financial viability and bankability of model project, the rate of interest is assumed at 12.50% p.a. 7.4 Security: Security will be as per RBI / NABARD guidelines issued from time to time. 7.5 Repayment period of loan Repayment period depends upon the gross surplus from the project. The loan will be repaid in suitable monthly/quarterly installments usually within a period of seven to nine years with first year as grace period. 7.6 Insurance The birds and other assets (poultry sheds, equipment) may be insured. Wherever necessary, risk/mortality fund may be considered in lieu of insurance. A model project with 20000 layers (1:2 cage system) is given below. This is indicative and the applicable input and output costs as also the parameters observed at the field level may be incorporated. I. Capital Cost Amount Rs. Construction of brooder cum grower house 2000000 Construction of layer house 3400000 Purchase of brooder cum grower equipment 204000 Purchase of layer equipment 1000000 Total (I) 6604000 II. Recurring Expenditure Cost of day old chicks 525000 Cost of feed upto 10% of feed requirement during laying 3588892 Cost of medicines & miscellaneous expenses upto laying 244800 Insurance of sheds and equipment 33350 Insurance of birds 94500 Total (II) 4486543 Grand Total (I+II) 11090543 Margin (25%) 2772636 Bank Loan 8317907 *It is assumed that the farmer is having his own necessary arrangements for storage of feed. Techno economic parameters Number of birds 20000 Number of batches 2 Batch strength 10000 Birds purchased per batch 10500 Birds considered for brooding cum growing 10200 Birds considered for laying 10000 Birds considered for culling 9000 Floor space per bird in brooder cum grower house (deep 1 litter system) – sft per bird Floor space per bird in layer shed (cage system) – sft per 0.85 bird Cost of construction of shed (Rs. per sft) 200 Cost of brooder cum grower equipment (Rs. per bird) 20 Cost of cages for layers (Rs. per bird) 50 Cost of day old chick (Rs. per bird) 25 Feed requirement upto laying, i.e. 20 weeks (kg per bird) 8.5 Feed requirement during laying (kg per bird) – 52 weeks 40 laying Cost of chick and grower mash (average price Rs. per kg) 18 Cost of layer mash (Rs.) 16 Medicines, vaccines, labour and misc. charges (upto laying) 12 – 20 weeks (Rs.) Medicines, vaccines, labour and misc. charges (laying) – 52 20 weeks (Rs.) Insurance per bird (Rs. per bird) 4.5 Insurance of sheds and equipment(Rs. per thousand) 5.05 Egg production per bird (No.) 310 Sale price per egg (Rs.) 3.15 Sale price of culled bird (Rs.) 60 Manure production (chicks) – kg per bird per week 0.2 Manure production (layers) – kg per bird per week 0.5 Sale price of manure (Rs. per ton) 300 Sale price of gunny bags (Rs. per bag) 10 Margin (%) 25 Interest on bank loan (% per annum) 12.50% * Feed quantity capitalized for first two batches- 8.5 kg up to laying and 10% of the feed requirement during the laying period Years 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 No. of batches purchased 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 No. of brooder cum grower weeks 40 40 34 34 34 38 36 34 34 No. of layer weeks 38 92 98 92 92 92 96 94 92 No. of batches culled 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 Item / Year 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Income Sale of eggs 71359 62 172765 38 184032 69 172765 38 172765 38 172765 38 180276 92 176521 15 172765 38 Sale of culls 0 108000 0 108000 0 540000 108000 0 108000 0 108000 0 540000 108000 0 Sale of gunny bags 62094 117479 120165 114011 114011 116323 119270 116062 114011 Sale of manure 81480 162480 167808 158808 158808 161256 166032 161808 158808 Total 72795 36 186364 97 197712 42 180893 57 186293 57 186341 17 193929 94 184699 86 186293 57 Expenditu re Cost of day old chicks 52500 0 525000 525000 525000 525000 262500 525000 525000 525000 Feed consumpti on upto laying (kg) 17340 0 173400 147390 147390 147390 164730 156060 147390 147390 Cost of feed upto laying 31212 00 312120 0 265302 0 265302 0 265302 0 296514 0 280908 0 265302 0 265302 0 Feed consumpti on during 29230 8 707692 753846 707692 707692 707692 738462 723077 707692 laying (kg) Cost of 46769 113230 120615 113230 113230 113230 118153 115692 113230 feed 23 77 38 77 77 77 85 31 77 during laying Cost of 24480 244800 208080 208080 208080 232560 220320 208080 208080 medicines 0 , labour & misc. expenses upto laying Cost of 14615 353846 376923 353846 353846 353846 369231 361538 353846 medicines 4 , labour & misc. expenses during laying Insurance 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 of sheds & equipmen t Insurance 94500 94500 94500 94500 94500 47250 94500 94500 94500 of birds Total 88419 156957 159524 151908 151908 152177 158668 154447 151908 27 73 12 73 73 23 66 19 73 Gross 29241 294072 381883 289848 343848 341639 352612 302526 343848 Surplus* 51 4 0 4 4 8 6 4 *A part of recurring expenses for the first year (as detailed at A ii) has been capitalized in the project cost and the same has not been netted out from the expenditure shown during the first year at "C" above. Hence while arriving at the surplus, the recurring expenditure has been included / added Calculation of NPV, BCR & IRR Years 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Capital Cost 660400 0 Recurri ng Expens es 884192 7 156957 73 159524 12 151908 73 151908 73 152177 23 158668 66 154447 19 151908 73 Total Costs 154459 27 156957 73 159524 12 151908 73 151908 73 152177 23 158668 66 154447 19 151908 73 Income 727953 6 186364 97 197712 42 180893 57 186293 57 186341 17 193929 94 184699 86 186293 57 Residua l value 255852 5 Total 727953 186364 197712 180893 186293 186341 193929 184699 211878 Benefit 6 97 42 57 57 17 94 86 82 Net – 294072 381883 289848 343848 341639 352612 302526 599700 Benefit 816639 4 0 4 4 4 8 6 9 1 Disc 739375 cost @ 35 15% Disc 804339 benefit 23 @ 15% NPV 649638 8 BCR 1.09 IRR 37.93% Year Loan Gross surplus Interest Principal Total repayment Net surplus 1 8317907 2924151 1039738 0 1039738 1884413 2 8317907 2940724 1039738 800000 1839738 1100986 3 7517907 3818830 939738 1600000 2539738 1279092 4 5917907 2898484 739738 900000 1639738 1258746 5 5017907 3438484 627238 1500000 2127238 1311246 6 3517907 3416394 439738 1500000 1939738 1476656 7 2017907 3526128 252238 1700000 1952238 1573890 8 317907 3025266 39738 1675641 1715379 1309887 Please follow and like us: The following is all about the 10000 Layer Farming Project of commercial poultry farming business. What is layer poultry farming? well, It is nothing but raising egg-laying chickens for the purpose of commercial egg production. Layer poultry birds should be raised from when they are 1 day old. These birds start laying eggs from 6 to 7 months of age. They remain to lay eggs continuously till their 6 to 7 months of age. They usually consume a feed of 2 to 2.5 kg per day during commercial egg-laying production. They produce 1 kg of eggs daily. There are many types of highly egg-productive layer breed hens available throughout the world. There are two categories of layer poultry birds, one is white egg-laying hens and another one is a brown egg-laying hen. Layer hens selection, vaccination, proper and secured poultry house, feed management layer bird management practices play a major role in the commercial layer poultry farming project. Profits in layer poultry farming projects vary from region to region. As the egg is nutritious and egg consumption is increasing rapidly along with the world population hence one can properly plan for commercial layer poultry farming for a profitable business. Here, in this article find the model/sample project report for 10,000 layer poultry farming. Please understand that these figures mentioned in this layer farming project report may change from time to time and area to area. This is just to understand and have a basic idea of cost and profits in a commercial layer poultry farming project. Young Layer Birds. Investment Analysis of 10000 layer farming project Fixed and Non-Recurring Analysis for 10000 layer farming project: Particulars Required for 10000 layer farming project Requirements and Rate for Land = Owned Cost of Land = 3 to 4 lakhs. Shed Construction for 10000 layer farming project Layer House. Requirement and Rate for House = 8500Sft.@ Rs.60/ per square feet. Cost for House = 5,10,000. Requirement and Rate for cage = Rs.46/ Bird. Cost for cage = Rs 4,60,000. Brooder/Grower House for 10000 layer farming project. Requirements and rate for Brooder/Grower House = 6,000 Sft@Rs.55/Per s.ft. Cost for Brooder/Grower House = Rs 3,30,000. Equipment and Material required for 10000 layer farming project Brooder/Grower House (150 birds). Requirement and rate for Brooder/Grower House =70 No.s @ Rs.500 each. Cost for Brooder/Grower House = Rs 35,000. Requirement and rate for Chick Guards = 700 Pieces @ Rs. 15 each. Cost for Chick Guards = 10,500. Requirement and rate for Wheel Barrows=300 No.s @ Rs. 32 each. Cost for Wheel Barrows = Rs 9,600. Requirement and rate for Waterers for chicks =300 No. s @ Rs.25 each. Cost for Waterers for chicks = 7,500. Requirement and rate for Grower feeders =300 No.s Rs.64 each. Cost for Grower feeders = Rs19,200. Requirement and rate for Grower Waterers = 300 No.s @ Rs. 42 each. Cost for 10000 Grower Waterers = Rs 12,600. Requirement and rate for Water through type = 300 No.s @ Rs. 80 each. Cost for Water through type = Rs 24,000. Requirement and rate for Debeaker = 1 No. @ Rs. 2,000. Cost for Debeaker = Rs 2000. Requirement and rate for Wheel Barrows =1 No. @ Rs. 3,000. Cost for Wheel Barrows = Rs 3000. Requirement and rate forBlow fame = 1 No. @ Rs. 3,000. Cost for Blow fame = Rs 3,000. Requirement and rate for Water pressure cleaner =1 No. @ Rs. 5,000. Cost for Water pressure cleaner= Rs 5,000. Requirement and rate for Wheel Barrows=1 No. @ Rs. 1,000. Cost for Wheel Barrows = Rs 1,000. Total: Land + Shed Construction + Brooder / Grower House+ Layer House+ Equipment: 14,34,400. Brown Egg Layers. Recurring Expenditure Analysis For 10000-Layer Poultry Layer Unit: Particular Required for 10000-Layer Poultry Layer Unit: Cost of the chicks for 10000 layer farming project Requirements and rate for the chicks=Rs 15/chick. Cost of the chicks = Rs 1,50,000. Miscellaneous / Electricity for 10000-Layer Poultry Layer Unit: Requirements and rate for Miscellaneous / Electricity= Rs.10,000/ Month. Cost of Miscellaneous / Electricity = Rs 1,80,000. Cost of Feeding for 10000-Layer Poultry Farm: Requirements and rate for chick phase= 1.8 Kg/chick, 1.8 x 10,000 =18,000 Rs.8.5/Kg, 18,000 x 8.5. Cost of chick phase = Rs 1,53,000. Grower Phase(4% mortality/death rate): Requirements and rate for Grower Phase = 5.5 Kg/bird, 5.5 x 9,600=52800 ;Rs.7.0/ Kg, 52,800 x 7.0. Cost of Grower Phase = Rs 3,69,600. Requirements and rate for layer phase = 40 Kg/bird, 40X9200 = 36800 ; Rs.7.0/Kg, 368000X7.5. Cost of Layer phase = Rs 27,60,000. Cost of Vaccination and Medication for 10000 Layer Farming Project: Requirements and rate for Vaccination and Medication = Rs. 5/ bird. Cost for Vaccination and Medication = Rs 50,000. Cost of the Labor (3 persons for 18 months) for 10000 Layer Farming Project : Requirements and rate for Labor = Rs.2000 / Month = 3 x 18 x 2000. Total cost for labor = Rs 1,08,000. Total: Cost of the chicks + Miscellaneous / Electricity + Cost of Feeding + Cost of Vaccination and Medication + Cost of the labor= 37,40,600. Income Analysis for 10000 Layer Farming Project : Particulars required Layer Poultry Unit: Sale of eggs (290 eggs/ bird) Hen housed basis for 10000 Layer Farming Project : Quantity and Rate for Sale of eggs = 29,00,0000 x 1.08. Amount for Sale of Eggs = Rs 31,32,000. Sale of Spent hens for 10000-Layer Poultry Unit: Quantity and Rate for Sale of spent hens = Rs. 30/bird. Amount for Sale of Eggs = Rs 2,64,000. Sale of Manure for 10000 Layer Poultry Unit: Quantity and Rate for Sale of Manure = Rs. 90 bird 10,000 x 90. Amount for Sale of Manure = Rs 9,00,000. Sale of Gunnies for 10000-Layer Poultry Unit: Quantity and Rate for Sale of Manure = Rs. 90 per bird = 10,000 x 90. Amount for Sale of Manure = Rs 9,00,000. Total income = Sale of eggs + Sale of spent hens + Sale of Manure + Sale of Gunnies = Rs 43,66,000. Gross profit = Rs 6,25,400. Depreciation Analysis for 10000 Layer Farming Project : One Building and cages for 10000-Layer Poultry Farm: Quantity and Rate for building and cages = 5%. The amount for Buildings and cages = 65,000. On equipment for 10000 Layer Farming Project Quantity and Rate for Equipment's = 10%. Amount for Equipment = 13,440. Interest for 10000 Layer Farming Project: Quantity and Rate of Interest = 12%. Amount for Equipment = Rs 2,76,000. Sub Total (DEP+INT) = On buildings and cages + On equipment's = Rs 3,54,440. Subtotal(RE) = Rs 37,40,600 Total expenditure for 10000 Layer Poultry Unit= Rs 40,95,040. Economics for 10,000 Layer Farming Project Total income = Rs 43,66,000. Total Expenditure = Rs 40,95,040. Net Profit = Rs 2,70,960. Net Profit / Month = Rs 15,053. Net profit / bird = Rs 2.71. Total Input (RE + Depreciation) : Amount = Rs 38,19,040. Fixed Income for 10000-Layer Poultry Unit: Amount = Rs 12,34,000 Total= Total Input+ fixed income = Rs 25,85,040. Breakeven point For 10000-Layer poultry Unit:(If the rate varies the profit varies accordingly): Quantity and rate = Expenditure / No of eggs = 2585040/2900 000 = 0.89. Read about Mud Crab Fattening. Profitable Layer Birds. Bottom Line: The commercial Layer Poultry Farming Business is a proven profitable business. In case if you are interested in this: How To Grow Organic Lettuce. NABARD Layer Farming Project Poultry Layer Farming 1. Introduction Poultry egg and meat are important sources of high quality proteins, minerals and vitamins to balance the human diet. Commercial layer strains are now available with traits of high egg production and high feed conversion efficiency. 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For purchase of day old chicks or ready to lay pullets. e. For meeting working capital requirement in respect of feed, medicines and veterinary aid etc. for the first 5 to 6 months (i.e. till the stage of income generation). For high value projects, the borrowers can utilise the services of NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) who are having wide experience in preparation of Detailed Project Reports. 4. Scheme formulation for bank loan 4.1 A scheme can be prepared by the beneficiary after consulting local technical persons of State Animal Husbandry / Veterinary department, Poultry Corporation or private commercial hatcheries. If possible, they should also visit the progressive layer farms in the area and discuss the profitability of farming. A good practical training and experience on a layer farm will be highly desirable, before starting a farm. 4.2 The project should include the following information on technical, financial and managerial aspects in detail. Technical: a. 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Marketing (Marketing of eggs / culled birds and other products / by-products – place of marketing, basis of payment (kg or no.), price per unit etc.) Financial: a. Project cost - capital (land, building, chicks, plant and machinery etc.) and recurring costs b. Funding pattern (Margin contribution, bank loan, etc.) c. Techno-Economic assumptions d. Income – expenditure statement e. Cash flow analysis showing financial indicators (IRR, NPW, BCR and DSCR) f. Analysis of ratios (DER, ROCE, current ratio, etc.) g. Repayment schedule indicating repayment of principal and payment of interest Managerial: Borrower's profile a. Individual/Partnership/ Company/Corporation/ Co-operative Society/Others b. Capability in managing the proposed business c. Experience in the proposed activity or others d. Financial soundness e. Technical/Other special qualifications f. Technical/Managerial Staff and adequacy thereof Others: a. Name of the financing bank branch b. Training facilities c. Assistance available from State / Central Government d. Regulatory clearances, if any etc. 5. Appraisal of the project The project so formulated considering the above mentioned aspects should be submitted to the nearest branch of the bank for availing credit facility for establishment of the layer farm. The bank will then examine the project for its technical feasibility, financial viability and bankability. 6. Sanction of Bank loan and its disbursement After ensuring technical feasibility and financial viability, the loan is sanctioned by the bank. The loan is disbursed in stages viz., construction of sheds / other civil structures, purchase of equipment and machinery, recurring cost on purchase of chicks, feeds, medicines, etc. The end use of the loan is verified and constant follow up / monitoring is done by the bank. 7. Lending terms - General: 7.1 Outlay: Outlay of the project depends on the local conditions, unit size and the investment components included in the project. 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Techno economic parameters Number of birds Number of batches 20000 2 Batch strength 10000 Birds purchased per batch 10500 Birds considered for brooding cum growing 10200 Birds considered for laying 10000 Birds considered for culling Floor space per bird in brooder cum grower house (deep litter system) - sft per bird 9000 1 Floor space per bird in layer shed (cage system) - sft per bird 0.85 Cost of construction of shed (Rs. per sft) 200 Cost of brooder cum grower equipment (Rs. per bird) 20 Cost of cages for layers (Rs. per bird) 50 Cost of day old chick (Rs. per bird) 25 Feed requirement upto laying, i.e. 20 weeks (kg per bird) 8.5 Feed requirement during laying (kg per bird) - 52 weeks laying 40 Cost of chick and grower mash (average price Rs. per kg) 18 Cost of layer mash (Rs.) 16 Medicines, vaccines, labour and misc. charges (upto laying) - 20 weeks (Rs.) 12 Medicines, vaccines, labour and misc. charges (laying) - 52 weeks (Rs.) 20 Insurance per bird (Rs. per bird) 4.5 Insurance of sheds and equipment(Rs. per thousand) 5.05 Egg production per bird (No.) 310 Sale price per egg (Rs.) 3.15 Sale price of culled bird (Rs.) 60 Manure production (chicks) - kg per bird per week 0.2 Manure production (layers) - kg per bird per week 0.5 Sale price of manure (Rs. per ton) 300 Sale price of gunny bags (Rs. per bag) 10 Margin (%) 25 Interest on bank loan (% per annum) 12.50% * Feed quantity capitalized for first two batches- 8.5 kg up to laying and 10% of the feed requirement during the laying period C. Flock chart Years 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 No. of batches purchased 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 40 40 34 34 34 38 36 34 34 38 92 98 92 92 92 96 94 92 0 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 No. of brooder cum grower weeks No. of layer weeks No. of batches culled D. Economics Item / Year Income 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Sale of eggs Sale of culls Sale of gunny bags Sale of manure Total 71359 62 0 184032 69 108000 0 120165 172765 38 540000 114011 172765 38 108000 0 114011 172765 38 108000 0 116323 180276 92 108000 0 119270 176521 15 540000 62094 172765 38 108000 0 117479 116062 172765 38 108000 0 114011 81480 162480 167808 158808 158808 161256 166032 161808 158808 72795 36 186364 97 197712 42 180893 57 186293 57 186341 17 193929 94 184699 86 186293 57 52500 0 525000 525000 525000 525000 262500 525000 525000 525000 17340 0 173400 147390 147390 147390 164730 156060 147390 147390 31212 00 312120 0 265302 0 265302 0 265302 0 296514 0 280908 0 265302 0 265302 0 29230 8 707692 753846 707692 707692 707692 738462 723077 707692 Expenditu re Cost of day old chicks Feed consumpti on upto laying (kg) Cost of feed upto laying Feed consumpti on during laying (kg) Cost of feed during laying Cost of medicines , labour & misc. expenses upto laying Cost of medicines , labour & misc. expenses during laying Insurance of sheds & equipmen t Insurance of birds Total 46769 23 113230 77 120615 38 113230 77 113230 77 113230 77 118153 85 115692 31 113230 77 24480 0 244800 208080 208080 208080 232560 220320 208080 208080 14615 4 353846 376923 353846 353846 353846 369231 361538 353846 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 33350 94500 94500 94500 94500 94500 47250 94500 94500 94500 88419 156957 159524 151908 151908 152177 158668 154447 151908 27 73 12 73 73 23 66 19 73 Gross 29241 294072 381883 289848 343848 341639 352612 302526 343848 Surplus* 51 4 0 4 4 4 8 6 4 *A part of recurring expenses for the first year (as detailed at A ii) has been capitalized in the project cost and the same has not been netted out from the expenditure shown during the first year at "C" above. Hence while arriving at the surplus, the recurring expenditure has been included / added E. Calculation of NPV, BCR & IRR Years Capital Cost Recurri ng Expens es Total Costs Income 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 660400 0 884192 7 156957 73 159524 12 151908 73 151908 73 152177 23 158668 66 154447 19 151908 73 154459 27 727953 6 156957 73 186364 97 159524 12 197712 42 151908 73 180893 57 151908 73 186293 57 152177 23 186341 17 158668 66 193929 94 154447 19 184699 86 151908 73 186293 57 Residua l value Total Benefit Net Benefit Disc cost @ 15% Disc benefit @ 15% NPV 727953 6 816639 1 739375 35 186364 97 294072 4 197712 42 381883 0 180893 57 289848 4 186293 57 343848 4 186341 17 341639 4 193929 94 352612 8 184699 86 302526 6 255852 5 211878 82 599700 9 804339 23 BCR 649638 8 1.09 IRR 37.93% F. Repayment Schedule Year Loan Gross surplus Interest Principal Total repayment Net surplus 1 8317907 2924151 1039738 0 1039738 1884413 2 8317907 2940724 1039738 800000 1839738 1100986 3 7517907 3818830 939738 1600000 2539738 1279092 4 5917907 2898484 739738 900000 1639738 1258746 5 5017907 3438484 627238 1500000 2127238 1311246 6 3517907 3416394 439738 1500000 1939738 1476656 7 2017907 3526128 252238 1700000 1952238 1573890 8 317907 3025266 39738 1675641 1715379 1309887 Introduction to layer chicken farming project report for 500 birds Layer farming means raising egg-laying chickens for commercial egg production business. Though, layer chickens are such a special species of hens, which need to be raised from when they are one day old. Commercial layer strains are now obtainable with traits of high egg production and high feed conversion efficiency. Based on the farm-size, layer (for eggs) farming can be the main source of family income and gainful employment to farmers throughout the year. They start laying eggs commercially from 18 to 19 weeks of age. They remain to lay eggs continuously till their 72 to 78 weeks of age. They can produce one kg of eggs by consuming about 2.25 kg of food during their egg-laying period. A guide of 500 layer chicken farming project model report Farmers categorize their poultry birds into different stages such as brooding, growing, pullet, and layering. Though, layering starts when the birds are of 20 weeks of age. Once the birds reach the egg-laying age they are given layer feed and they are transferred to the egg-laying quarters at the age of 18 weeks. Unproductive, sick birds should be removed from the flock. Such birds are normally culled. The layering period lasts up to 120 weeks. It is necessary to replace the old flocks in an existing poultry farm while maintaining the old flock is a costly affair. Also, egg production should be steady to meet market requirements. Scope for layer chicken farming project and its national importance Today, poultry is one of the fastest-growing segments of the agricultural sector in India. In poultry production, value-added products utilizing poultry eggs, culled birds for human consumption have been developed. Though, only 6% of the eggs produced in the country are converted into processed egg products mainly for export. Poultry layer farming is gaining popularity in India due to its lower cost production and growing demand for eggs. India ranks third in the world by producing about 3.8 billion kilograms in the shell. The leading egg-producing states in India are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Maharashtra, and Punjab. There is a rise in egg production in India owing to the growth in human consumption costs and lower production costs. High-quality chicks, equipment, vaccines, and medicines are now obtainable through both public and private players. Technically and professionally competent guidance is obtainable to the farmers. The managerial practices have improved and disease and also mortality incidences are reduced to a great extent. Different types of layer breeds According to the nature and color of the egg, layer hens are of mainly two types. Short descriptions of these two types are listed below; White Egg Laying Hens – This egg-laying type of hens are comparatively smaller in size. These hens relatively eat less food, and the color of the eggshell is white. Isa White, Lehman White, Nikchik, Bab Cock BV-300, Havard White, Sever White, Hi-line White, Bovanch White, etc. are some popular white egg-laying chickens. Brown Egg Laying Hens – Brown egg-laying hens are relatively larger and they eat more foods, compared to white egg layers. Lay bigger eggs than other laying breeds. The eggshell is brown colored. There are many types of brown layer obtainable. Among those Isa Brown, Sever 579, Lehman Brown, Hi Line Brown, Bab Cock BV-380, Gold Line, Bablona Tetro, Bablona Harko, Havard Brown, etc. are suitable for commercial layer poultry farming. Egg production for layer poultry farming Egg production from layer farming depends on care and farm management. If you take good care of birds and manage them properly, then the production and profit will be high. Egg production from a Layer Poultry Farming depends on care and management. Within the first 20 weeks of age, 5% of hens start laying eggs. About 10% of birds start laying at their 21 weeks of age and when they reach about 26 to 30 weeks of age, they produce highly. Although, it can be different depending on their strain. After laying a maximum number of eggs, they generally stop laying for a few days. After this period, egg production might reduce slowly Egg laying rate, and the size of eggs increases gradually. Then, the hens grow until their 40 weeks of age. Also, the weight and size of eggs increase until their 50 weeks of age. Egg collection in Layer poultry farming Eggs should be collected regularly from the nests. In the deep litter system, it is collected 5 times a day and twice a day in a cage system. Farmers attach an egg roll-out to the nest. Then, this facilitates egg collection outside the pen. Bloodstains and manure on the shell of the eggs could be washed with water. The cleaned eggs should be refrigerated immediately else they may develop bacterial contamination. Financial assistance available from banks for layer poultry farming project A loan from banks with a refinance facility from NABARD is obtainable for starting poultry farming. The technical officers attached to the bank manager can help or give guidance to the farmers in preparing the project report to obtain a bank loan. For poultry farming schemes with large outlays, detailed project reports will have to be prepared. Banks provide financial assistance for the below purposes; For the construction of brooder/grower and layer sheds, feed store, and quarters, etc. For purchase of poultry equipment such as feeders, waterers, and brooders, etc. For creating infrastructure items for the supply of electricity, feed, and water, etc. For purchase of day-old chicks and ready to lay pullets. For meeting the working capital requirement in respect of feed management, medicines and veterinary aid, etc. for the first 5 to 6 months (that means till the stage of income generation). Though, if the land is purchased for establishing a poultry farm, the land cost can be treated as a party's margin up to a maximum of 10% of the total cost of the project. Scheme formulation of layer farming project report for a bank loan A scheme can be prepared by the beneficiary after consulting local technical persons of State Animal Husbandry, private commercial hatcheries. If possible, they visit the progressive layer farms in the area and also discuss the profitability of farming. Good practical training on a layer farm will be highly desirable, before starting a farm. The scheme contains information on land, water and electricity facility, the experience of entrepreneurs and the type of assistance obtainable from State government, and local hatcheries. It should include data on the proposed capacity of the farm, the total cost of the project margin money to be provided by the beneficiary, requirement of bank loan, estimated annual expenditure, income and profit, and the period for repayment of loan and interest. Sanction of bank loan and its allocation After ensuring technical feasibility and financial viability the scheme is sanctioned by the bank. The loan is allocated in kind in 2 or 3 stages against the creation of specific assets such as the construction of sheds, purchase of equipment and machinery, the recurring cost during the growing period on the purchase of the first batch of chicks, feed, medicines and vaccines, electricity and water, labor expenses, etc. Feed management in Layer farming