

Model DPR of Pig breed development unit under NLM
Entrepreneurship Development Programme. Capacity(100+10/50+5)

A. ABOUT THE APPLICANT (Fill any one out of a, b or c, whichever is applicable)

a. In case of *Individual*

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Name	
2.	Name of the Key Promoter (if Joint Application)	
3.	Age	
4.	Sex	
5.	Aadhaar Card No.	
6.	PAN Card No.	
7.	Permanent Address	
8.	Contact No.	
9.	Date of Birth	
10.	Educational qualification	
11.	Years of Farming Experience	
12.	Bank Account Number	
13.	Name of Bank	
14.	IFSC Code of Bank	

OR

b. In case of Joint Application

Sl. No	Particulars	Details of Joint applicants					
		Name	Age	Sex(F/M)	PAN Card No.	Aadhaar Card No.	Contact Details
1.	Name of joint applicants						
2.		i.					

Sl. No	Particulars	Details of Joint applicants					
3.		ii.					
4.		iii.					
5.	Name of key promoter (between the above-mentioned joint applicants)						
6.	Permanent Address of key promoter						
7.	Date of Birth of key promoter						
8.	Educational qualification of key promoter						
9.	Years of Farming Experience of key promoter						
10.	Bank Account Number						
11.	Name of Bank						
12.	IFSC Code of Bank						

OR

c. About The SHG, FCOS, JLG, FPOs, Dairy Cooperative Societies, Section 8 Companies

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1	Name of the Organization	
2	Name of the Key Promoter	
3	EstablishmentDetails (DD/MM/YYYY)	
4	Registration Number	
5	Registration Address	
6	Contact Number	
7	Pan Card	
8	Number of Partners (in any)	
9	Name of the Partners	

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
10	Bank Account Number	
11	Name of Bank	
12	IFSC Code of Bank	

B. ABOUT THE PROJECT

SL NO.	PARAMETERS	VALUES
1.	Name of breed	
2.	Unit Size	a. No. of Male
3.		b. No. of Female
4.	Project Location	
5.	Goat /sheep farming Experience (Yes/No)	
6.	Land Ownership (Owned/lease deed)	
7.	Total Land Area (in acres)	
8.	Number of people employed	
9.	Number of farmers to be impacted	
10.	Implementation period (No. of Years)	
11.	Electricity (Yes/No)	
12.	Land Connectivity (Yes/No)	
13.	Distance from nearest Vet. Hospital (in Kms)	

C. MEANS OF FINANCE(Fill any one out of a or b, whichever is applicable)

a) BANK LOAN			
Sl. No	Particulars	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Subsidy from Govt.		50% of capital investment as per NLM guidelines or maximum amount

			whichever is lesser
2	Own Contribution		10%
3	Bank Loan		
Total (Rs.)			

OR

b) SELF FINANCE			
Sl. No	Particulars	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Subsidy from Govt.		50% of capital investment as per NLM guidelines or maximum amount whichever is lesser
2	Own Contribution		50%
Total (Rs.)			

D. PROJECT PROFILE

i. INTRODUCTION

Pig farming in India is primarily a small scale unorganized rural activity and is an integral part of diversified agriculture.

Piggery farms provide employment opportunities to rural population and gives supplementary income to the farmers. Pigs are omnivorous animals and are most efficient feed converters and have a higher feed conversion ratio as compared to sheep/goat and poultry. Commercial feed conversion ratio in case of pigs is usually about 3 - 5 (depending on specific breed) as compared to sheep/goat which is usually about 4 - 6. They produce more meat by eating low quality diet. They convert garbage into quality meat. Pigs are prolific breeders, and they produce more offspring in shorter duration.

Pig Farming requires relatively lesser investment and provide high returns. Dressing percentage¹ in pigs is 60-80% which is high compared to other meat producing animal. Pigs produce organic manure useful in agriculture farming. Pigs store rapid fats which is widely

used in poultry feed, soap, paint, and chemical industries. Pigs give quick returns as the weight gain in fatteners is fast and can be achieved within 6-8 months. Pig products like pork, bacon, ham, sausages etc. have a great demand both locally and globally.

ii. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- a) Breed high-quality pigs.
- b) Supply crossbred piglets to local farmers at a reasonable rate.
- c) Encourage concentrate feeding.
- d) Create employment opportunities.
- e) Act as a Hub and Spoke model where the beneficiary entrepreneur will act as Hub and the farmers of the area will get the benefit of the produce of hub,
- f) Enhance income on a sustainable basis.

iii. REQUIRED CONDITIONS

a. Suitable Land: -

Suitable land or place is very important and first step for starting pig farming. The following may be considered while selecting/buying/leasing the land:

- Availability of sufficient amount of clean and fresh water.
- Calm and noise free area.
- Cheap land and easy availability of labours in cheap rate.
- Presence of a suitable market near the farm area is helpful.
- Better transportation system along with good market linkage is effective.

b. Infrastructure & other inputs:

i. Construction of shed:

Taking into consideration the local climatic conditions, a well ventilated house piggery shed can be constructed for the proposed project. The orientation of the building is planned in the North- South direction to give requisite protection as well as exposure to sunshine, rain, and wind.

The sheds are constructed scientifically taking into consideration the topography of the land so that there is an inter-connectivity between sheds to transfer animals from one shed to another and to facilitate farm activities like mating, heat detection, treatment/isolation etc.

The various sheds to be constructed are listed as under-

- Farrowing shed for sow
- Boar shed
- Piglet pen
- Isolation unit
- Quarantine unit

- ii. **Drinking water:** Sufficient spring water should be available at the site.
- iii. **Electricity:** The proposed site to be connected to a regular source of electricity.
- iv. **Waste Disposal:** Optimum measures to utilize the excreta and recycle the animal waste are to be ensured as this will also lead to generation of income.

- v. **Veterinary Aid:** The entrepreneur shall undertake the overall management of the farm, including procurement on inputs and marketing of the Pigs. Local veterinary health service will be hired as per necessity.

iv. Market Potential

More than 40 percent of the Indian Population are meat eaters. Due to growing demand for sheep & goat meat in the local markets, there is a lot of scope for setting up of goat and sheep rearing units. Also, due to protein consumption awareness among growing children and young people, the demand for sheep & goat meat is increasing day by day in the country. Purchasing power of the people is on the rise and there is a distinct shift in consumption patterns. The breeding stock, young ones and adult goat and sheep have got very demand in the market. Hence, the scope for setting up of new sheep rearing & breeding units in the district is very good. By realizing the growing demand for meat, scope & income, the promoter has decided to set up a sheep breeding unit.

E. ECONOMICS OF THE PROJECT

a. Basis & Assumptions.

Sl No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity
I.	Techno-economic parameters		
1.	Breed of Pig		
2.	No. of Sow		
3.	No. of Boars		
4.	Age of maturity	Months	
5.	Kidding interval	Months	
6.	No. of piglets	per year	
7.	Mortality rate of piglets	%	
8.	Mortality rate of adults	%	
9.	Average kidding size		
10.	Saleable age of piglets	Months	
II.	Expenditure details		
11.	Space requirement per head for Sow	Sq.ft	
12.	Space requirement per head for Boar	Sq.ft	
13.	Space requirement per head for piglet	Sq.ft	
14.	Cost of construction of shed for kids	Rs./Sq.ft	
15.	Cost of construction of shed for parent stock	Rs./Sq.ft	
16.	Requirement of concentrate feed/adult animal/month	Kg	
17.	Requirement of concentrate feed/kid/month	Kg	
18.	Rate of concentrate feed /kg	Rs	

III.	Income details		
19.	Sale price of Piglets	Rs.	
20.	Sale price of adult	Rs.	

b. Total cost of the project

Sl No.	Particulars	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate(Rs.)	Amount
I. Capital Cost					
Construction of Pig Sty					
1.	Construction of shed for Sows @ 20sq.ft per sow (for Animals)	..... sq.ft			
2.	Construction of boar unit@70sq.ft/animal	..... sq. ft			
3.	Farrowing unit@ 80sq.ft per sow (Considering 50% of sows are occupying farrowing pen at any time)	.....		
4.	Cost of construction of piglets pen @10sq.ft /piglet for piglets	.....		
5.	Store Room	500 sq. ft	Store Room		
Total (A)					
Cost of piglets for breeding					
6.	Cost of no. of 5 months old gilts for breeding, weighing about 50 Kg	No of male pigs			
7.	Cost of 6 months old male pigs for breeding	No of male pigs			
Total (B)					
Other Capital expenditures					
8.	Cost of equipment for pigs (per animal)	No of pigs			
9.	Equipment for piglets (per animal)	No of piglets			
10.	Insurance charge @7.5 %	No of pigs			
11.	Veterinary Aids and Vaccination etc(per animal)	No of pigs			
12.	Transportation cost of animals	No of pigs			
13.	Other miscellaneous capital				

	cost				
Total (C)					
D. Total Capital Expenditure (A+B+C)					

RECURRING EXPENDITURE for 1st year				
1	Details	Total unit	Unit rate (in Rs.)	Total cost (in Rs.)
1.	Concentrate feeds for adults	..... kgs		
2.	Concentrate feeds for piglets	..... kgs		
Total feeding cost year 1				
3.	Electricity charge/month	12 months		
4.	Labour charge @...../labour/month	12 months		
5.	Miscellaneous expenditure			
E.TOTAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE				

*Eligible subsidy is 50% of capital cost.

Total Cost of Project (D+E) _____

c. Projected Performance & Profitability

Flock Production Chart.

Production	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	6th Year
Adult	00	00	00	.....	00	00
Piglets (Note- Assumed 80% conception rate)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Income Expenditure statement

Table

Loan Repayment statement

Table

Profit loss statement

Table

Cash flow statement

Table

Financial Analysis

Particulars	1 st Year (Rs. In lakhs)	2 nd Year (Rs. In lakhs)	3 rd Year (Rs. in lakhs)	4 th Year (Rs. In lakhs)	5 th Year (Rs. In lakhs)
i.Sale of adult pigs with 100Kg					
ii.Sale of piglets taking 3 cycle of production in 2 years with litter size 8@.....					
Sale of Manure					
A.Total revenue					
Capital cost					
a.Purchase of Gilt @.....		-----	-----		-----
b. Purchase of Boar @.....		-----	-----		-----
B. Total purchase cost					
c. Purchase of Feed					
d. Medicine& Vaccine					
e. Power & Fuel					
f. Salaries					
g. Wages					
h. Repair & Maintenance					
I. Transport & Travel expenses					
C. TOTAL COST					
D. NET PROFIT (A-(B+C))					

IRR

BCR

NPV