

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE**

**MODEL DETAILED PROJECT REPORT  
(MDPR)**

ON

**SHEEP FARMING**

FOR

**KASHMIR**

**DEC-18**



PROMOTER'S DETAILS		
S.NO.	PARTICULARS	DESCRIPTION
1	NAME	Manzoor Ahmad
2	PARENTAGE /SPOUSE	Abdul Rashid Qutay
3	RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS	Wagam, Chadoora, Budgam
4	GENDER	Male
5	QUALIFICATION	10+2
6	JKEDI TRAINING DATE	May-June 2018
7	MOBILE NO.	9018332708, 9018650524
8	LANDLINE. NO	NA
9	E-MAIL	<a href="#">NA</a>

PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS		
S.NO	PARTICULARS	DESCRIPTION
1	NAME OF VENTURE	M/S kashmir Sheep Farm
2	LINE OF ACTIVITY	Sheep Farming
3	LOCATION OF THE VENTURE	Pulwama
4	NATURE OF ACCOMMODATION/LAND	1 kanal (leased)
5	CONSTITUTION OF THE VENTURE	SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP
6	TOTAL PROJECT COST	10.75
7	TOTAL FIXED INVESTMENT	8.47
8	SEED CAPITAL AND EQUITY (35%)	3.76
9	LOAN FROM BANK (65%)	6.99
10	WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	2.28
11	MAN POWER REQUIREMENT	1
12	DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO (DSCR)	2.50
13	PAYBACK PERIOD	3 Years 11 Months
14	BREAK EVEN POINT	13.54
15	REPAYMENT PERIOD	5 Years
16	MORATORIUM PERIOD	1.5 Years

<b>PROJECT COST SUMMARY</b>		
1	Buidling/ Working Shed	2.29
2	Livestock	4.32
3	Misc. Fixed Assets	0.26
4	Pre-liminary & Pre-operative Expenses	1.40
5	Contigencies @ 3% of Fixed cost	0.21
6	Working Capital (to be capitalized for 1 and half years)	2.28
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.75</b>
<b>MEANS OF FINANCE</b>		
		<b>RS (IN LAKHS)</b>
1	Seed Capital	3.76
2	Promoters Contribution	0.00
3	Loan from Bank (65%)	6.99
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10.75</b>
<b>DETAILS OF FINANCE</b>		
<b>A</b>	<b>LONG TERM INVESTMENT</b>	<b>10.75</b>
1	PROMOTER'S CONTRIBUTION & SEED MONEY	3.76
2	TERM LOAN FROM BANK	6.99

## SUMMARY

This project report envisages the establishment of a Sheep Farm at Shalimar, Srinagar on leased land measuring 2 Kanal . The basic infrastructural facilities like electricity, water and roads are available for smooth operation of the unit.

The total investment cost of the project including working capital is estimated at Rs 10.00 Lakh. From the total investment cost, (Rs 10.44 Lakh) is accounted by fixed investment cost followed by initial working capital (Rs 2.30 lakh) and pre operation cost (Rs 0.49 Lakh or).

The project can create employment of 1 person and save the state from dependence on imports to a great extent.

## INTRODUCTION

Sheep with its multi-facet utility for wool, meat, milk, skins and manure, form an important component of rural economy particularly in the arid, semi-arid and mountainous areas of the country. Sheep farming plays a significant role in the Agri-economy and is a large and important segment of livestock farming in Jammu and Kashmir because of good business returns they offer during social and religious festivals and other events. It provides a dependable source of income through sale of wool and animals. The advantages of sheep farming are

- i. Sheep do not need expensive buildings to house them and on the other hand require less labour than other kinds of livestock.
- ii. The foundation stock is relatively cheap and the flock can be multiplied rapidly.
- iii. Sheep are economical converter of grass into meat and wool.
- iv. Sheep will eat varied kinds of plants compared to other kind of livestock. This makes them excellent weed destroyer.
- v. Unlike goats, sheep hardly damage any tree.
- vi. The production of wool, meat and manure provides three different sources of income to the shepherd.
- vii. The structure of their lips helps them to clean grains lost at harvest time and thus convert waste feed into profitable products.
- viii. Mutton is one kind of meat towards, which there is no prejudice by any community in India and further development of superior breeds for mutton production will have a great scope in the developing economy of India. No religious taboo against sheep slaughter and meat consumption prevalent in the any society.

### 2. Scope and Market potential

The country has 6, 50, 69,000 sheep as per 2012 livestock census. Wool production during 2012-13 stands at the level of 4, 65, 00,000 kg. India exports various woollen products like tops, yarn, fabrics, Ready Made Garments and Carpets. Carpet enjoys maximum share of total export. The aggregate export of woollen items from wool tops to finished products like textiles, clothing, blankets and carpets is currently estimated around Rs. 7000 Crs.

In spite of big potential, the Indian meat industry has not taken its due share. The major constraint for the meat industry are lack of scientific approach to rearing of meat animals, unorganised nature of meat production and marketing, socio-economic taboos associated with meat eating, inadequate infrastructure facilities and poor post-harvest management.

The total wool production in India is not enough to meet the total requirement of raw wool for woollen industry. The bulk of Indian wool is of coarse quality and is used mostly in the hand-made carpet industry. Since indigenous production of fine quality wool required by the organized mills and decentralized hosiery sector is very limited, India depends almost exclusively on import.

This sector is emerging as important growth leverage to J&k state economy and its share to Gross State Domestic Products is also increasing. Sheep farming plays a significant role in the agri-economy and is a large and important segment of livestock farming in Jammu and Kashmir because of good business returns they offer during social and religious festivals and other events. The Muslim festival EID-UL-ZUHA in particular increases the demand for sheep manifolds, as it is compulsory for Muslim people to make Qurbani.

Jammu & Kashmir has been a state of rich heritage and cultural values where the taste of the people is positive about the consumption of Sheep Meat. The State has a population of Approximately 1.20 Crore Population which makes a great scope for sheep meat. Most of the demand for the Meat is met by imports from the Neighbouring States of J&K. For growing human population; the development of livestock sector is indispensable to address the requirements of fat and protein.

**3. Technical Feasibility-Include following parameters:**

1. Nearness of the selected area to veterinary aid, breeding cover and wool collection centre.
2. Availability of good quality animals in nearby livestock markets.
3. Availability of good grazing ground / lands.
4. Availability of green/dry fodder, concentrate feed, medicines etc
5. Availability of veterinary aid / breeding centres and marketing facilities near the scheme area.

**4. Economic Viability-Include following parameters:**

1. Input cost for feeds and foddors, veterinary aid, insurance, shearing etc.
2. Output costs i.e. sale price of animals, wool, penning etc.
3. Income-expenditure statement and annual gross surplus.
4. Cash flow analysis.
5. Repayment schedule i.e. repayment of principal loan amount and interest.

## 6. Sheep Breeds of Jammu and Kashmir

Favourable agro-climatic conditions and other natural endowments including rich alpine pastures made the sheep rearing as the core activity of rural masses of the Jammu and Kashmir State viz Chopans, Gujjars , Gaddies, Changpas and Bakerwals.

Characteristics of some types of local/Indigenous sheep breeds found in Jammu and Kashmir State are given below:

	Birth Wt.( Kgs)	Weaning Wt.( Kgs)	Weight at1 Year( Kgs)	Weight at 2Year ( Kgs)
Kashmir valley	1.5	8.5	18.0	25.0
Gaddie	1.8	9.0	17.0	26.0
Karnahi	2.0	9.5	18.0	27.0
Gurezi	2.2	9.5	21.0	27.0

In addition to above indigenous breeds, three more regional breeds are:

**Bakerwali:** Migratory sheep reared by the nomadic tribe called Bakerwals. The males are generally horned and ewes hornless. Some flocks are fat tailed. Ears are generally long, broad and dropping. These sheep grow coloured coarse wool, which is used locally for manufacture of coarse lohis (Small blankets). Wool yield: 1.600 kg per annum.

**Changthangi:** Changthang Sub-Division of Leh District. Animals are big sized, usually coloured, coarse woolen. Wool yield: 1.5 kg per annum.

**Poonchi:** Poonch and surrounding places situated at a high elevation in the State. Animals are long sized, mostly hornless with short tail but thick at the base. Ears are generally short and colour is predominantly white. These sheep are best for wool production and are raised on rich summer pastures and are stall fed during winter on stored grasses and fodders. Wool yield: 1.6 kg per annum.

### **Kashmir Merino**

Amongst the States, Rajasthan has the maximum number of Sheep and Jammu and Kashmir has the highest number of cross bred sheep. The National Agriculture Commission recommended development of fine wool breeds in the state. Local Kashmir valley ewes were crossed with Australian Merino Rams & F1 Ewes were bred to Delain Rams of USA. F2 were bred among themselves after proper selection on the basis of wool quality & body weight.



The matting among F2 generation continued till a breed with steady & uniform characters evolved which was named as Kashmir Merino. The breed is comparable to some of the finest wool breeds of the world with fiber diameter of 20-24 Microns, besides attaining higher birth weaning & adult body weight.

Some traits of economic importance of Kashmir Merino are as under:

Sex	Birth Wt.( Kgs)	Weaning Wt.( Kgs)	Weight at1 Year( Kgs)	Weight at 2Year ( Kgs)
Male	3.6	22.4	42.0	53.60
Female	3.5	21.5	35.3	47.70

More than 75 percent of sheep population is cross bred called Kashmir Merino that provides dual purpose for meat and wool. Earlier the department of sheep husbandry used to get only 9 kilo meet and 500 gram of wool from a single Kashmiri sheep; however after doing the cross-breeding it increased to 18 kilo of meet and 2.05 kg of wool.

#### 7. District-wise location of Breeding Farms:

District	Location of Breeding Farms
Srinagar	Sheep Breeding Farm Dachigam
Budgam	Sheep Breeding Farm Kralpathri
Anantnag	Sheep Breeding Farm Daksum
Baramulla	Sheep Breeding Farm Hardshiva
Kupwara	Sheep Breeding Farm Poshnar
Kulgam	Sheep Breeding Farm Kewa
Ganderbal	Sheep Breeding Farm Goabal
Shopian	Sheep Breeding Farm Zawoora
Leh	Russian Merino Sheep Farm Mathoo
Kargil	Merino Sheep Farm Lakthang & Karakul Sheep Farm Khumbathang
Reasi	Sheep Breeding Reasi
Kathua	Sheep Breeding Farm Billawar
Udhampur	Sheep Breeding Farm Panthal
Poonch	Sheep Breeding Farm Balnoi, Mendhar
Doda	Sheep Breeding Farm Thathri
Ramban	Sheep Breeding Farm Chnaderkote

## 8. Setting up Sheep Farm

Before starting Consider your resources, the land available, and your level of interest and capabilities before deciding to engage in the Sheep farming business. Identify why you want to raise cattle and set goals to achieve the most constant economic return. Sheep farming provides a dependable source of income to the farmers through sale of wool, animals and manure. The following points should be taken into consideration:

- Locate the area where you want to raise Sheep, this is important because you need to find a location that you are used to or really like and are confident you can run your farm.
- Facilities should be preferably located on elevated, well-drained sites. The site should be equipped with water and electricity connection.
- Housing requirements of Sheep folk vary by climate, season(s) of lambing, and management preferences of the farmer.
- When designing a shelter, the open side should face wind ward side and should be easily accessible for deliveries and manure handling.
- Traditionally sheep flock are housed in concrete shed or Green house-type structure can also be used which is a lower-cost alternative of housing for the period of 5 months from November to April.
- Afterwards the flock is migrated to Alpine pastures Like Sonmarg, Gulmarg and Pahalgam from May to October
- For lambing during winter season more elaborate housing is usually required and for lambing occurring during grazing season in Alpine pasture simple shelters may be all that is needed in order to ward off predators.
- In addition, facilities for the storage of feed, bedding, and equipment are also required.
- Space requirements: A flock of 50 ewes can be easily kept in 550 sq.ft to 750 sq. To manage space vertical expansion can be under-taken where instead of concrete slab metal or mesh flooring is used which saves cost.
- Ventilation needs: Good ventilation is an absolute must. Respiratory problems (e.g. pneumonia and bronchitis) often result from poor ventilation. If ammonia can be smelled in the barn, ventilation is likely inadequate. Usually naturally-ventilated cold housing is preferable for sheep. It is better to ventilate shed optimally as over-ventilation and under-ventilation are not desirable.
- Bedding needs: Bedding provides warmth, insulation, and comfort to housed sheep flock. Various materials for bedding can be used, depending upon their cost and availability few mostly used are: straw, sawdust, wood shavings, peat and leaves can be used. Bedding should be used as per their moisture or liquid absorption capacity. The use of rubber mats can also be used to improve comfort and insulation but needs constant house-keeping for better hygiene.

## 9 Selecting Proper Breed

Ewes in good health and having good physical features must be purchased in consultation with Veterinarian. The important breeds of sheep are Ramur, Bushair, Gaddi, Gurez, Karnah, Bhakarwal, Poonchi, Kashmir Merino which are of dual purpose most of these have been involved over the last few years in cross-breeding in order to improve the genetic makeup of native sheep's in terms of yield and adaptability to valley climate. Deciding which breed to raise is an important decision that each farmer must make, so the first step in sheep farming is selecting efficient breed which can be confirmed from experienced farmers. A Cross breed is an animal whose sire (father) and dam (mother) are of different breeds, while a Pure breed animal's parents are of the same breed or type. Price and availability will also have a bearing on which breeds or crosses are chosen. Sheep breeds are often categorized as to whether they are more suitable as a Ram or Ewe in the breeding program. Ram or "sire" breeds excel in growth and carcass (meat) characteristics whereas ewe or "dam" breeds excel in fitness (e.g. longevity, parasite resistance) and reproductive traits (early puberty and prolificacy). Sire breeds are often called "terminal sires" because the offspring from their mating are all marketed (terminated) whereas lambs sired by a ewe breed ram, are often kept as flock (ewe) replacements. Some factors to be considered for selection are:

- It is wise to choose breeds which are best adapted to the environment in which they are going to be raised local cross breed are preferred for their temperate climatic tolerance and parasite resistance
- Purchase Ewes which are ready to breed and in prime stage of production. Inexperienced farmers should preferably start with mature ewes (ewes that have previously raised lambs). Mature ewes give birth to more lambs, are better mothers, and produce more milk for their lambs
- When purchasing mature ewes, it is especially important to make sure they are sound (udders and teeth). If you purchase bred ewes, you don't have to purchase a ram right away. Bred ewes usually cost more than open ewes.
- You can start with open or pregnant ewes or a combination of both there are pros and cons to each purchase decision for instance you are less likely to face problems if you purchase ewe lambs and yearlings that have never lambed. You are not likely to encounter any problems with their reproductive systems, especially their udders. Because young ewes have more productive years ahead of them, they usually sell for higher prices than mature ewes. On the other hand, ewe lambs (bred to lamb at 12 to 14 months of age) are still growing and are more likely to experience Dystocia (lambing difficulties) and other problems at lambing.
- Identify the newly purchased ewes by suitable identification mark.
- Vaccinate the newly purchased Ewes against the diseases.
- Unproductive animals should be culled promptly and should be replaced by the newly purchased Ewes or farm born one
- Ewes should be bred at the interval of 7-8 months for maximum productivity.
- Cull the old animals at the age of 4-5 years or above

## 10. Finding Age of Sheep flock

Age of sheep can be determined by examining their teeth. Young lambs have eight milk teeth or temporary incisors arranged in four pairs on their lower jaw. There are no teeth on the upper jaw, only a dental pad. At approximately one year of age, the middle pair of incisors is shed and replaced by permanent teeth (incisors). Some breeds mature at a faster rate and their teeth will erupt at an earlier age. At approximately two years of age, the second pair of milk teeth is replaced by permanent incisor teeth. At three and four years of age, the third and fourth pair of permanent teeth appear. At four years of age, the sheep has a "full" or "solid" mouth. As the sheep ages, the teeth will start to wear, spread, and eventually break off.

Age of sheep	Sheep	Number of teeth
Birth to 12 months	Lamb	8 milk teeth ,all temporary teeth
12 to 24 months	Yearling ,Two tooth Hogget	2 central incisors ,6 milk teeth
24 to 36 months	Four tooth	2 central incisors,2 middle incisors,4 milk teeth
36 to 48 months	Six tooth	2 central incisors,2 middle incisors,2 lateral incisors
Over 48 months	8 tooth ,Full mouth, Solid mouth	2 central incisors,2 middle incisors,2 lateral incisors,2 corner incisors

## Ram to Ewe Ratio

In general, the recommended ratio for mature rams is 1:25 to 1:50. In large flocks, the percentage of rams to ewes is often higher. If estrus cycle has been synchronized in flock, more ram power is needed, approximately 1 ram for every 5 to 10 ewes.

## Diseases & Cure

Diseases are spread by contaminated footwear and vehicles. By limiting access to your farm and sheep, you can limit the risk of introducing and spreading diseases. When people are given access to your sheep flock, they should not have been on another sheep operation for several days. They should be required to wear plastic boots or clean their shoes before entering your sheep-raising areas.

Seasonal prevalence of different diseases affecting Sheep in J&K

S.No.	Diseases	Symptoms	Occurrence	Areas affected
1	Sheep Pox	It is an acute viral disease affecting sheep of all age groups. Skin lesions typical of pox. The non woolled areas are mostly affected.	Almost throughout the year	Throughout endemic including in Leh and Kargil
2	Peste Des Pettis ruminants (PPR)	It is an infectious viral disease characterized by high fever, anorexia rapid respiration rate & shooting diarrhoea	Seasonal.Nov/Dec in Kargil Summer to winter in other areas.	Kargil,Leh, Budgam, Pulwama, Baramulla, Kulgam
3	Foot & mouth disease (FMD)	Foot & mouth disease is a viral contagion disease characterized by high temperature, lesions in mouth and foot	Spring to Autumn	Throughout Off late it was reported from Budgam, Baramulla, Ganderbal, Kulgam
4	Blue tongue	It is a viral disease transmitted by vector with signs of lameness high fever and stomatitis with potential hazard of abortion among pregnant flocks	Seasonal- August to Nov.	Throughout valley mostly Kupwara, Baramulla, Srinagar & Budgam
5	Clostridial disease	Symptoms include lamb dysentery, Pulpy kidney, Black disease etc.	Autumn to Winter Season	Throughout valley
6	Contagious Ecthyma	It is a viral disease, pseudopox, characterized by formation of scabs on lip commissures and gums which lead to starvation in unattended lambs and consequent death	Throughout year	Throughout valley
7	Foot Rot	Footrot is a contagious bacterial disease affecting hooves of animals. Damp condition and injury to foot are the predisposing factors. The disease is prevalent mostly in marshy areas and	Almost throughout the year	Throughout valley
8	Brucellosis	Brucellosis is amongst the most economically important diseases causing reproductive losses	Throughout year	Throughout valley
9	Fascioliasis	Acute fascioliasis causes havoc in the endemic areas, mostly low lying marshy areas, where along with the Black disease ( Acute fascioliasis and Black disease are closely associated)	Autumn and Spring season mostly	Throughout valley particularly in low-lying, waterlogged and marshy areas

### Vaccination Schedule

A vaccination program provides inexpensive insurance against common sheep diseases. It is generally recommended that all sheep and lambs be vaccinated for clostridium perfringens type C & D (overeating disease) and tetanus. The use of other vaccines will depend upon the perceived disease risk and diagnosis of particular diseases in the flock by consulting vet/consultant.

S.No.	Disease	Schedule		Time of Vaccination	Vaccine	Remarks
		Primary	Regular			
		vaccination	vaccination			
1	Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD)	4 month & above	Twice in a year.	September & March	Polyvalent FMD vaccine	Regular vaccination is necessary
2	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP)	6 months & above	Annually	May-June	IVRI Vaccine	Regular vaccination is necessary
3	Peste Des Pettis Ruminants (PPR)	3 months & above	Every three years	January	Tissue culture PPR Vaccine	Regular vaccination is necessary
4	Enterotoxaemia (ET)	4 month & above	Annually / Booster 15 days after Primary & every regular dose.	First week of May & Last week of May for booster dose.	ET Vaccine	Regular vaccination along with booster dose is necessary.
5	Sheep Pox	3 months & above	Annually	December	Sheep pox vaccine	Regular vaccination is necessary
6	Anthrax	At the age of 6 month & above	Annually in endemic area	February	Anthrax Spore vaccine	Only applicable in prevalent areas

Deworming Schedule		
S.No.	Type of Worm	Deworming Schedule
1	Round Worm	Once in a month from 1 to 6 month of age.
		Once in a two months from 6-12 months of age.
		Thrice in a year i.e. June ,October & March after one year of age
2	Liver Fluke	Twice in a year i.e. May & October in prevalent areas.
3	Tapeworm	Twice in a year i.e. January & June in kids/lambs in problematic flocks.

How to prepare good quality silage?  
 Preparing silage pit  
 The size of silo pit should be decided on the basis of

- Number of Sheep
- Body weight of Sheep
- Length of feeding period
- Amount of fodder available.

On an average, preparation of every 7.0 quintal silage requires one cubic meter silo pit. Silo pits should be easy to fill and easy to remove. It should be of adequate depth for better packing and less surface area to total mass exposed. It should be at highest spot to avoid water seepage. Walls should be strong. Boundaries should be raised so that rain water cannot enter silo pit.

Types of crops suitable for silage making  
 Crops having good percentage of sugar and appropriate (35-40% dry matter; 65-60% moisture.) moisture are good for silage making.  
 Crops like

- maize (Corn),
- jowar,
- bajra,
- hybrid napier,
- Oats are most suitable for silage making.

Leguminous crops like

- Berseem,
- Lucerne,
- Cowpea is not suitable, unless molasses are sprayed on these crops while filling silo pit.

### Harvest at proper stage

- Crops at preflowering to flowering stage should be harvested.
- Crops should not contain more than 75% moisture while silage making.
- Crops with hollow stems like maize, jowar, bajra, hybrid napier should be chaffed to an inch size to prevent trapping of air and spillage of silage.
- High moisture crops can be dried in sunshine for 4 hours to reduce moisture content by 15%. Some dry hay or straw 5-20% can also be added.
- If the crop is over ripe and too dry or it over dried, add water during packing silo.

▫

Add any of the following additives when needed:

**Molasses:** When legumes (berseem, Lucerne, etc. ) and low sugar grasses are ensiled adding molasses improve quality of silage and its palatability. Molasses may be added at the rate of 3.5-4 percent of green weight of silage.

**Urea:** Cereal forages can be enriched for nitrogen (protein) content by spraying urea at the rate of 0.5 to 1.0 percent of fresh forage.

**Lime:** This can be added at a level of 0.5-1.0 percent to maize silage to increase acid production



## POLLUTION

The sheep farming unit will be following the prescribed guidelines in terms of pollution control and environmental protection as prescribed under Air(Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Water(Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act,1974 and The Environment (Protection) Act,1986.

### **Garbage disposal**

The farm will have separate bins for wet and dry garbage. There are adequate arrangements for garbage disposal and disposal of waste water from the farm. it is complying with the regulations as prescribed by municipal committee. Garbage bags are neatly packed not giving foul smells when stacked outside for being picked up by municipal trucks and separate bins are used for wet and dry garbage.

### **Smells and fumes**

Adequate measures had been taken that no smells and fumes are harmful to the amenity of neighboring land users.

### **Noise disturbance**

Careful consideration will be given to noise during the late evenings when local residents have legitimate expectations to peace and quiet and when noise may be more noticeable because of low back ground level. I.e. sound proofing of the premises,

### **Drainage**

The liquid waste from farm, wash bins is collected from sanitary pipes to the underground drainage system and thrown in the municipal drain.

### **Refuse and litter**

Sheep farm will have adequate provision for storage and disposal with a legally authorised waste carrier. All solid and liquid wastes are stored and transferred in watertight, covered containers.

- Do not let litter to accumulate so as to prevent diseases and maintain general hygiene of the farm.
- The promoter will ensure that there is zero discharge from the sheep farm to the water body.
- Municipal solid waste is segregated as bio degradable waste and is sent for production of compost and non bio degradable waste of non recyclable solid waste is disposed off in the facility provided by the municipal bodies of the state.

□ Adequate provisions of toilets, septic and soakage pit will be taken for proper disposal of human wastage and the waste water before discharging in the main drainage system, hence, there is no effluents discharged in the form of solid, liquid and gaseous and the sheep farm thus is considered free from the pollution aspects.

Apart from the other recommendations, the promoter has agreed in principle that he will strictly adhere to pollution norms as and when shall be implemented and shall use all possible measures to prevent pollution

1. Apart from the above recommendations, the promoter has agreed in principle that he will strictly adhere to pollution norms as and when shall be implemented and shall use all possible devices to prevent pollution measures.

2. In case, the DG set of rated capacity is considered for project report that shall be housed in acoustic proof room and shall be provided with anti-vibration mountings/pads besides shall be purchased of ISO Standards both for quality as well as safety measures.

However, for further guidance , entrepreneur is to contact State Pollution Control Board for necessary guidance.

3. Adequate provision of green plantation, toilets, septic and soakage pit has been made to take care of Livestock wastage and the discharge from dairy farm before discharging in the main drainage system.

4. Wall would be erected around the dairy farm for safety purposes.

5. Adequate safety measures in terms of safety gears & working environment for workers would be taken care off.

Sheep Farming Techno-Parameters for Kashmir Division November-2018		
1	Economic life of Ewe	7-8 Years
2	Available of Cross Breeds (Kashmir Merino/Correidale)	From within State
3	Age of Ewes/Rams to be Purchased	In between 1 year and 2 years
4	Cost of Ewe as per weight and Cross breed	Rs 240/kg including 20% breed value
5	Cost of Ewe(Kashmir Merino/Correidale) for 35 Kg	Rs 8400
6	Cost of Ram (45 kg including 30% breed value)	Rs 11700
7	Purchase of Rams	From open market or from sheep husbandry as convenient for the entrepreneur.
8	Ewe to Ram Ratio	50 to 1
9	Gestation Period	150 days
10	Interlambing Period	8-12 Months
11	Lambing	100%
12	Sex Ratio	1 to 1
13	Adult Motality	5%
14	Lamb Motality	10%
15	Culling Percentage every year	20%
16	Female Progeny	Retained in flock as per the culling percentage
17	Insurance Premium Per Ewe	5%
18	Shearing (@ Rs 60 per ewe/year)	Twice a year

19	Shed Type	Preferably Rectangular
20	Shed Area Required for each animal including storage (Including Soakage Pit, Electric and Water Fitting)	10 sft
21	Open Area for each animal should be double the shed area required	20 sft
22	Land for growing seasonal fodder	1 kanal per 6 ewes or direct purchase of fodder from open market
23	Height of the shed	7 ft
24	Space for Labour Room	100 sft
25	Space for Bathroom	36 sft
26	Cost of Construction of livestock shed (Including Soakage Pit, Electric and Water Fitting)	Rs 300/Sft
27	Cost of Construction of Labour Room (Including Electric and Water Fitting)	Rs 500/Sft
28	Cost of Construction of Bathroom	Rs 800/Sft
29	Drinkers (10 ft length) @ one per 20 Ewes	Rs 2000/No.
30	Feeders (10 ft length) @ one per 20 Ewes	Rs 2000/No.
31	Water Motor	Rs 5000/No.
32	Water Tank (1000 litre)	Rs 6000/No.
33	Fire Fighting Equipment	Rs 3000/No.
34	Grazing Expenses for 245 days	Rs 400/Ewe
35	Wages for 120 days	Rs 300/day
36	Labour to animal Ratio	1 to 100
37	Veterinary Aid per ewe per year	Rs 100
38	Water and Electricity per animal per year	Rs 100
39	Feed Requirements during summers	Free Foraging

40	Dry Fodder Requirement during winters per Ewe per day	1Kg
41	Dry Fodder Requirement during winters per Weaner per day	0.5 Kg
42	Concentrate Requirement during winters per Ewe per day	0.5 kg
43	Concentrate Requirement during winters per Weaners per day	0.2 Kg
44	Cost of Dry Fodder	Rs 12/kg
45	Cost of Concentrate	Rs 20/kg
46	Selling Price of Male Progeny after 1 year	Rs 240 per kg
47	Selling Price of Male Progeny after 1 year for 45 kgs	Rs 10800
48	Selling Price of culled ewe @ Rs 200/kg/ewe for 40 kgs	Rs 8000
49	Manure Production from Adult per annum	10 cft
50	Manure Production from Hogget per annum	5 cft
51	Selling Price of Manure	Rs 60/cft
52	Wool Production from Adult per annum	2 kg
53	Wool Production from Lamb per annum	1 kg
54	Selling Price of Wool	Rs 80/kg

\*Note: Cost of ewes would be as per weight, as for instance an ewe of 40 kg would cost Rs 9600 and similarly. Head value of ewe/ram is taken as Rs 200/kg. Also, the required equipments would increase accordingly with increase in herd size.

LAND AND BUILDING					
S.No.	Particulars	Size (Feet)	Area (Sq-F)	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (lakhs)
1	Shed	30X20	500	300	1.50
2	Caretaker Room	10X10	100	500	0.50
3	Bathroom	6X6	36	800	0.29
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2.29</b>
Livestock Details					
S.No	Particulars	No.s	Rate (Rs)	Amount (lakhs)	
1	Ewes	50	8400	4.20	
2	Rams	1	11700	0.12	
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4.32</b>

<b>MISCELLANEOUS FIXED ASSETS</b>				
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate (Rs.)</b>	<b>Amount (Lakhs)</b>
1	Feeders	3	2000	0.06
2	Drinkers	3	2000	0.06
3	Water Motor	1	5000	0.05
4	Fire fighting equipment	1	3000	0.03
5	Water Tank 1000 Ltr	1	6000	0.06
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>0.26</b>
<b>PRELIMINARY &amp; PRE-OPERATIVE EXPENDITURES</b>				
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Lakhs)</b>		
1	Legal & Mortgage Expenses	0.04		
2	Insurance @ 5% of total livestock cost	0.21		
3	Renovation	0.00		
4	Interest during Moratorium period(Approx)	1.15		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1.40</b>

REQUIREMENT OF FEED AND FODDER PER ANNUM					
S.No	Particulars	No.	Quantity(Kg)	Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Lakhs)
<b>Feed</b>					
1	Concentrate for adults for four months	51	0.5	20	0.61
2	Dry Fodder for adults for four months	51	1.0	12	0.73
3	Concentrate for Lambs for four months	50	0.2	20	0.24
4	Dry Fodder for Lambs for four months	50	0.5	12	0.36
5	Alpine Grazing for eight Months	51	Free Foraging		0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>1.95</b>
WAGES PER ANNUM					
S.No	Particulars	No.s	Wages		Amount (Lakhs)
1	Wages per animal for Eight months	51	400		0.20
2	Wages per day for Four months	51	self		0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>0.20</b>



<b>COST OF UTILITIES PER ANNUM</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Lakhs)</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Power and Water</b>	
1	Electricity and Power Expenses per ewe per year @ Rs 100 per animal	0.05
<b>TOTAL (A+B)</b>		<b>0.05</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENSES PER ANNUM</b>		
<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Rs)</b>
1	Rent	0.00
2	Shearing Charges	0.03
3	Vetenary Expenses for total livestock (@ Rs 100 per animal per year)	0.05
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.08</b>

<b>WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT</b>		
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount (Lakhs)</b>
1	Feed & Fodder Requirement	1.95
2	Salary and Wages	0.20
3	Cost of Utilities	0.05
4	Other Expenses	0.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.28</b>

<b>INTEREST ON TERM LOAN AND WORKING CAPITAL</b>										
<b>Rate of Interest on Term Loan</b>								11.00%		
<b>Rate of Interest on Working Capital</b>								11.00%		
<b>Moratorium</b>								1.5 Years		
S.No	Year Of Operation	First 18 Months	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
<b>INTEREST ON TERM LOAN</b>										
1	Opening Balance	6.99	6.99	5.59	4.19	2.80	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Repayment	0.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Closing Balance	6.99	5.59	4.19	2.80	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Interest	1.15	0.77	0.61	0.46	0.31	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Yearly Installment		2.17	2.01	1.86	1.71	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Equated Yearly Installment(EYI)		1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.00

DEPRECIATION BY WDV METHOD									
S.No	Year Of Operation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
1	<b>Plant &amp; Machinery</b>								
	Opening Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Less: Depreciation @ 15%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Closing Balance	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	<b>Building and Civil Works</b>								
	Opening Balance	2.29	2.15	2.01	1.89	1.77	1.66	1.55	1.46
	Less: Depreciation @ 6.25%	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
	Closing Balance	2.15	2.01	1.89	1.77	1.66	1.55	1.46	1.37
3	<b>Misc. Fixed Assets (MFA)</b>								
	Opening Balance	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12
	Less: Depreciation @ 10%	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
	Closing Balance	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.11
4	<b>Total Depreciation</b>	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
5	<b>Depreciated value</b>	2.38	2.22	2.07	1.94	1.81	1.69	1.58	1.48

DEPRECIATION BY SL METHOD									
S.No	Year Of Operation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
1	Plant & Machinery @ 10%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Building @ 6.5%	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
3	MFA @ 15%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
	<b>Total Depreciation</b>	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19

Calculation of Flock Size													
S. No.	Particulars	Moratorium Period		1st year		2nd year		3 <sup>th</sup> year		4 <sup>th</sup> year		5 <sup>th</sup> year	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Opening Stock												
	A- Breeders Stock	1	50	1	70	1	84	2	101	2	121	2	145
	B- Progeny Stock	0	0	23	23	32	32	38	38	45	45	54	54
	Lambing (100%)	25	25	35	35	42	42	50	50	60	60	73	73
2	Mortality												
	A-Breeders Stock	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	6	0	7
	B-Progeny Stock	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7
3	Sale/Culling												
	A-Breeders Stock	0	0	0	14	0	17	0	20	0	24	0	29
	B-Progeny Stock	0	0	23	0	32	0	38	0	45	0	54	0
4	Closing Stock												
	A-Breeders Stock	1	48	1	53	1	63	2	76	2	91	2	109
	B-Progeny Stock	23	23	32	32	38	38	45	45	54	54	65	65
	C-To be added in Breeding Stock	0	23	0	32	1	38	0	45	0	54	0	65

<b>REVENUE ESTIMATION AFTER ONE AND HALF YEARS</b>				
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Amount (Lakhs)</b>
1	Sale of Male Progeny	23	10125	2.28
2	Sheep for culling (20% on average per year)	14	8000	1.12
3	Sale of wool (2 kg per ewe per year)	70	80	0.11
4	Sale of wool (1 kg per lamb per year)	32	80	0.03
5	Sale of Manure (10 cft on average per ewe per year)	70	60	0.42
6	Sale of Manure (5 cft on average per lamb per year)	32	60	0.09
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>4.05</b>

PROJECTED PROFITABILITY STATEMENT									
S.No	Year Of Operation	Moratorium Period (1.5 Years)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
<b>1</b>	<b>Revenue Generation</b>								
A	Male Progeny	0.00	2.90	3.40	4.08	4.90	5.88	5.88	5.88
B	Culled Ewes	0.00	1.12	1.34	1.61	1.94	2.32	2.32	2.32
C	Manure Production	0.37	0.51	0.62	0.74	0.89	1.07	1.07	1.07
D	Wool Production	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.28
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.47</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.55</b>	<b>9.55</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Annual Costs</b>								
A	Feed and Fodder	Capitalised	1.60	1.92	2.30	2.76	3.31	3.31	3.31
B	Wages		0.28	0.34	0.40	0.48	0.58	0.58	0.58
C	Utilities		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
D	Other Expenses		0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.02</b>
<b>Gross Profit Before Interest</b>									
<b>3</b>	<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.53</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Financial Expenses</b>								
A	Interest on Term Loan	Capitalised	0.77	0.61	0.46	0.31	0.15	0.00	0.00
B	Interest on WC		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Depreciation	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.10</b>
<b>5</b>	Prelim. & Pre-op ex. Writt.off	0	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
<b>6</b>	<b>Profit before Tax</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>4.98</b>	<b>5.42</b>	<b>5.42</b>

7	Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Profit After Tax	0.30	1.45	2.10	2.92	3.87	4.98	5.42	5.42
9	Withdrawals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Cummulative Profit	0.30	1.45	3.56	6.48	10.35	15.32	20.74	26.16
10	Add Back Depreciation	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
11	Total Cash Surplus	0.47	1.61	3.70	6.61	10.47	15.44	20.85	26.27
<b>Less Payments</b>									
12	Term Loan Repayment	0.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00
13	Net Cash Accruals	0.47	0.21	2.30	5.22	9.08	14.04	20.85	26.27



PAYBACK PERIOD								
S.No	Year Of Operation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
1	Profit before Tax & Dep	1.62	2.26	3.07	4.01	5.10	5.54	5.54
2	Provision For Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	CFAT	1.62	2.26	3.07	4.01	5.10	5.54	5.54
4	CCFAT	1.62	3.88	6.95	10.96	16.06	21.60	27.13
<b>PAYBACK PERIOD</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>0.95</b>		
<b>3 Years 11 Months</b>								

DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO								
S.No	Year Of Operation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
1	Profit After Tax	1.45	2.10	2.92	3.87	4.98	5.42	5.42
2	Depreciation	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
3	P & P ex. Writt.off	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00
4	Interest On Term Loan	0.77	0.61	0.46	0.31	0.15	0.00	0.00
A	Total (1+2+3+4)	2.66	3.14	3.80	4.59	5.53	5.53	5.53
5	Repayment of Term Loan	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00
B	Total B(4+5)	2.17	2.01	1.86	1.71	1.55	0.00	0.00
C	<b>DSCR</b>	2.66	1.56	2.04	2.69	3.56	0.00	0.00
D	<b>Average DSCR</b>	<b>2.50</b>						

<b>BREAKEVEN ANALYSIS</b>								
S.No	Year Of Operation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
1	<b>Sales</b>	4.67	5.53	6.63	7.96	9.55	9.55	9.55
2	<b>Annual Costs</b>							
A	Feed and Fodder	1.60	1.92	2.30	2.76	3.31	3.31	3.31
B	Wages	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.48	0.58	0.58	0.58
C	Utilities	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
E	Other Expenses	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
F	Interest on WC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total Annual Cost</b>		2.01	2.38	2.83	3.38	4.02	4.02	4.02
3	<b>Contribution</b>	2.66	3.14	3.80	4.59	5.53	5.53	5.53
4	<b>Fixed Cost</b>							
A	Salary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	Interest on Term Loan	0.77	0.61	0.46	0.31	0.15	0.00	0.00
C	Depreciation	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11
<b>Total Fixed Cost</b>		0.94	0.77	0.61	0.44	0.28	0.12	0.11
5	<b>B.E.P Sales (%)</b>	35.3	24.6	16.0	9.69	5.09	2.15	2.01
6	<b>Average BEP (%)</b>	<b>13.54</b>						

CASHFLOW STATEMENT									
S.No.	Year Of Operation		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7
<b>A</b>	<b>Sources</b>								
1	PBIT but after Dep		2.50	3.00	3.66	4.46	5.41	5.42	5.42
2	Depreciation		0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10
4	Inc in Share Cap	3.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Inc in TL	6.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Inc in WCL		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total(A)</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.53</b>	<b>5.53</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Application</b>								
1	Capital Expend	9.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	P & P Expenses	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Inc in CA		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Dec in TL		1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00
5	Intrest on TL		0.77	0.61	0.46	0.31	0.15	0.00	0.00
6	Interest on WC		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Tax		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Withdrawal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total(B)</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
	Opening bal		0.00	0.49	1.62	3.56	6.44	10.42	15.95
	Net Surplus	0.00	0.49	1.13	1.94	2.88	3.98	5.53	5.53
	Closing Bal	0.00	0.49	1.62	3.56	6.44	10.42	15.95	21.48

<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>									
S.No.	Year Of Operation	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	
<b>A</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>								
1	Share Capital	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
2	Reserve & Surplus	1.45	3.56	6.48	10.35	15.32	20.74	26.16	
3	Term loan	6.99	5.59	4.19	2.80	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	WCl	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>29.93</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Assets</b>								
1	Livestock	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27
2	Gross Block	4.08	4.08	3.92	3.78	3.64	3.51	3.39	3.28
3	Depreciation	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.10	
4	Net Block	3.92	3.78	3.64	3.51	3.39	3.28	3.18	
5	Current Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	P&P Not W/off	1.40	1.12	0.84	0.56	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Cash & Bank Balance	0.00	0.49	1.62	3.56	6.44	10.42	15.95	21.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>11.51</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>15.51</b>	<b>19.09</b>	<b>24.50</b>	<b>29.93</b>