



**MODEL PROJECT PROFILES
FOR GUIDANCE OF
CHANNELISING AGENCIES OF
NSTFDC AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**NATIONAL SCHEDULED TRIBES
FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION**

NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi-110 066

GOAT FARMING

1. Introduction

Goat is usually referred to as the **cow of the poor**. Rearing of goat is easy and can be done by landless labourers, women and children. Goat has the ability to survive on little vegetation and grass. Goat farming suits India's climate and economic situation. This is evident from the fact that every year 1/3rd of goats are slaughtered. But the population has been constantly rising. It was 40.7 million in 1951 and now India has a goat population of 115 million as per the 1992 census. The contribution of goatery to the country can be gauged from the following facts:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Yearly production of goat milk | 1.5 million tonnes |
| Yearly production of meat | 0.4 million tonnes |
| Leather | 0.1 million tonnes |

The main breeds of goats available in the country are Jamuna Pari, Beetal, Bar Bari, Sirohi, Osmanabadi, Jhakarna and Sanganeri.

Different breeds are found in different parts of the country. Depending on the objective, meat or milk, the breeds are selected so as to earn maximum profits. Major breeds of goats, their region and milk yield is given in the table below:

| S. No. | Breed | Region | Quantity of milk yield/day (in litres) |
|--------|-------------|---|--|
| 1. | Beetle | Punjab | 1 |
| 2. | Jamuna pari | On the bank of Jamuna and chambal river | 1 |
| 3. | Jhakarana | Rajasthan, Haryana | 2 |
| 4. | Barbari | Haryana and Delhi | 0.7 |
| 5. | Mulabari | Kerala | 1 |
| 6. | Surati | Maharashtra | 1.4 |



Besides these breeds, there are other breeds as well like Sitren that yield 3.3 litre of milk, Alpine breeds yield 2.5 litres of milk and Taganvery yields 2 litres everyday. These high quality breeds are crossed with indigenous breeds to produce economically more viable breeds. Project start-up recommendations are:

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Unit Size | 50 does (She goats) |
| Breeds | 2 Bucks (He goats Osmanabadi) |
| Typical Location | Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra |

2. Market potential

Goat meat has no religious inhibitions and is consumed by all the religions and races in the country. Goat milk is source of cheap protein for the poor people and has medicinal properties. Goats are also major sources of leather and leather products in the country. Goats are simple creature and live in the domestic environment. Goats can be reared commercially and such venture is viable and may form source of livelihood and extra income for poor people in the villages.

Goat farming thus provides a good source of living and has great potential in most part of the country.

3. Technical details

(a) Space requirement

Goats prefer clean, dry and solid floor; wet places affect their milk production. They need cheap shelter to protect them from the vagaries of Nature like rain, winter etc. the requirement of space and its cost is furnished in the table below:

| S. No. | Type of goat | Quantity | Space requirement/ animal sq. ft | Total space requirement sq. ft. | Rate/ sq ft. | Total cost (in Rs.) |
|--------|--------------|----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Does | 50 | 10 | 500 | 40 | 20,000.00 |
| 2. | Bulk | 2 | 20 | 40 | 40 | 1,600.00 |
| 3. | Kids | 68 | 4 | 272 | 40 | 10,880.00 |
| | | | | | TOTAL | 32,480.00 |
| | | | | | SAY | 32,500.00 |

(b) Cost of animals

| S. No. | Goat | Rate | Total cost (in Rs.) |
|--------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Does | 50 @ Rs. 900 each | 45,000.00 |
| 2 | Bucks | 2 @ Rs. 1100 each | 2,200.00 |
| | | TOTAL | 47,200.00 |

(c) Main assumptions made for the project

| S. No. | Items | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Kidding interval | 8 months |
| 2. | Age at maturity | 12 months |
| 3. | Kidding percentage | 85 |
| 4. | Twinning | 60% |
| 5. | No. of Kiddings per year | 1.5 |
| 6. | Sex ratio (male : female) | 1:1 |

(a) Production target (Annual)

| S. No. | Items | |
|--------|------------|----|
| 1. | Adult Does | 10 |
| 2. | Buckling | 55 |
| 3. | Doeling | 42 |

4. Feed requirement

- Traditionally goats reared in villages are not given much attention towards their feed and fodder. However, for proper breeding, attention needs to be paid to the feeding requirement, which will be green fodder and concentrate comprising channa (gram) and moong chaff, gur etc. Male goats require maximum feed followed by pregnant goats and kids. The cost of green fodder is estimated as Rs.1000/- per month
- Once in year, concentrate requirement will be 2 months for does, 2 months for bucks and 1 month for kids at a price of Rs.4 per kg. The calculations are as under:

| S.No. | Goat | Requirement per animal (kg.) | Total requirement | Cost per kg (in Rs.) | Total cost (in Rs.) |
|-------|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Does | 6.75 | 6.75kg × 2 months × 50 heads | 4 | 2,700.00 |
| 2. | Bucks | 7.5 | 7.5 kg × 2 months × 2 heads | 4 | 120.00 |
| 3. | Kids | 3.75 | 3.75 kg × 1 month × 68 heads | 4 | 1,020.00 |
| | | | TOTAL | | 3,840.00 |
| | | | SAY | | 4,000.00 |

Total feed requirement Rs.12000 + 4000 = 16000 per annum

5. Working capital requirement

| S. No. | Items | Total cost (in Rs.) |
|--------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Feed cost: concentrate and green fodder for one month | 3,440.00 |
| 2. | Labour cost – self (15 days) | 1,000.00 |
| 3. | Others | 700.00 |
| | TOTAL | 5,140.00 |
| | SAY | 5,100.00 |

6. Cost of project

| S. No. | Items | Total cost (in Rs.) |
|--------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Land development (L.S.) | 10,000.00 |
| 2. | Cost of thatched roof shed etc. | 32,500.00 |
| 3. | Miscellaneous equipment like buckets, tank etc. | 1,000.00 |
| 4. | Cost of animals including transportation, insurance, etc. | 51,000.00 |
| 5. | Miscellaneous and contingencies etc. | 400.00 |
| 6. | Working capital | 5,100.00 |
| | TOTAL | 1,00,000.00 |

5. Means of finance

| S. No. | Items | Total cost (in Rs.) | %age |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. | Promoter's Contribution | 2,000.00 | 2.00 |
| 2. | NSTFDC – Term Loan | 80,000.00 | 80.00 |
| 3. | SCA – term loan/subsidy | 18,000.00 | 18.00 |
| | TOTAL | 1,00,000.00 | 100.00 |

Note: The State Channelising Agencies shall arrange to provide subsidy to beneficiary(ies) as per norms of their Corporation. Further, SCAs may also make efforts to avail incentive/subsidy from other centrally sponsored schemes.

6. Project economics

| S. No. | From 2nd year of project | Amount (in Rs.) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. | Sales Realisation | |
| (i) | Sale of adult does 15 nos @ Rs.800/- | 12,000.00 |
| (ii) | Sale of buckling 60 nos @ Rs.900/- | 54,000.00 |
| (iii) | Sale of doeling 45 nos @ Rs.800/- | 36,000.00 |
| | TOTAL | 1,00,000.00 |



| | | |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| B. | Cost of Production | |
| (i) | Fodder and feed cost | 16,000.00 |
| (ii) | Medicine | 1,000.00 |
| (iii) | Insurance | 2,000.00 |
| (iv) | Labour Wages | 24,000.00 |
| (v) | Interest | 5,880.00 |
| (vi) | Misc. (Veterinary services etc.) | 1,280.00 |
| | TOTAL | 50,160.00 |
| C. | Cash profit | 49,840.00 |
| D. | Depreciation/Amortisation of expenses @10% | 9,500.00 |
| E. | Net Profit | 43,040.00 |

7. Viability indicators

| S. No. | Particulars | Amount (in Rs.) |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Repayment per annum (period - 5 years) | 19,600.00 |
| 2. | Return on investment (ROI) | 43% |
| 3. | Debt service coverage ratio | 2.19 |

8. Interest, moratorium & repayment period for beneficiaries

- (a) Interest : 6% p.a. on NSTFDC term loan chargeable from beneficiaries
- (b) Moratorium period : 12 months from date of release of final installment by SCA.
- (c) Repayment period : 5 years excluding moratorium period.

9. Conclusion

Goatery is techno-economically viable income generating activity and suited for rural entrepreneurs.

Notes:

- The sex ratio of doeling to buckling is 1:1. Therefore, production of each is equal. But sale of doeling indicated is less as some doeling will be kept on the farm for future reproduction.
- Profitability may be improved by sale of goat milk wherever feasible. With each passing year profitability would improve further due to increase in number of animals.



- ❑ The cost of project may vary in different States & Regions.
- ❑ It is assumed that the goat rearing is suitable in the given locality.