

**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING DEPARTMENT  
HARYANA**

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**DIRECTORATE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT, HARYANA, SECTOR-2, PANCHKULA**

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## FOREWARD

Animal Husbandry is an integral part of the highly diversified agriculture in Haryana and is a major source of self-employment to rural masses particularly to downtrodden sections of the society. There is a significant contribution of this sector in State GDP. Animal Husbandry & Dairying department is implementing various Centrally and State sponsored schemes for the welfare of livestock owners in the State. The department has major objectives of providing veterinary health care, prevention, control and sero-surveillance of reproduction, enhancing per head productivity and encouraging the livestock owners to adopt modern technologies for clean milk production. Special impetus is being given for further improvement and propagation of Murrah breed of buffalo – the pride of the State.

Primary aim of the schemes is to enhance animal productivity across the species and thereby improving the socio-economic status of people of the State especially of landless labourers, small and marginal farmers and unemployed youth. Special schemes are also being implemented exclusively for scheduled caste families in the State for raising their economic status by way of encouraging them to adopt animal husbandry activities as means of their livelihood and also as an economically viable small entrepreneurship for this stratum of the society.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the department is publishing this Second edition of compendium of different schemes being implemented in the State in form of a booklet which not only will serve as a tool of extension of departmental activities to the end users but also as ready reference for the field functionaries for implementing the schemes in the right earnest.

I am sure that this effort will be of great help for proper and expeditious implementation of the schemes of the department at grass-root level. I also take this opportunity to place on record my sincere thanks and good wishes to the officers of the department for their continuous hard work in implementing various programmes for development of the livestock sector in the State.

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## PLAN SCHEMES

### **1. Integrated Murrah Development Scheme**

It needs no emphasis that India happens to be the goldmine of farm livestock resources. It possesses more than half of the buffalo population of the world with a majority of the recognized breeds. Haryana, being the home tract of the world famous Murrah buffaloes, has a prominent place in the Animal Husbandry and Dairying map of the country. Murrah buffaloes are great milk producers with high fat content in addition to being efficient feed converters even when fed on poor quality roughages. Buffaloes contribute more than 90% of total milk produced in the state. In addition, it is source of quality lean meat and valuable draught power. Murrah also has a central position in rural economy as it contributes between 20 and 80% income of the rural households.

Most of the states procure their breeding stock from Haryana for up gradation of their low producing buffalo population. In addition, about 100,000 high yielding buffaloes in their prime age of production leave the state annually for metros and other cities/towns and nearly all of them end up in the slaughter houses after their current lactation without leaving any progeny behind. This situation has left the Murrah population in a quagmire of genetic stagnation. The fast genetic improvement of Murrah is not only the top priority for our state but also a national concern. The top quality Murrah germplasm presently available in the state needs to be identified through performance recording, preserved and multiplied.

The initial approach would include screening of the base population for their production performance and identifications of Murrah buffaloes (and their progeny) yielding more than 2500 litres of milk in a lactation. The male progeny of these recorded buffaloes would be procured and reared under scientific management as future bulls. The scheme shall be implemented by the departmental of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in collaboration with Haryana Livestock Development Board through to extensive network of 2781 Veterinary institutions spread allover the state.

All buffaloes meeting the bench mark of 13 kg peak yield or 2600 kg lactation yield would be properly identified (with ear tags) along with their progeny. Cash incentives ranging from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 25000 would be given to owners of these buffaloes who would in turn be under obligation not to sell the buffalo and or its progeny for at least one year. All identified buffaloes will be insured with 50% of the premium being borne by the Govt.

Assuming that 5-6 % of the population meets the bench mark of 13 kg milk production and an annual extraction rate of 10%, by the end of 11th Five Year Plan, **1.32 lac** buffaloes should be identified as bull mothers with **1.04 lac** young bulls available for rearing as future bulls.

The situation is no better as far the National scenario is concerned. Most the states meet their demand for Murrah germplasm by procuring animals (female as well as male) through middlemen and brokers. The genetic merit of the breeding stock particularly bulls procured through such agents, in a situation where almost no production/ pedigree records are kept by the farmers, remains doubtful. There is an urgent need to establish a reliable source of '*in-situ*' Murrah germplasm from where other states could meet their demand. This would not only provide better breeding stock for further propagation but also give higher returns to the buffalo owners so far being exploited by the brokers. The recording and identification of this elite stock should be transparent and full proof under the supervision of a committee of experts to rule out any possibility of propagation of poor germplasm. Thus, development of Murrah, "***The Black Gold***" germplasm is more of a national concern than that of the state alone.

**Action Plan:**

It involves a number of components like mass screening of base population through field performance recording, monthly recording to assess lactation yield through hired milk recorders, insurance of recorded buffaloes, procurement and rearing of buffaloes bulls etc.

**Mass screening of base population for production performance:**

Screening of the entire Murrah population of the State for identification of bull mothers and their categorization according to production potential is the preferred strategy under our conditions where record keeping by farmers is totally missing. The present practice of recording the milk production in a Public Institution (in full public view) following a prior notice of two weeks by the following committee would continue:

- i) Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry
- ii) Semen Bank Officer
- iii) Area Veterinary Surgeon
- iv) Village Panchayat - Sarpanch or Member

Only the animals possessing true breed characteristics will be allowed to participate in the performance recordings. Milk production shall be recorded for four consecutive timings (Morning and Evening) and an average of the last three milking would be counted for calculation of the peak yield. The first recording would be treated as “Emptying milk yield”.

After the initial screening and recording by the committee, monthly recordings of milk yield would be undertaken to obtain more reliable assessment of lactation yield by hiring/training of educated, unemployed youth from the village/adjointing village on the recommendation of village Panchayat and/or the area Veterinary Surgeon. A milk recorder will be permitted to record production of only five animals on a particular day. The recording by the hired persons would be closely watched and supervised by officers /retired officers of the department.

#### **Identification of recorded buffaloes and their progeny**

Immediately after the performance recording (4<sup>th</sup> milking) in a Public institution, the buffaloes meeting the production bench mark of 13 kg milk (peak yield per day) and their accompanying progeny (suckling calves) would be identified through ear tagging and a proper record would be maintained by the concerned Veterinary Hospital. The progeny born to recorded buffaloes in subsequent calves will also be identified. A copy of all records in the form of a booklet for each animal will be given to the owners who will be encouraged to maintain and update the production, reproduction and health records with the help of area veterinarian/para staff/contractual milk recorders. The records will be pooled and compiled at the levels of sub division, district and headquarters and all data will be computerized. The insurance of these animals will be done at the spot and the 50% of the insurance premium will be borne by the Govt.

#### **Cash incentive to animal owners to promote conservation and propagation of superior germplasm.**

The lactation yield will be calculated initially on the basis of peak production. Subsequently, cumulative monthly milk recordings will also be taken into account. For more accurate assessment of the lactation yield. Cash incentive at the following rates is proposed to the owners of the recorded buffaloes:

<b>Lactation yield (litres)</b>	<b>Incentive (Rs.)</b>
2600 - 3200 ( 13-16 Kg.Milk Yield)	5000.00
3201 - 3800( 16 to 19 Kg. Milk yield)	10000.00
3801 – 5000 ( More than 19 Kg)	15000.00
More than 5000 ( 25 kg or more)	25000.00

In lieu of the cash incentive provided, the owner would be under obligation (through an affidavit) not to sell his/her recorded buffalo and its male progeny at least for one year. He would be further bound to look after the male calf properly and the department will have the first right of its purchase. Thus an 'in situ" Murrah Germplasm Bank will be available at all the times. In case, the farmer does not abide by the contract i.e. disposes of the identified buffalo and/or its male calf, he would have to return the cash incentive received by him. The owners of the recorded buffaloes would be required to breed their animals through artificial insemination only.

#### **Assistance to Murrah Breeder societies.**

There is a scope of formation of "Murrah Breeders Societies" in these Ideal Murrah Villages as a step towards PPP- mode leading to formation of Murrah Breeders Association. Ideal Murrah Villages will be the source of availability of quality young Murrah bulls not only to the state but also for other states. The Murrah Breeders Society having 50 or more recorded Murrah buffaloes out of them 1/3 yielding 15 Kg & more milk per day would be eligible for assistance. During a particular year a grant of Rs. 5.00 lac as assistance to Breeders' Society on annual basis will be granted subject to the fulfillment of the criteria in the year of grant of assistance. The society will be free to construct the office building in the premises of Veterinary Hospital and the site will be earmarked by the local Vety. Surgeon.

#### **Expected Practical benefits**

- i) Depletion of quality germplasm will be arrested if not stopped altogether.
- ii) 'In situ' Murrah Germplasm Bank would become available from where other states and organization can meet their demand for good quality genetic material required to upgrade their stock. Propagation of germplasm of poor or doubtful quality obtained through middlemen or

brokers would be stopped. It would be a great professional service indeed.

- iii) A data bank will be established to help in future planning and to assist in harvesting the benefits of recent biotechnological advances in animal breeding and reproduction.
- iv) There will be a significant improvement in genetic quality vis-a-vis productivity of buffaloes and will bring about socio-economic upliftment of their owners throughout the country.
- v) Certified quality young bulls for Semen Production Centres as well as for natural breeding would be available.
- vi) It would help to make buffalo rearing as an industry which in turn would encourage self employment amongst rural unemployed youth.
- vii) Agricultural diversification would be increased and a shift from the traditional crop husbandry to Animal Husbandry would take place.



## **2 Self employment generation in Dairy Sector by establishing of Hi-Tech/Mini Dairy Units for the year 2012-13, Plan.**

It is a continued scheme and is proposed to be implemented in the year 2012-13 also. The scheme in principle stands approved by the Govt in the State Plan Budget for the year 2012-13 for which out of a total State Plan outlay of Rs.10100.00 lac Rs.200.00 lac are earmarked.

### **The objectives of the scheme are as under:-**

- (i) To provide self employment to unemployed rural/rural youths.
- (ii) To enhance the production of milk meet at the increasing demand of consumers in general and milk plants of the state in particular.
- (iii) To supplement the income of the families of the young entrepreneurs.
- (iv) To raise the socio economic status of the weaker section of the society.

It needs no emphasis that India happens to be the goldmine of farm livestock resources. It possesses more than half of the buffalo population of the world with a majority of the recognized breeds. The Indian Dairy Industry with a large number of Dairy Entrepreneurs in rural areas has made a tremendous impact on the agrarian economy of the country.

Haryana holds a special place in the field of milk production and it is truly known as the 'Milk Pail' of the country. More than 80% of the State milk comes from buffaloes alone. The State is proud to be the home-tract of one of the best buffalo breeds of the world i.e. 'Murrah'. Buffalo has also been recognized to be the animal of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and thus, systematic improvement of buffaloes for milk production of the country is a foregone conclusion. There is a great demand of this high yielding elite breed not only from within but outside the country as well. Most of the States procure breeding stock from Haryana for up gradation of their low producing buffaloes. The State is quite conscious of conserving, improving and fast multiplying this unique genetic stock of buffaloes by promoting breeding activities in the State.

Milk production in the State is 66.61 lac M.T. out of which more than 80% is contributed by buffaloes. The per head milk availability in the state is 708 gm per day which is 2<sup>nd</sup> highest next to Punjab. According to livestock census-2007, the buffalo population in the state is 59.50 lacs and that of cattle population 15.50 lacs.

The State has a vast potential of self employment generation in the sector of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Establishment of dairy units of 3,5,20 or plus milch animals can generate substantial employment (Direct or Indirect) for setting up such

units loan is provided by the banks & subsidy by Govt. Normally, one person gains full time employment by keeping 2-3 milch animals. Similarly, for unit of 5 to 20 plus milch animals other members of the family also gain employment. The State is having a well developed infrastructure of veterinary institutions catering to the needs of the livestock owners providing veterinary services round-the-clock at their doorsteps. The State is also self-sufficient in fodder production and rich in human resource for providing training to the farmers as well as the field functionaries.

The Department holds 11 days dairy trainings at every Sub Division in the State for the persons interested in setting up of dairy units. Animal Husbandry is an integral part of Agriculture and next to Agriculture is the major sector of employment. According to 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census-2007, about 22.27 lac families (Households) are engaged in livestock rearing along with agriculture, out of these about 10.00 lacs families are drawing household income from this sector as major occupation.

To boost up the milk production, fodder production and generation of more & more employments in the dairy sector, it is proposed to establish dairies with 3, 5 & 20 plus milch animals.

Commercial banks under Agriculture Finance would finance the commercial dairy units. The marketing facility of milk is provided by HDDCF and other in the State .

The department would assist these dairy units in the following ways:-

- i) Providing free trainings to the suitable dairy entrepreneurs.
- ii) Sponsoring of loan applications to banks.
- iii) 50% cost of insurance of dairy animals in the case of general and 100% of the premium S.C. beneficiaries will be borne by the department.
- iv) Veterinary and breeding facilities available at farmers door steps.
- vi) Arrangement of marketing of milk through HDDCF etc.

This scheme is being implemented by establishing 3 types of small/commercial dairy units of 3, 5 and 20 milch animals: -

Sr. No.	Name of Scheme	Target for 2012-13
1.	20 Milch animal Unit 5 Milch animal Unit 3 Milch animal Unit for General Category/ Ex-servicemen/ Widows	200
	Total	200

Financial assistance (subsidy) @ 25% for the cost of milch animals will be provided on establishment of dairy units. For providing financial assistance maximum cost of a milch animal will be Rs. 40000/- for milch animal having 8-12 Kg / day lactation yield, Rs. 50000/- for milch animal having more than 12 Kg to 16 Kg / day lactation yield and Rs. 60000/- for milch animal having more than 16Kg / day lactation yield . In this way on establishment of 3/5/20 animals units financial assistance of subsidy from the department is as under.

<b>Sno</b>	<b>No. of milch animals</b>	<b>Subsidy for 8-12 Kg / day lactation yield with Rs. 40000/- milch animal cost</b>	<b>Subsidy for more than 12 Kg to 16Kg / day lactation yield with Rs. 50000/- milch animal cost</b>	<b>Subsidy for more than 16Kg / day lactation yield with Rs. 60000/- milch animal cost</b>
1	20	2,00,000/-	2,50,000/-	3,00,000/-
2	5	50,000/-	62,500/-	75,000/-
3	3	30,000/-	37,500/-	45,000/-

Also 50% cost of insurance premium will be borne by the government. This assistance will be on similar pattern as that of Hi-tech commercial dairy scheme being implemented by the department.

The subsidy on sanction of loan will be released in advance to the financing bank. The farmer will be asked to set up the unit in a period of three months and the health certificate of the milch animals would be produced by the concerned Vety. Surgeon. The department proposes to set up 200 such dairy units during the year 2012-13 in the State for which a sum of Rs. 200.00 lac is provided under the plan budget.

Subsidy @ 25% as is admissible under the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme of the Govt. of India will be provided to the beneficiaries for the establishment of a Hi-tech or mini dairy unit. There is a target to set up 200 dairy units in the State during the year 2012-13 for which a sum of Rs. 200.00 lac is proposed.

**MODEL SCHEME FOR FINANCING HI-TECH COMMERCIAL DIARY**

**ELIGIBILITY:**

Farmers having two or more milch animals. New farmers trained in dairy farming by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying / Agriculture Universities / Other Agencies. Agriculture / Vety graduates may also avail loan.

**PURPOSE:**

To set up new Hi-Tech commercial dairy units & also to strengthen the existing dairy units.

**QUANTUM OF LOAN:**

For a unit of 20 Milch Animals (preferably Murrah buffaloes & Crossbred Cows)

**(Details Annexure -II)**

Term Loan - Rs. 13.00 lac per unit

Working Capital - Rs. 4.00 lac per unit

(However the amount of loan shall be need based)

**MARGIN:**

Margin on Term Loan - 15%

Margin on Working Capital - 25%

(If an applicant already owns some assets required for the commercial dairy unit then, up to their value these can be considered as part of margin)

**RATE OF INTEREST:**

Both for Working Capital & Term Loan @2% below PLR

A further concession of 1% p.a. on regular repayments shall be granted on yearly basis at the end of the financial year on loans of those farmers whose repayment is regular during the year. In case of any default during currency of the loan, the concession for that period shall not be granted.

**SUBSIDY BY Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying:**

- i. 25% of the term loan to a maximum of 3.00 lac per unit
- ii. 50% cost of insurance premium of milch animals for initial period of 3 yrs.

**DISBURSEMENT OF LOAN:**

**FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SHED:**

- a) 50% of cost of shed will be disbursed at the beginning by transferring into saving bank account.

- b) Remaining 50% of cost of shed will be disbursed after verifying the end use of the first 50% amount.

**FOR THE PURCHASE OF ANIMALS:**

After completion of shed, loan will be given initially for 10 animals. As soon as the farmer completes the purchase of first lot of 10 animals, the loan for the remaining 10 animals will be released. In order to help the farmers to purchase the animals of his choice the loan amount for animals will be released by transferring the amount to his saving bank account. However, the purchase of animals shall be actually verified by the Branch Staff and the local Vety Surgeon to ensure end use of loan.

**REPAYMENT PERIOD:**

**TERM LOAN:** Loan shall be repaid in 7 years in 78 monthly installments with a moratorium period of 6 months.

**WORKING CAPITAL:** To be sanctioned for one year & renewed thereafter.

**SECURITY:**

**PRIMARY:** Hypothecation of shed, livestock & other moveable assets financed by the bank.

**COLLATERAL:** Registered mortgage of agriculture land or equitable mortgage of property having value at least 150% of total loan amount. In case the borrower does not own land in his name, then the land standing in the name of his father shall be mortgaged and he shall be made a guarantor also.

**INSURANCE:**

- i) As per agreement of bank with identified insurance company or on the rate decided by the State Govt. whichever is minimum.
- ii) Optional: - Personal Accidental Insurance of farmer for Rs. 1 Lac for a premium of Rs. 30 per year. Similarly the laborers engaged in the dairy farm and other family members of the farmer can be covered under the scheme at the same rate of premium.

**PROCESSING FEE:** NIL

**UPFRONT FEE:** NIL

**INSPECTION CHARGES:** NIL

**CLASSIFICATION:** Under Direct Agriculture Finance

**ANNEXURE-2**

**COST ESTIMATE FOR ESTABLISHING A MODEL DAIRY OF 20 MILCH  
ANIMALS**

**A. CAPITAL COST**

1.	Cost of 20 Cross Breed Cows / Murrah Buffaloes @ Rs. 50,000/- per animal including transport charges	Rs. 1000000.00
2.	Repair & renovation of animals shed, store & office	Rs. 2,00,000.00
3.	Milking equipment & animal cooling unit	Rs. 1,00,000.00
<b>TOTAL FIXED EXPENDITURE</b>		Rs. 13,00,000.00
	Less Margin @ 15% i.e. borrowers contribution	Rs. 2,00,000.00
	Bank's Finance (Term Loan)	Rs. 11,00,000.00

**B. RECURRING EXPENDITURE**

1.	COST OF GREEN FODDER 25 kg/Day/animal @150/- per quintal on average basis	Rs. 2,73,750.00
2.	COST OF DRY FODDER 10 Kg/day/animal @ Rs. 400/- per quintal	Rs. 2,92,000.00
3.	COST OF FEED/CONCENTRATES 5 kg/day/animal @ Rs. 1400/- per quintal	Rs. 5,11,000.00
4.	LABOUR CHARGES @Rs. 42,00/- p.m. for 2 labourers	Rs. 1,00,800.00
5.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES @ Rs. 1,500/- / animal p.a. (as veterinary expenses, electricity & water supply expenses)	Rs. 30,000.00
6.	INSURANCE & OTHER EXPENSES	Rs. 2,00,00.00

	@ Rs. 1000 / animal	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs. 12,27,550.00</b>
	<b>COST OF FEED FOR CALVES</b>	
1.	COST OF GREEN FODDER 3 kg/ day/ calf/ @ 150/- per quintal	Rs. 54,750.00
2.	COST OF DRY FODDER 2 kg/ day/ calf @ Rs. 400/- per quintal	Rs. 58,400.00
	Total	Rs. 1,13,150.00
	<b>TOTAL RECURRING EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>Rs. 13,40,700.00</b>
	<b>INCOME</b>	
	Sale of Milk (Average milk in lts. Per annum X No. of animals X Appx. Cost of milk/lts.) i.e. 3500 X 20 X 25	Rs. 17,50,000.00
	Value of Manure	Rs. 20,000.00
	Total Income	Rs. 17,70,000.00
	<b>INCOME/EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS</b>	
	Total Income	Rs. 17,70,000.00
	Total Expenditure	Rs. 13,40,700.00
	Income after Expenditure p.a.	Rs. 4,99,300.00
	Monthly Income	Rs. 41,608.00
	Less Loan Installment	Rs. 20,000.00
	Net Monthly Income	Rs. 21,608.00

**Note:**

1. *This is a model Scheme keeping in view the prevailing market rates. However, Branch Manager is authorized to sanction variations ± to the extent of 15%.*
2. *Working Capital is calculated assuming that the farmer will keep stock of feed etc. For 6 months. However, the branches can consider the stock.*
3. *Bank finance term loan is 11 lacs & working capital (cash credit limit for six months is 5 lacs out of 16 lacs).*

### **3. Scheme for Employment Opportunities to Scheduled Caste families by establishing livestock units & insurance of their livestock.**

Animal Wealth Scheme for Employment Opportunities to Scheduled Caste families by establishing livestock units as a new plan scheme was proposed to be implemented in the State starting from the year 2008-09 and will continue throughout the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The scheme in principle stands approved by the Govt. and the details of the scheme are as under:-

Haryana state has a vast potential of self employment generation in the sector of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Establishment of dairy, sheep, piggery and goat units can generate substantial employment (direct or Indirect). Normally, one person gains full time employment by keeping 2-3 milch animals. Similarly, for a unit of 5 and more animals, the other members of the family also gain employment. The state is having a well developed infrastructure of veterinary institutions catering to the needs of the livestock owners providing veterinary services round-the-clock at their doorsteps. The geographical location of the state having proximity to the national capital further gives it an opportunity to upgrade its already existing well-organized milk marketing system. The state is also self-sufficient in fodder production and rich in human resources for providing training to the farmers as well as the field functionaries.

**For the year 2012-13 a target to set up 1000 units (800 two milch animals, 100 piggery and 100 sheep units) has been fixed keeping an outlay of Rs.120.00 lac in view.**

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME**

1. To provide self employment to the unemployed men/women of scheduled caste families in Haryana.
2. To raise socio-economic status of SC families of Haryana and to provide socio- economic security to them.
3. To enhance the reproductive efficiency of animals at lower cost, creating more resources with SC families.
4. To provide balanced diet to all sections of the society through quality milk production by adopting modern scientific techniques.
5. To replace the poor quality animals with good quality animals gradually.

#### **NORMS OF ASSISTANCE**

Under the scheme, most resource poor scheduled caste families will be assisted through livestock related activities by providing 25% financial assistance



from the government and remaining 75% will be the contribution of the beneficiary as loan from the banks.

### **SELECTION COMMITTEE**

For realizing the objectives of this scheme, a committee has been constituted for identification/facilitation/arrangement of loan from financial institutions, insurance and all other assistances/activities incidental or recurring in future which will be required to assist the SC families. The committee will consist of the following:

1. Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry or his representative not below the rank of S.D.O. (AH), (Chairman).
2. Local Veterinary Surgeon.
3. Representative of financing bank.
4. Village Sarpanch/Scheduled Caste Panch.

### **SELECTION CRITERIA**

Any family who has already availed one or the other type of loan and is either in the process of repayment or defaulter shall not be eligible. If the numbers of applicants are more than that could be assisted, the order of preference for selection of most resource poor scheduled caste family shall be as under-

- I. BPL families.
- II. Families having no member in Govt./Semi Govt. job.
- III. Landless family.
- IV. Land holding less than 2.5 acres.
- V. Already rearing livestock but the unit as per scheme is not complete.
- VI. Families having no livestock but having aptitude and housing facilities to rear livestock.
- VII. Any other.

### **Selection Procedure:-**

The Veterinary Surgeon of the area will be responsible for preliminary identification of the most resource poor scheduled caste families for assistance under the scheme. He will arrange for public announcement in the village, put notices in chaupals/Harijan Chaupals, contact personally the village Sarpanch, scheduled caste member of village Panchayat and the potential beneficiary before holding a meeting in full public view to collect applications from the beneficiaries. The application will have to be recommended and verified by the village Sarpanch/Scheduled Caste Member of Panchayat. The final approval of the application shall be done by the SDO (AH)/or Chairman of the committee at the time of its

(committee) visit to the village. Any appeal in this regards could be made to the Deputy Director (AH) of the district if he himself is not the chairman or the Director General, Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

- All proceedings of the identification of most resource poor SC beneficiaries by the Vety. Surgeon and then by the committee shall be recorded in writing and conducted in transparent way.
- The whole hearted effort of the Selection Committee shall be to help the poor scheduled caste families in getting the livestock of their choice for their economic and social upliftment.

#### **Purchase of livestock:-**

After approval of the application, the Veterinary Surgeon shall ensure that the applicant has the required know-how (training), housing facilities etc. in place prior to effecting purchase of livestock i.e. establishing or completing unit under the scheme. The following purchase procedure will be followed while providing assistance:

The local Vety. Surgeon will issue Health Certificate in presence of Committee as required by the insurance company, get the animals insured and will also tag the animals accordingly and maintain full records. The expenditure for identification (tagging) and insurance shall not be borne by the beneficiary.

The Scheduled Castes families will be asked to effect the purchase of the livestock opted by them such as Buffalo, Cow, Sheep and Pig etc themselves preferably within a period of one month.

In case the SC family is not in a position to make self-contribution towards 75 percent cost of livestock activity of their choice, the same will be arranged as loan wholly or partially depending upon the need of the beneficiary by the Selection Committee from the Nationalized, Cooperative or other banks/financial institutions.

#### **Mode of disbursement:**

The mode of disbursal of financial assistance (or subsidy in popular terms) equivalent to the 25% of the total cost, as per the norms fixed by the Animal Husbandry Department from time to time, will be done as defined in this Para. In case of financing by the banks, the banks will sanction 75% or less as per need of the amount as loan & claim remaining 25% of the unit cost from the department of

Animal Husbandry & Dairying as subsidy for the identified beneficiaries & thereafter payment of full amount will be made (As per the norms fixed by the Animal Husbandry Department) through Cheque/Demand draft to the seller of the animal (s).

**No Collateral security except the intact livestock unit will be required by the financing banks.**

In order to ensure timely repayment of loan amount by the SC families, they will be enrolled as members of 'Milk Cooperative Societies' and repayment of loan will be linked with the contribution of milk by them in the society. It will be mandatory for SC families to supply milk to the societies.

### **1. Two Milch Animals Scheme**

It is the major component of the Animal Wealth Schemes. The cost of 2 milch animals unit is Rs.100, 000 (Rs.50, 000 per milch animal) and subsidy of 25% would be provided as per provision in the Animal Wealth Scheme. The insurance of these milch animals will be done under Livestock Insurance Scheme (SCSP) of the department free of cost. A physical target of 500 units is fixed for the year 2012-13 under this component.

### **2. Establishment of Piggery Units.**

This scheme will be implemented through financial assistance from the banks. Subsidy @ 25% per unit to scheduled caste family will be provided. The remaining amount shall be arranged as loan from financial institutions or as per Animal Wealth Scheme. The financial detail of Piggery Scheme is as under:-

<b>Piggery Unit</b>	<b>Unit Cost (Amount in Rs.)</b>	
3 Sows+1 boar of Yorkshire breed	Cost of shed	10000
	Cost of three sows & 1 boar @ Rs.5000/- each	20,000
	Cost of equipment, utensils, feed etc.	10,000
	Total	40000

The animals will be insured and the entire cost of insurance premium will be borne by Govt. under another scheme of special Livestock Insurance (SCSP). **A target of 100 units is kept for the year 2012-13 under this component.**

### 3. Establishment of Sheep Units Scheme

The scheme will be implemented through financial assistance from banks. Subsidy @ 25% per unit to scheduled caste family will be provided. The remaining amount shall be arranged as loan from financial institutions or as per Animal Wealth Scheme. Details of the Sheep Unit are given below:-

Sheep Unit	Unit Cost (Amount in Rs.)	
20 Ewes+1 Ram of Nali breed	Cost of 20 Ewes @ Rs.2500/-	50000
	Cost of one Ram	4000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54000</b>

The animals will be insured and the entire cost of insurance premium will be born by Govt. under another scheme of special Livestock Insurance (SCSP). **A physical target of 100 is kept for the year 2012-13 under this component.**

In brief, the scheme will be an on going programme under SCSP during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. For the year 2012-13, a total amount of Rs.120.00 lac has been allocated for implementing this scheme as an operational cost including publicity.

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#### **Livestock Insurance programme (SCSP) for the year 2012-13.**

This is an ongoing scheme launched in the year 2007-08 in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan of the department. For the year 2012-13, a budgeted sum of Rs. 440.00 lac is earmarked to carry out the insurance of livestock belonging to the scheduled caste families.

The scheme has been formulated specifically for the benefits and the welfare of the scheduled caste families engaged in rearing livestock. About 8.85 lac scheduled caste families are rearing one or the other type of livestock in the State. As per 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, about 12 lac bovine, 4.60 lac Sheep, 2.84 lac Goat, 0.99 lac Pigs etc. are owned by scheduled caste families and any family owning as many as number of animals will be insured under the scheme. Honorarium to Vety. Surgeons for issuance of Health Certificate & Post Mortem on the pattern of GOI, entire cost of insurance premium including agents commission and publicity will be borne by the state govt. under the scheme.

State is rich in livestock production and proud to be the home tract of world famous Murrah Buffalo, Hariana & Sahiwal cows. There are 2789 Vety. Institutions which cater to the needs of the farmers by providing quality Vety. services at the

doorsteps. On an average, there are less than 3 villages per Vety. Institution, hence, highest density of trained manpower in the State. The concerted efforts are going on to make the State "Disease Free" and a unique programme of Foot & Mouth Disease Control is being implemented. The contagious & non contagious diseases are controlled through prophylactic vaccinations. State has its own Bio-logical production Unit at Hisar. In short, it is emphasized that State has the best livestock & livestock infrastructure along with dedicated teams of experts catering to the needs of hardworking and cattle loving farmers round the clock.

The special livestock insurance scheme for scheduled castes families will be available through out the State and the rates of insurance premium and other terms & conditions of Insurance for 1 to 3 years will be finalized by inviting open tenders.

#### **Publicity of the scheme**

A wide publicity of the scheme is to be made through awareness camps, print, electronic media for which a minimum amount of Rs. 5000 per block annually amounting to Rs. 5.50 lac for the year 2012-13, is proposed and this amount will be borne by the State Govt. under the scheme.

Keeping in view the volume of work, it is proposed to cover only milch animals (Buffaloes, Cattle & Crossbred heifers) and sheep / goat / piggery units likely to be established by the department during the current year for which a budget provision of Rs.440.00 lac has been made.

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#### **4. Livestock Insurance**

Government of India  
Ministry of Agriculture  
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries

##### **Livestock Insurance Scheme:**

The Livestock Insurance Scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme, which was implemented on a pilot basis during 2005-06 and 2006-07 of the 10th Five Year Plan and 2007-08 of the 11th Five Year Plan in 100 selected districts. The scheme is being implemented on a regular basis from 2008-09. Under the scheme, the crossbred and high yielding cattle and buffaloes are being insured at maximum of their current market price. The premium of the insurance is subsidized to the tune of 50%. The entire cost of the subsidy is being borne by the Central Government. The benefit of subsidy is being provided to a maximum of 2 animals per beneficiary for a policy of maximum of three years. The scheme is being implemented in all states except Goa through the State Livestock Development Boards of respective states.

The Livestock Insurance Scheme has been formulated with the twin objective of providing protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to demonstrate the benefit of the insurance of livestock to the people and popularize it with the ultimate goal of attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.

##### **GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SCHEME:**

Livestock Sector is an important sector of national, especially rural economy. The supplemental income derived from rearing of livestock is a great source of support to the farmers facing uncertainties of crop production, apart from providing sustenance to poor and landless farmers.

For promotion of the livestock sector, it has been felt that along with providing more effective steps for disease control and improvement of genetic quality of animals, a mechanism of assured protection to the farmers and cattle rearers needs to be devised against eventual losses of such animals. In this direction, the Government approved a new centrally sponsored scheme on Livestock Insurance which was implemented on pilot basis during the 10th Plan. From 2008-09 onwards, the scheme is being implemented as a regular scheme in the 100 newly selected districts till the end of 11th Five Year Plan i.e. 2011-12. The broad guidelines, subject

to the plausible discretion of the Chief Executive Officers to be followed by the States for implementing the scheme are detailed below:-

**1. Implementing Agency:**

Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) with the objective of bringing about genetic up-gradation of cattle and buffaloes by artificial insemination as well as acquisition of proven indigenous animals. NPCBB is implemented through State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) like State Livestock Development Boards. In order to bring about synergy between NPCBB and Livestock Insurance, the latter scheme will also be implemented through the SIAs. Almost all the states have opted for NPCBB. In states which are not implementing NPCBB or where there are no SIAs, the livestock insurance scheme will be implemented through the State Animal Husbandry Departments.

**2. Executive Authority:**

The Chief Executive Officer of the State Livestock Development Board will also be the executive authority for this scheme. In those states where no such Boards are in place, the Director, Department of Animal Husbandry will be the Executive Authority of the scheme. The CEO will have to get the scheme implemented in various districts through the senior most officer of the Animal Husbandry Department in the district; the necessary instructions for this purpose will have to be issued by the State Government. The Central funds for premium subsidy, payment of honorarium to the Veterinary Practitioners, awareness creation through Panchayats etc. will be placed with the S.I.A. As Executive Authority of the scheme, the Chief Executive Officers will be responsible for execution, and monitoring of the scheme. The main functions of the CEO will be:-

- i. Managing the Central funds carefully and in accordance with instructions issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of India.
- ii. Calling quotations from the insurance companies for implementing the scheme, carrying out negotiations with them and selecting suitable company (companies).
- iii. Signing the contract with the selected insurance company/companies.

- iv. Payment of subsidy premium to the Insurance Company (including advance, if any and its subsequent adjustment).
- v. Preparing district wise list of veterinary practitioners (Government/Private) and providing the same to the insurance company and also to concerned Panchayati Raj bodies.
- vi. Creating awareness among the general public as well as the officials whose services may be required for implementation of the scheme.
- vii. Carrying out field inspections and also facilitating field inspections by Central teams.
- viii. Release of funds to the District Officers in charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry for payment of honorarium to the Veterinary Practitioners.
- ix. Regular monitoring and preparation of reports for submission to the Central/State Governments.
- x. Such other functions necessarily required for efficient implementation of the scheme.

The Principal Secretary/Secretary in-charge Animal Husbandry of the State Governments/Director of State Animal Husbandry Department will ensure availability of sufficient infrastructure in terms of manpower and other logistic support to the CEO/District level officer, needed for effective implementation of the scheme. (The exact name, designation, address of CEO/District Officer in-charge for Insurance work will be made available to Central Government and same will be prominently displayed on important places within the district and especially in the rural areas of the district. Any change in the name and designation of CEO will also be properly communicated to all concerned.). For effective implementation and monitoring of the scheme, if states feel necessity, a district committee could be formed suitably involving the officers/organizations having interest in the field of Animal Husbandry. The Dairy Cooperative Societies, if interested, could also be involved and given responsibility of implementing the scheme wherever possible.

### **3. Districts in which the scheme will be implemented:**

The scheme is to be implemented on regular basis in is specified districts of the country. The scheme will be restricted to crossbred and high yielding cattle and buffaloes only.



#### **4. Selection of Insurance Companies:**

In order to get the maximum benefit in terms of competitive premium rates, easier procedures of issue of policy and settlement of claims, Chief Executive Officer will be empowered to decide upon the Insurance company(s) and the terms and conditions. While selecting Insurance Company, besides premium rates offered, their capacity to provide services, terms and conditions and service efficiency should also be taken in to account. The CEO will invite quotations in writing from those public and private general insurance companies having a fairly wide network in the state or a considerable part of the state. The CEO should select the Insurance Company/Companies after negotiating with the insurance companies for successful and efficient implementation of the scheme and popularizing the scheme amongst the livestock owners. If any Insurance Company is offering cover for any type of disability in addition to death of the insured animal, such offer could be considered, however, no subsidy in the premium for such additional risk coverage will be provided. The entire cost of premium on account of the risk coverage other than death of the animal has to be borne by the beneficiaries. As mentioned above, the CEO has to ensure that the premium rate agreed to is competitive. Under no circumstances, the rate of premium should exceed 4.5% for annual policies and 12% for three year policies. Normally, a single insurance company should be entrusted for insurance with the work in a district. However, for the purposes of encouraging competition and popularizing the scheme more than one insurance company may be allowed to operate in a district, if other terms and conditions are remaining same. Default in settlement of claim or any types of deficiency in services on part of Insurance Companies could be brought to the notice of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority which is a nodal authority in the country in this regard.

#### **5. Involvement of Veterinary practitioners:**

The active involvement of the veterinary practitioners at the village level is required for the successful implementation of the scheme. They are to be associated with the work of identification and examination of the animals to be covered under the scheme, determination of their market price, tagging of the insured animals and finally issuing veterinary certificates as and when a claim is made. Besides, being in touch with the farmers and cattle-rearers, they may also help in promoting and popularizing the scheme. As far as possible, only the veterinary practitioners working with the state government may be involved. Private veterinary practitioners who are

registered with Veterinary Council of India may be involved only if Government veterinary practitioners are not available. A list of such veterinary practitioners will be prepared for every district by the district officer of the Department of Animal Husbandry. The list of veterinary practitioners will be made available with the insurance company selected for the district as well as to the concerned Panchayati Raj bodies.

**6. Commencement of Insurance policy cover and adjustment of premium subsidy:**

In order to generate confidence among the cattle owners about the efficacy of the scheme, it is important that the policy cover should take effect once the basic formalities like identification of animal, its examination by the veterinary practitioner, assessment of its value and its tagging along with payment of 50% of the premium to the insurance company or its agent by the cattle owner. The selected insurance company will have to agree to this. However, it is possible that the insurance company may point out a provision in the Insurance Act that insurance cover can take effect only after the whole premium is paid in advance. In order to take care of this problem, there could be an arrangement by which certain amount is paid in advance to the insurance company directly by the CEO. This amount should not exceed 50% of the premium of the number of animals expected to be insured in a period of 3 months. The insurance company, on its part, should issue instructions to their branches that as and when 50% of the premium is paid by the cattle owner, they should issue the policy by suitably adjusting the balance 50% from this advance. The insurance company should prepare monthly statements of the policies issued indicating the assessed value of each animal and the Government share for each district duly countersigned by the district officer of the Animal Husbandry Department and submit to the CEO so that, that much amount can be recouped to the insurance company by the CEO. Target of getting the number of animals insured in a three months period for payment of advance to the Insurance Company should be on realistic basis and recouping of the advance fund should be on the basis of subsequent progress made by the concerned insurance Company.

**7. Animals to be covered under the scheme and selection of beneficiaries:**

All those female cattle/buffalo yielding at least 1500 litre of milk per lactation are to be considered high yielding and hence can be insured under the scheme for maximum of their current market value. Animals covered under any other insurance scheme/plan scheme will not be covered under this scheme. Benefit of subsidy is to be restricted to two animals per beneficiary and is to be given for one time insurance of an animal up to a maximum period of three years. The farmers will have to be encouraged to go for a three-year policy which is likely to be more economical and useful for getting the real benefit of insurance on occurrence of natural calamities like flood and drought etc. However, if a livestock owner prefers to have an insurance policy for less than three years period for valid reasons, benefit of the subsidy under the scheme would be available to them also, with the restriction that no subsidy would be available for further extension of the policy. Field performance recorders of the NPCBB could also be involved for identification of beneficiaries. The Gram Panchayats will assist the Insurance Companies in identifying the beneficiaries.

**8. Determination of market price of the animal:**

An animal will be insured for the maximum of its current market price. The market price of the animal to be insured will be assessed jointly by the beneficiary, authorized veterinary practitioner and the insurance agent.

**9. Identification of insured animal:**

The animal insured will have to be properly and uniquely identified at the time of insurance claim. The ear tagging should, therefore, be fool proof as far as possible. The traditional method of ear tagging or the recent technology of fixing microchips could be used at the time of taking the policy. The cost of fixing the identification mark will be borne by the Insurance companies and responsibility of its maintenance will lie on the concerned beneficiaries. The nature and quality of tagging materials will be mutually agreed by the beneficiaries and the Insurance Company. The Veterinary Practitioners may guide the beneficiaries about the need and importance of the tags fixed for settlement of their claim so that they take proper care for maintenance of the tags.

**10. Change of owner during the validity period of insurance:**

In case of sale of the animal or otherwise transfer of animal from one owner to other, before expiry of the Insurance Policy, the authority of beneficiary for the remaining period of policy will have to be transferred to the new owner. The modalities for transfer of livestock policy and fees and sale deed etc required for transfer, should be decided while entering into contract with the insurance company.

**11. Settlement of Claims:**

The method of settlement of claim should be very simple and expeditious to avoid unnecessary hardship to the insured. While entering into contract with the insurance company, the procedure to be adopted/documents needed for settlement of claim should be clearly spelt out. In case of claim becoming due, the payment of insured amount should be made within 15 days positively after submission of requisite documents. While insuring the animal, CEOs must ensure that clear cut procedures are put in place for settlement of claims and the required documents are listed and the same is made available to concerned beneficiaries along with the policy documents.

**12. Effective monitoring of the scheme:**

In order to effectively implement the scheme, there is need of strict monitoring at different stages. The monitoring should be in terms of financial releases, number of animals insured and type of insurance. Monitoring at the Central and State levels is extremely important. CEO will be required to make special efforts for effective monitoring. Secretary in-charge Animal Husbandry in State Government/Director of state animal Husbandry will take periodic review of the implementation of the scheme.

**13. Payment of honorarium to the veterinary practitioners:**

The involvement of veterinary officer in the scheme is from beginning to end. His active interest and support is essential for success of the scheme. In view of this it is essential to provide some incentive to the veterinary practitioners to motivate them to carry out these activities wholeheartedly. It has been decided to pay an honorarium of Rs 50/- per animal at the stage of insuring the animal and Rs 100/- per animal at the stage of issuing veterinary certificate (including conducting post-mortem, if any) in case of any insurance claim. Central Government will provide the amount needed for payment of honorarium to the S.I.As. The CEOs should ensure

that Boards will pay to Veterinary Practitioners at end of each quarter depending on number of animal's insured and veterinary certificates issued by them in that quarter.

**14. Publicity:**

The scheme is new and people inclusive of the concerned officials are not much aware of the scheme. Therefore, public as well as the machinery involved in this have to be made aware of the scheme and benefits thereof. Pamphlets, posters, wall paintings, radio talks, TV clippings etc. will help in creating awareness among the farmers about the benefits of insuring their high yielding animals under the scheme. Publicity campaigns on special occasions like animal fairs etc. will also be taken up for wide publicity. The Panchayati Raj institutions will be involved in publicity in a big way. The task of disseminating information on the scheme and inviting farmers to offer their animals for identification for insurance will be entrusted to the Intermediate Panchayats. For this purpose the CEOs are empowered to provide assistance not exceeding Rs 5000/- for each intermediate Panchayat (in both cash and in the form of publicity material).

**15. Commission to Insurance Agents:**

The active and dedicated involvement of insurance agent is most essential for efficient implementation of the scheme. The insurance company should be persuaded to pay at least 15% of the premium amount to the agent out of their premium income. While entering into contract with the Insurance Company, this has to be ensured by the implementing agency.

**16. List of districts covered under Livestock Insurance to state of Haryana:**

Bhiwani, Kaithal, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Mohindergarh, Mewat, Faridabad, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Sonapat, Jind, Panipat & Karnal.

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## RKVY SCHEMES

### 1. **Reproductive health management to optimize fertility:-**

The reproductive efficiency is one of the major factors affecting economic viability of any dairy unit. Animal starts production (milk) only after successful reproduction i.e. giving birth to a young one. A sterile buffalo (unable to reproduce) may never come into production. Similarly, animals having low fertility index such as long calving intervals and late sexual maturity, would have lower life time production in addition to producing a lesser number of progeny for future replacements. A farmer starts getting returns for his investment after an incubation period of 4-5 years, beginning with the birth of a female calf until it attains sexual maturity and delivers a calf itself and comes into lactation. There have been significant changes in the reproductive behavior of animals particularly buffaloes during the last decade or so. The main reasons behind these adverse changes appear to be pressure on land, lack of common grazing grounds, restricted physical mobility of animals, lack of essential micronutrients in the soil due to intensive agricultural practices etc. As a result, heat detection in buffaloes is becoming more and more difficult and most of these buffaloes are being classified as anoestrus, silent estrus or seasonal breeders. Actually most of these animals are cyclic and physiologically normal as revealed by functional structures on the ovaries through ultra-sonography and gynecological examinations. If one heat is missed, it costs the farmer at least Rs 1000/- as maintenance cost of the unproductive animal (Rs 50/- per day per animal) as the breeding process is delayed by 21 days. The field experience reveals that on an average, a delay of six months in the reproductive process of bovines in the state, causing heavy losses amounting to Rs 2500 crores, annually. Recent scientific advances have made it possible, through hormonal interventions to synchronize the breeding process where heat detection may not be required. In addition, the reproductive efficiency is also influenced by general health i.e. nutritional status, parasitic load and availability of micronutrients and feeding of balanced concentrate ration. To circumvent this problem, it is proposed to introduce multi dimensional approach comprising of following components:-

- i. Mineral Supplementation
- ii. Deworming with anthelmintics and general health care
- iii. Use of novel technology of **“insemination by clock”**.

To accomplish this, regular Multipurpose Animal Camps (MPAC) would be organized in the state. The Saturday has been fixed as ‘camp day’ and 300 teams (a

team will consist at least 2 Vety. Surgeon assisted by Para staff) have been constituted to hold these camps on regular basis. Each team will organize about 30 - 40 camps in its jurisdiction annually resulting into a total of 10000 camps in the state. The camps will focus on services related to:

- a) General health/ sexual health examination and treatment.
- b) Induction and synchronization of oestrus through different hormonal protocols followed by fixed-time insemination (by clock), making oestrus detection un-necessary. Training and guidance by experts shall be made available wherever required. Since, a sizeable number of animals will exhibit signs of heat on a particular day; this new technology would minimize the number of buffaloes being covered through natural service. In this way, the long awaited share of coverage through A.I. would increase substantially, particularly, in the progressive villages.
- c) Micronutrients management & awareness: Farmers would be supplied area-specific mineral mixtures and advised to adopt it as a regular practice.
- d) Control of parasitic diseases based on diagnostic and epidemiological studies

The occasion may also be used to hold calf rallies, to take samples for testing against important diseases and conduct ‘**Kisan Sangoshties**’ to give necessary advice, information, solve problems on the spot and get feed back from animal owners for future planning.

#### **Financial requirement and implementation**

A sum of **Rs. 0.10 lakh will be required for each multipurpose camp**. A total of 10000 camps are proposed to be held during the year in the state.

**Thus, the total expenditure would be Rs. 10000 x 0.10 = 10.00 crores.**

The estimated sub- component wise budgetary requirements will be as under:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| a). Mineral and feed supplements:          | 07 crore |
| b). Hormones for reproductive health care: | 02 crore |
| c). Dewormers and General health care:     | 01 crore |

As the scheme is a continuation of the programme already being run in the state, it can be taken up immediately without any waiting period with the help of adequate infrastructure and trained human resources available with the department in the form of 943 Veterinary Hospitals, more than 1800 veterinary dispensaries and 800 veterinarians. In addition to holding of special camps, door step service

particularly to the SC families, will be provided. Special emphasis shall be laid on proper record keeping in the form of Animal Health Card and the reporting system for proper evaluation which should help in future planning.

**Expected benefits:** The programme is the most essential requirement to achieve the long cherished objective of “**Infertility- free livestock**” in the state, as stressed by the Hon’ble Chief Minister. It will help to cut down substantially, the huge (hidden) losses, running into crores of rupees, being suffered by the animal owners because of poor fertility vis- a -vis low productivity. It is expected that almost 100 animals will be treated at each camp in addition to delivery of services and follow up medication/ action at the door step. So, a minimum of  $10000 \times 100 = 10$  lac farmers shall be directly benefited. Even if the infertility period is reduced by half i.e by 100 days from an average of 180 – 200 days reported in the state and taking Rs. 50/- as upkeep cost per day per animal for an unproductive/ infertile animal; the total benefits to the animal owners would come to :  $10 \text{ lac} \times 100 \times 50 = \text{Rs } 500$  crores per annum. In addition, one lakh buffaloes identified under the most important and popular programme of Field Performance Recording will continue to get special treatment and care under the programme. Most of these benefits will flow to Scheduled castes families and other weaker sections of the society as they are the most resource- poor and cannot afford proper feeding including green fodder and mineral supplementation to their animals. It is estimated that 2/3 of the funds will be used for scheduled castes and remaining for other weaker sections and owners of best germplasm (National resource) and thus, this scheme would help to achieve social equality.



## **2. Out sourcing of A.I. services**

Artificial Insemination is a time tested technology used world over for genetic improvement of livestock. There is no alternative to this technology. Presently, artificial insemination and other breeding services are being provided by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, through a network of 2789 institutions with a little participation from NGO's, and private workers. Being entirely in the public sector, efficiency and quality of service are in a need of further improvement. The farmers in the villages, not having any Vety. institution to serve face hardship and deprived of the doorstep A.I. services. Moreover the services in the early morning or late evening hours are not available. Outsourcing of the artificial insemination, services the major breeding activity, would increase the pace of the genetic improvement programme and also inculcate the spirit of competition.

Initially, Artificial Insemination services were out sourced in Mewat and Shivalik areas on pilot basis to provide quality breeding services to the beneficiaries. As many as 145 centres under PPP mode (115 and 30 in the Distt. of Mewat and Panchkula, respectively) are functional and assisted under this project. With the encouraging results, the scheme is extended to the entire state and 1145 ILDCs have been established by the J.K. Trust.

J.K. Trust - Gram Vikas Yojna after providing the necessary training in artificial insemination to the local educated unemployed youth has established these centers. The payment to the J.K. Trust shall be made on the basis of actual number of calves born through artificial insemination. The verification of calves shall be done through a committee of officers of the Department. A target of 800 calves per centre has been fixed for a period of five years, thus producing 14 lac calves of high genetic merit in the state by the end of 5 years. If the project runs as per expectations, it could bring economic revolution in the farming community within a few years.

**3. Awards to leading animal breeders and study tours.**

**a. Study Tours & Trainings:**

Continuous training and skill upgradation of Vety. Doctors are essential in this era of fast emerging technologies to provide quality services to the farmers. Study tours of staff as well as progressive breeders to the places of excellence or success stories are proposed to be undertaken during the year 2012-13. It is expected to organize about 20 study tours involving 50 professionals and 1500 farmers during the year. The upper limit for tour expenses including traveling, lodging & boarding etc. will be Rs. 2000/- per farmer and Rs. 20,000/- per professional within country.

**The financial requirement for this sub-component is proposed as Rs. 40.00 lacs.**

**b. Best Animal Breeder Awards:**

To inculcate the spirit of competition in rearing quality livestock among animal breeders of the state, it is proposed to provide cash prizes/ awards to "Best Animal Breeders" at divisional & state level. State as well as divisional level livestock competitions would be organized wherein the "Best Animal Breeders" will be selected by a committee of judges in an open and fully transparent way. A total of 5 shows would be organized, 4 of divisional & 1 state level. The farmers visiting the shows will get exposure to latest technologies & new innovations.

Financial requirement:

The expenditure worth Rs. 7.50 lac per divisional and Rs. 20.00 lac at State level are proposed. The total expenditure proposed including the cost of organizing shows/ competitions providing of awards comes to Rs. 50 lac. Thus, the total financial requirement under the scheme will be as under:-

i.	For study visits of Vets & Progressive farmers	: 40.00 lac
ii.	Awards to owners of best animals	<u>: 50.00 lac</u>
	Total	<u>90.00 lac</u>

#### **4. Mobile Veterinary diagnostics and emergency services:**

Presently, veterinary services are being provided by 2789 institutions in their respective areas of jurisdiction with almost little provisions for attending seriously ill animals who cannot walk to the veterinary hospital or to attend emergencies. Similarly, there are no diagnostic facilities at the door step for such animals. Farmer has to take the sample to the block or district level laboratory during the working hours, get the results and present it to the concerned veterinarian to decide the most optimum course of treatment for the animal. This delay sometimes costs dearly to the owner resulting in death or delay in recovery and extra cost in treating the animal. Similarly, the number of vehicles on the roads is ever increasing and it is becoming difficult and risky to take animal to hospitals, particularly if it is sick. In this era of production medicine, where there is more emphasis on prevention rather than treatment, there is an urgent need to have regular provision for diagnostics and Sero- surveillance facilities to get necessary inputs to study the epidemiological aspects of important infections and infestations to enable timely preventive measures.

It is proposed to procure 21 multipurpose mobile vehicles one in each District and equip them suitably under the project during the year 2012-2013. The proposed mobile units will be fabricated & well equipped with latest diagnostic equipments including Auto analyzer, Ultra sound machine etc. in addition to routine testing logistics.

#### **Financial Requirement:**

21 multi-purpose vehicles with equipment @ Rs. 25 lac each= Rs. 525.00 lac

**5. Scheme of Feed Supplementation to female calves of Dairy Animals of schedule caste farmers for optimum growth.**

The scheme stood approved during the year 2010-11 and 2011-2012 for the welfare of the SC families but could not implemented due to non availability of the 40% Plan Funds. During the year 2012-2013, the Plan Funds for the same have been provided and thus the scheme would be implemented during the year 2012-2013.

**1. Implementing department.**

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Haryana will implement the scheme during the year 2012-2013 by supplying the feed to female calves of dairy animals of the schedule caste farmers. With the help of 942 Govt. Veterinary Hospitals and 1809 Dispensaries functional in the state, the project will be implemented.

**2. Area of focus:**

To improve the growth of 'Would be mothers' so that on maturity could achieve the productivity and higher reproductive efficiency.

**3. Justification and anticipated benefits that flow to the farmers:**

The role of Animal Husbandry in the State's economy needs no emphasis. Livestock has been an integral part of agriculture since time immemorial and it continues to be so. The State is proud to be the home-tract of the world famous Murrah breed of buffaloes and Haryana and Sahiwal breeds of cows and is rightly known as the 'Milk Pail of India'. Since the creation of the State in 1966, there has been a six-fold increase in the total milk production and per capita milk availability has also increased from 262 grams per person per day to 690 grams in 2011-2012. With a livestock population of about 2% dairy animals of the country, the State produces about 6% of the total milk produced in the country thereby indicating a higher per head productivity.

In the State, 8.85 lac schedule caste families are rearing one or the other type of livestock and as per Livestock Census 2007, about 12.00 lac bovine, 4.60 lac sheep, 2.84 lac Goat, 0.99 lac Pigs etc. are owned by schedule caste families and any family owning as many as number of Milch animals, their female progeny as per eligibility will be assisted under the proposed scheme. Out of 24.22 lac animals in milk in the state, about 20% i.e. 4.84 lacs are owned by schedule caste families. These animals would be available at different stages of lactation or dry. The

number of female progeny of the age of 3-4 months on foot, belonging to schedule caste farmers during the year 2012-2013, is expected to about 20000 which are to be assisted. Based on past experience, about 2/3rd eligible owners of these animals i.e. 14000 would like to avail the benefits of the scheme during the current year.

#### **4. Feeding cost of the progeny**

It is an accepted fact that the young and growing stock is the most neglected lot as far as feeding is concerned, resulting in poor growth, delayed maturity and higher age at calving i.e the age it comes into production. The female progeny born to the dairy animals are the future mothers and wealth of the nation. They deserve proper feeding and care. Most of the scheduled caste farmers are resource- poor and pay attention to the milch animals only for immediate returns. Scientific feeding of these female calves will pay rich dividends through better production, long productive life and higher reproductive efficiency. The female progeny available of the age group of 3-4 months belonging to eligible farmers will be registered and assisted. These will be provided enriched concentrate ration @ 2Kg per day for a period of one year i.e. from 4 months to 16 months of age. The approximate cost of concentrate feeding for each such calf for a year would be  $2 \times 365 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 8760/-$  out of which 50% will be provided under RKVY funds and 40% under State Plan Scheme (SCSP) and remaining 10% will be the share of the owners.

#### **5. Feasibility studies:**

The project is technically feasible and economically viable. Quality feeding is essential for proper growth and maturity. Due to scarcity and nearly non availability of green and balanced fodder particularly to the progeny of milch animals owned by schedule caste farmers are deprived of quality feeding resulting into poor, stunted growth.

#### **6. Action plan:**

The Department through its field staff will identify the eligible schedule caste farmers who are economically poor, agricultural labourers and resource poor. The schedule caste farmer having salaried income as an employee in Govt. or Private sector will not be eligible for the assistance. The eligible SC milch animal owners will have to apply for assistance under the scheme on the prescribed application form

(available in local veterinary institution) duly verified and recommended by the Sarpanch. On receipt of the application, local field staff (VS or VLDA) will verify the milch animal with female progeny on the foot of the required age group and register his name for assistance in a separate register of feed supply to schedule caste families under the scheme. On depositing the 10% cost of feed, the feed concentrate @2 kg per day on monthly basis during 2012-2013 will be provided through local Vety. Institution. The concentrated enriched feed will be purchased from HAFED and delivery of a truck load will have to be made at veterinary institution (s) level in the state against the order to be placed by the respective DD Animal Husbandry of the district. Hafed will manufacture the feed as per formulation for ration to young ones and cost effective feed would be made available.

#### **7. Implementation Period:**

The project will be implemented in a period of 2 years likely to be continued further. The field staff would identify the eligible farmers on monthly basis during the current year and subsequently and the assistance will be provided without any waiting period.

#### **8. Financial requirement:**

The scheme stands approved for assisting the schedule caste families by providing 90% subsidized cattle feed for the bovine calves of the age group of 4-16 months subject to the condition that the funds under RKVY are to be used to the extent of 50% of the cost. The assistance for a period of 12 months to the extent of 90% under the scheme would be provided as under:-

- (i) 50% funds from RKVY.
- (ii) 40% funds from State Plan (SCSP)
- (iii) 10% as owners share.

The amount for the feed would be provided to Haryana Livestock Development Board for releasing the same to Hafed against the cost of feed on monthly basis. The amount requirement for 14,000 identified beneficiaries would be as under:-

i	Total requirement of funds	=	1226.40 Lacs
ii	Funds to be met from RKVY	=	613.20 Lacs
iii	Funds to be met from State Plan	=	490.56 Lacs
iv	Owners Shares	=	122.64 Lacs

Feeding cost requirement under RKVY for the current year (assuming assistance for a period of 8 months) is proposed as ` 362.00 lac.

## **6. National Mission for Protein Supplement**

### **(A). Special Programme for Dairy Development:-**

#### **1. Introduction:-**

In spite of being one of the smallest (1.3 % of total area) states of India, Haryana has a prominent place in the dairying map of the country. Haryana possesses 2.46% of the bovine population of the country but produces more than 5.34% of the nation's total milk production. Similarly, per capita milk availability of the state is quite high at 690 gm (T) against the national average of 262 gm.

The animal husbandry activities in the state play a pivotal role in the rural economy through a variety of contributions in the form of income generation, draft power, socio-economic upliftment, employment avenues and better nutrition through livestock products like milk, eggs & meat etc. In fact, Animal Husbandry is under transformation as an industry in Haryana mainly because of its geographical location (i.e. surrounding Delhi on three sides) and rich genetic resources in the form of world famous Murrah buffaloes and Haryana Cows.

Haryana is the home of world famous 'Murrah' buffaloes popularly called the 'Black gold of India' and the dual purpose 'Haryana' cow. The state has since long been the prime source of Murrah germplasm for other states and abroad for upgradation of their low producing, nondescript buffaloes. The demand for superior germplasm of Murrah is ever increasing in rest of India and other countries. Certainly, the state is proud of its position, achievements, livestock wealth and the significant contributions of this sector to the state economy, but there is no reason to be complacent since a lot remains to be achieved.

#### **2. Objectives:**

For the economic upliftment of the farmers and to generate large scale employments, dairying is at the priority of the state Govt. The state is reorganizing from tiny 1-2 milch animals tiny units to medium size dairies. The scheme envisages nutritional balance for consumers in terms of milk protein intake ensuring growth in milk production and holistic development of Animal Husbandry & Dairy sector.

#### **Main objectives are:-**

- i) To increase milk production
- ii) To Incentivize the state to increase public investment in the sector.

- iii) To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in milk production through focused interventions.
- iv) To maximize returns to the milk producers.
- v) To generate large scale employments in the sector.
- vi) To achieve good manufacturing practices of clean milk production.
- vii) To serve as centre of excellence for low cost milk production and quality management.
- viii) To be the identified hub of quality germplasm for rapid growth.

### 3. Area of implementation:

The state as a whole is well developed in dairy industry and farmers are familiar with rearing of quality milch animals. The scheme will be applicable through out the state and the same will be uploaded the departmental website. As a result of implementation of the scheme, the milk production will be increased and available to milk pool for marketing by organized sector.

### 4. Implementing department:

The department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying with the help of Haryana Livestock Development Board would implement the scheme in the state. There are 942 Govt. Vety. Hospitals & 1809 Dispensaries along with 3 Sperm Stations, 10 Semen Banks and Govt. Livestock Breeding Farms. The scheme will be implemented through the existing staff and infrastructure.

**5. Subsidy:-** Under the scheme as per revised guidelines of Govt. of India, the permissible subsidy would be as under:-

- i. State Govt. department - 100% grant.
- ii. Dairy /milk cooperative societies -75% grant.
- iii. Progressive Dairy Farmers - 25% grant.

The subsidy brief under different components is proposed as under:-

S.N.	Component	Subsidy under SPDD	Remarks
1.	Inclusion of 25 or part of milch animals @ Rs.50000/- each	25%	Credit linked only
2.	Insurance of milch animals (for initial 3 yrs.)	25%	-
3.	Animal Shed @ Rs. 6.00 lac for new & Rs. 4.00 lac for repair/ additional.	25%	Credit or self finance.
4.	Dairy equipments of or less value of Rs. 5.00 lac	25%	Credit or self finance.



Haryana Livestock Development Board has apprised that further assistance out of the milk cess amount collected to the dairy entrepreneurs, establishing dairy units under the scheme of SPDD during the year 2012-13. The rate of assistance by the Board under the scheme would be as under:-

S.N.	Component	Subsidy GOI	Subsidy Board	Remarks
1.	Inclusion of 25 or part of milch animals @ Rs. 50000/- each	25%	25%	Credit linked only
2.	Insurance of milch animals (for initial 3 yrs.)	25%	50%	-
3.	Animal Shed @ Rs. 6.00 lac for new & 4.00 lac for repair/ additional.	25%	50%	Credit or self finance.
4.	Dairy equipments of or less value of Rs. 5.00 lac	25%	50%	Credit or self finance.

#### 6. Implementing strategy:-

The dairy infrastructure in the state includes about 558 Hi-tech dairies, 553 Modern dairy sheds and number of small scale dairies which are in need to be strengthened in terms of inclusion of more number of milch animals, repair /renovation/construction of dairy sheds and providing of dairy equipments for clean milk production and quality management. More and more dairy units are coming up and strengthening thereof is in great demand. There is a proposal to strengthen /establish 200 dairies each with maximum number of 25 milch animals, insurance for 3 years thereto and providing dairy equipments & animal sheds.

The scheme of assistance to dairy farmers on the pattern of Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme sponsored by Govt. of India through NABARD, will be implemented. Beneficiary margin @ 10% of the outlay for credit finance will be arranged and the cost of the land can form part of farmers contribution. The back ended capital subsidy @ 50% would be payable under the scheme. The credit will be arranged through the financial institutions and department will provide the grant / subsidy under the scheme. The dairy farmers if make investment without availing the credit from the banks will also be eligible for subsidy of 50% under the sub components of the scheme except inclusion of milch animals. The department will provide subsidy to attract more & more individuals investments under the sector. Such self financed cases will be verified and recommended by the departmental committee consisting of local Vety. Surgeon, concerned Sub Divisional Officer (AH) and Deputy Director of the District.

## **7. Linkage with credit:-**

Assistance under the scheme would be available credit linked or self financed for any specific component except inclusion of milch animals. The eligible funding institutions will finance loan as per terms & conditions contained for dairy entrepreneurship development scheme (GOI) for 25 milch animals and other components. The Banks will sanction the loan as per RBI guidelines and rate of interest on loan shall be as per declared policy of the bank. On receipt of the subsidy, the interest will only be charged on the loan minus subsidy. In case of self finance, on execution of the component the subsidy will be provided after due verification by the field staff.

## **8. Monitoring:**

The scheme will be monitored by the officers of the department as well as at Govt. level. The Project Coordination and Implementation Committee (PCIC) will ensure the objective of growth in milk production in the state. The account shall be subject to audit of Chartered Accountant and / or A.G. or any other Govt. Agency required under rules.

**9. Components of the Scheme:** The scheme will be implemented in Govt. as well as private sector and the components are proposed as under:-

### **1. At Govt. Farms ( 100% grant)**

- i. Milk Parlours - two , one each for Cattle & Buffaloes.
- ii. Creation of Feed & fodder demonstration unit.
- iii. Providing of dairy equipments .
- iv. Purchase of equipments for by pass protein, fat, fodder cultivation, harvesting, silage making, fodder block making unit, feed mixing and grinding and for manufacturing feed & feed supplements.

### **2. Progressive dairy farmers level (25% subsidy)**

- i. Induction of 25 or less number of Milch animals and insurance thereto.
- ii. Construction /repair /renovation of sheds for housing of the animals.
- iii. Providing of dairy equipments.
- iv. Establishment of dairy parlour.

## 10. Quantifiable physical targets:

- i. 5000 quality milch animals of specific breeds will be added resulting into increase in milk production and further reproduction.
- ii. 200 dairy units would follow good manufacturing practices (GMP) for clean milk production and cost effective milk production by adopting quality management.
- iii. About 2500 new borns of high genetic merit annually would be added to the Germplasm pool for further production and reproduction.
- iv. Similarly 2000 young bulls of high genetic merit would be identified annually for quality breeding services.
- v. 2500 direct and 5000 indirect employments would be generated with the implementation of the scheme.
- vi. 200 dairy marketing outlet/ dairy parlours would be available for the use of general public in the rural area.

## 11. Financial requirements:- against the total budget of Rs. 975.00 lac available under the components of the scheme of SPDD, the utilization plan is proposed as under:-

S.N.	Component	Rate per unit ( in lac)			Amount ( in lac)
<b>1.</b>	<b>At Govt. Farms</b>				
i.	Milk Parlours - two, one each for Cattle & Buffaloes.	5.00 lac each			10.00 each
ii	Creation of Feed & fodder demonstration unit - silo pits, fodder cultivation, harvesting, chaffing, storage etc.	-			20.00
lii	Dairy equipments.	-			10.00
iv	Machinery for by pass protein, fat, fodder block making unit, feed mixing and grinding and manufacturing of feed & feed supplements.	-			50.00
	<b>Total of 1</b>				<b>90.00</b>
		<b>Subsidy from</b>			
<b>2.</b>	<b>Progressive dairy farmers level</b>	Unit cost	GOI	Board	Total
i	Induction of 25 or less No. of Milch animals for 200 units.	1250000	312500	312500	625000
ii.	Insurance of milch animals ( for initial 3 yrs.)	37500	9375	18750	28125

<b>iii</b>	Construction / repair /renovation of sheds for housing of the animals for 200 units (shed repair cost Rs. 4.00 lac, cost of new shed Rs. 6.00 lac –subsidy available).	from 4 to 6 lacs	12500 0	250000	375000
<b>iv</b>	Purchase of dairy equipments for 200 units (on purchase of equipments costing Rs. 5.00 lacs –subsidy available).	5 lac each	12500 0	250000	375000
<b>v</b>	Establishment of dairy parlour (Amount Rs. 56000/- per unit.	56000 each	14000	28000	42000
	<b>Total of 2</b>		<b>585875</b>	<b>859250</b>	<b>1445125</b>
	For 200 complete dairy units, subsidy from GOI will be Rs. 1171.75 lac and from board 1718.50 lac totaling to Rs. 2890.25 lac				
	<b>Grant Total of subsidy from GOI ( 1+2 )</b>				<b>1261.75 lac</b>

## **B) Improving productivity of Goats under conventional small holder/pastoral system.**

### **Introduction**

Goat enterprise forms an important facet of livestock population in the economy of landless laborers and socio economically backward communities in the state. A variety of products are obtained from Goat Industry and Chevan & milk are of major economic importance. The skin, manure, fiber and other animal by products contribute substantially to the rural economy.

Goats are reared by the poor, landless, small & marginal farmers. Goats can thrive well on shrubs, bushes, thorny vegetables and top feeds of variety of trees. Goat contribute about 35% meat and 3% milk at National Level. Goats are known as poor man's cow . However, goats are considered to be responsible for soil erosions.

The low rise technology has favoured multiplication of goats which in spite of heavy take off (36%) are increasing at the rate of 1 million per year in the country. Goats of different breeds are reared in the state. Beetal and its grades are mainly found in the districts of Hisar, Sirsa, Bhiwani, Rohtak, Karnal and Kurukshetra whereas Jakhrana and its grades are found in Narnaul, Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Rohtak . Barbari goats are mainly confined along Jamuna River in the districts of Mewat, Palwal, Faridabad and Gurgaon.

### **Management & feeding**

Traditionally, goats are kept by the poor farmers in the enclosures made of mud, thorny material or some crop residues like Arhar sticks etc. Shelters are generally made using thatched roof material. Normally, a goat reaches her highest yield in 2<sup>nd</sup> /3<sup>rd</sup> lactation and peak yield at about 45 days after kidding. Male kids at the age of 3 months are reared for breeding on the basis of body weight and dam's yield. Other males are slaughtered at the age of 6 months. Traditionally, the goats are pastoral in nature. Goats are naturally gifted to consume more dry matter which helps them to obtain more of their requirement from grazing and browsing by consuming more grain roughages. Goats can consume at the rate of 3% of their body weight. Dairy goats consume higher at the rate of 4-5% of the body weight. Dairy goats are provided concentrate/ grains while others not and thrive feeding out side at pastures.

## **Nutritional requirement for goats**

For feeding of kids, creep mixture of high amounts (50-60%) of maize, Jowar, or barley with ground nut cake should be given for growth and protein having about 20% CP and 75% TDN. The composition of feed may be as under:-

- i. Maize/ Jawar/Barley -50%
- ii. Ground nut cake -20%
- iii. Molasses -10%
- iv. Wheat bran -7%
- v. Fish meat-10%
- vi. Mineral Mixture, Salt, Chalk-1% each

The concentrate mixture for feeding goats in general should be prepared using maximum possible quantity of Agro Industrial by Products and ration should yield 20% CP and 65-70% TDN. The composition of ration for goats could be considered as below:-

- i. Wheat bran/Rice bran-45%
- ii. Maize/ Jawar /Barley -12%
- iii. Ground nut cake -20%
- iv. Molasses -10%
- v. Dal churi -10%
- vi. Mineral Mixture, Salt, Chalk-1% each

Under the project, concentrate mixture for feeding of goats may be got prepared from Hafed and supplied at the rate 250 Gm. per goat for 60 days. Cluster wise requirement of feed for 2000 goats would be 30000/- Kg. i.e. 300 Qtls.

### **Deworming, Dipping, Spraying, Washing and Vaccination:-**

Small animals at least twice a year to minimize incidence of parasites, spread of scale and to reduce waste products from body. Lindane chemical at the rate of 0.031%, DDT dips at the rate of 0.05%, Phenol dip 0.76%. Deworming for control of gastro intestinal worms, enteric paramphistomeosis. Vaccination –ETV, Sheep Pox, FMD, BQ –lambs above three months of age and adults are to be vaccinated before the onset of rainy season.

### **Nodal Agency for implementation:-**

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying will be the nodal agency for implementation of the Schemes. The Gram Panchayats will be involved in implementing the project for a great degree of effectiveness. The nodal department will implement the project with the help of Haryana Livestock Development Board in the State. The detail of

beneficiaries and area covered under the Scheme would be placed at departmental website. It is a sub scheme of RKVY and with the operationalized through a three tier planning – implementation–reviewing structure. Annual progress report (APR) and Quarterly progress report (QPR) will be submitted and accounts shall be subject to audit by AG or chartered accountant appointed by the Govt.

**Area of operation:-**

The beneficiaries would be selected from SC/ST communities and BPL families in the rural areas. There are 513610 goats in the State and district wise goat population is as follow:- Ambala(6610goats), Bhiwani(86762goats), Narnaul (76726 goats), Rewari30390goats), Mewat(70521goats), Palwal(14701goats), Faridabad(15109 goats), Gurgaon(12470goats), Panipat (6061goats), Sonipat (8375 goats), Fatehabad(15872 goats), Hisar(30244 goats), Sirsa(59165 goats), Jind(9202goats), Kaithal 5610goats), Rohtak(9490 goats), Jhajjar(13328 goats), Kurukeshtra (5005goats), Karnal(10523 goats), Yamunanagar(13605 goats) and Panchkula (13921goats).

The high population density of goat in the districts would be considered to form clusters and as many as 20 clusters will be identified for support under the scheme. These clusters would be formed in districts of Bhiwani, Narnaul, Rewari, Mewat, Palwal, Fatehabad, Hisar, Sirsa, Jhajjar and Rohtak.

**Financial Support per cluster:-**

There is a provision of 100% financial support towards the cost of supporting the clusters. The following types of supports are available in each cluster with financial outlay of Rs. 5.00 lac.

Sr. No.	Component	Cost	Remarks
1.	Cost of concentrate mixture @ Rs. 10 per Kg. for 2000 goats @ 250 gm per goat for 60 days	Rs. 3,00,000/-	Components at Sr. no. 3 & 4 will be looked after by the field staff of the department and the saving of Rs. 57,000/- per clusters will be utilized under the components mentioned against Sr. No. 1 & 2.
2.	Medicine & vaccine @ Rs. 70 per goat and followers	Rs. 1,40,000/-	
3.	Training cost of Scout	Rs. 3000/-	
4.	Scout's remuneration @ Rs. 3000/- for 18 months	Rs. 54,000/-	
	Total cost per cluster	4,97,000 say Rs. 5.00 lakh	
Total cost for 20 clusters		100.00 lac	

**Approval of Scheme:-**

The scheme as a part of State Agriculture Plan will be implemented by the department only after consideration and approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee of RKVY. The scheme as per guidelines of Govt. of India (guidelines enclosed as Annexure-V) will be implemented in the state during in the year 2012-13. The total budget available under the Scheme is 100.00 lac. This amount would be spent on improving productivity of goats through clusters approach. One or more clusters each of 2000 goats will be identified in a radius of 10 k.m. area. Such 20 clusters would be supported under the Scheme. On identification and registration of goat owners, the goat population will subject to mass deworming, vaccination, supply of mineral mixture and supply of concentrated feed @ 250 gm. per day for 60 days. The entire amount towards the cost of supporting the cluster would be met out of this scheme. Each clusters would be supported financially at the rate of Rs. 5.00 lac.

The scheme is submitted to the nodal department (Agriculture Department) for getting kind approval of SLSC on RKVY as an agenda through circulation please.



## **C) Piggery Development Scheme in the State under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.**

### **Introduction:**

In India total pig population is 1,11,33,566 constituting 23,89,103 of exotic & Crossbred and 87,44,46 of indigenous breeds. In Haryana total pig population is 133521 including constituting 44,430 exotic & crossbred (13,250 exotic & 31181 crossbred pigs) and 89090 of indigenous / Desi. Haryana situated in the proximity of the National capital has huge scope for piggery if suitably funded for its development.

Pig breeding plays an important role in improving the socio-economic status of the people particularly of weaker sections of the society. Pig development has been remained neglected for long because of general apathy for it. Pig farming is gaining importance as it constitutes 5% of total meat production in the country and is a rich source of animal protein available at low cost. The colorific value of pork (pig's meat) is much more than that of other edible meats. Pigs thrive well on farm waste, kitchen waste garbage & spoiled grains. Pig skin, fat & hair are required for leather, soap, oil, hair brush industry respectively. Pig manure is rich in nitrogen, phosphorus & potassium. In the State, there are two piggery farms situated at Ambala & Hisar and engaged in production of piglets of Yorkshire breed, for supply to the farmers.

### **ii. Objectives of the scheme :-**

The main objectives of the scheme are :-

- To ensure large scale availability of high grade crossbred piglets through establishment of pig breeding & multiplying units.
- To increase the income of the farmers particularly scheduled castes rearing pigs by supplying quality exotic piglets at reasonable rates.
- To improve the local breeds of pigs through cross breeding with -exotic breeds.
- For adequate production of good quality Boars & Sows.
- To generate more & more self employments through this venture.

### **iii. Area of Implementation:-**

The scheme will be implemented throughout the state by establishing /strengthening of the existing Govt. Piggery Farms at Hisar & Ambala as nucleus units, each of 100 sows and 10 boars of large white Yorkshire / landrace breeds and 10 satellite breeding units attached with these farms.

### **iv. Duration of project:-**

The project will be of 2 years duration and financial self sustainable.

### **v . Implementing Department:-**

The department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying with the help of Haryana Livestock Development Board would implement the scheme in the state. The scheme will be implemented through the existing staff & infrastructure of the department including 943 Govt. Veterinary Hospitals & 1809 Dispensaries.

### **vi. Implementing Strategy:-**

The scheme will be implemented by adopting two prones strategy, on one hand strengthening of existing Govt. piggery farms as Nucleus units and other setting up of satellite breeding units attached with these nucleus units.

Each nucleus unit (existing strength 20 Sows & 5 Boars) will maintain & breed a minimum of 100 Sows & 15 Boars of Yorkshire/ landrace exotic breed for production of Hi-bred piglets of fast weight gain characteristics. The breeding stock i.e. 200 sows (gilts of a minimum of 8 months of age) and 30 Boars for nucleus units of Yorkshire breed would be purchased from within and outside state. These nucleus units will supply breeding gilts & boars to the satellite units. Male piglets for fattening will be supplied to the farmers.

The nucleus units will identify & support the satellite units particularly of the entrepreneurs on the basis of potential for undertaking Pig breeding activities in an organized manner, their past experience, attitude, aptitude and commitment to the project. These entrepreneurs will be provided assistance under the scheme @ 100% free against proposed components to SC and BPLs and 50% to others. The infrastructure already created including land, breeding stock, animal sheds, equipments etc. possessed by the farmers would be counted towards their capital investment share for support under the scheme.

The male piglets for fattening and surplus breeding gilts and boars would be sold to the farmers of the state at reasonable rate. 10 satellite pig breeding units will be attached to these nucleus pig breeding units. The average size of each satellite unit will be 20 sows & 4 boars. Breeding of good quality male & female pigs will be under taken to produce more piglets at nucleus as well as satellite units and from here the superior quality germplasm i.e. piglets will be supplied to farmers of the state.

The scheme will be run on sustainable basis. Under the scheme, a revolving fund will be created and the receipts of the farms (Nucleus Units) on account of sale of piglets, manure, breeding service etc. will be credited to this account for meeting the routine daily expenditure including feeding and maintenance. The satellite units in lieu of assistance will sign an MOU regarding sale of piglets to the farmers identified by the department at the rates fixed by the Govt. from time to time for a period of 5 years after setting up of the unit.

#### **vii. Components of the Scheme**

The scheme will be implemented in Govt. as well as private sector and the components are proposed as under:-

1. Nucleus Units: - At Govt. pig breeding farms of Ambala & Hisar.
  - (i) Each Pig breeding nucleus unit will consist of 100 sows & 15 boars:- Procurement & Transportation of breeding stock from within and outside states.
  - (ii) Construction/Renovation of pens for boars, sows, farrowing , growers & piglets.
  - (iii) Equipment/Accessories at farms.
  - (iv) Feeding of animals @ 3 kg. per day for 365 days.
  - (v) Establishing/Renovating feed - mill.
  - (vi) New innovation at nucleus units - Semen collection, freezing/ storage/ import of semen.
  - (vii) Misc: - medicine, vaccines, insurance, contractual labour etc.

2. Satellite Units - At the level of Govt., Autonomous body, NGO, Co-operatives and /or private entrepreneurs associated to pig farming.
- (i) Each satellite unit of 20 Sows & 4 boars could be established in Govt./ Pvt. Sector wherein assistance @ 100% in Govt., SC/BPL and 50% to others under the components would be provided.
- (ii) Assistance would be for animals, construction of sheds, equipments, medicines, & feed to a maximum of 15.00 lac for each satellite unit.

**Some of the potential Piggery Farms identified to be assisted under the scheme of setting up of Satellite units are as under:-**

Sr. No.	Name of Farmers with Address	Name of Owner	Category
1.	Khatauli Pig Farm, VPO - Khatauli, Distt. - Pnachkula	Sh. Jaspal Singh	General
2.	Mehnat Pig Farm, VPO - Bagwali, PO - Kakkar Majra, Distt. Panchkula	Sh. Ravinder Singh, S/o Udham Singh	General
3.	Piggery Section, KUK - VPO - Tepla, Distt. - Ambala	KUK, Tepla, Ambala	NGO funded by ICAR
4.	Fauji Pig Farm, VPO - Kamoda, Teh. - Pehowa, Distt. - Kurukshetra	Sh. Dhirlal S/o Ram Kishan	General
5.	Ishman Pig Farm, Village - Sunderpur, P.O.; Sandhir, Teh. - Nelokheri, Distt. - Karnal	Ishman Singh	General
6.	Sultan Piggery Farm, VPO - Charkarsa, Distt. - Karnal	Sh. Sultan Singh, S/o Ram Kishan	General
7.	Sunil Pig Farm, VPO - Turkpur, Teh. - Kharkhoda, Distt. - Sonapat	Sunil kumar S/o Azad Singh	SC (Balmiki)
8.	Anil Pig Farm, Sonapat Kami Road, Near Suger Mill, Sonapat	Anil Kumar S/o Azad Singh	SC (Balmiki)
9.	Mukesh Piggery Farm, VPO - Chhatehra, Teh. Guhana, Distt. - Sonapat	Sh. Mukesh Ram S/o Rameshwar	SC (Chammar)
10.	Grand Pig Farms & Processing (Regd.) VPO - Janti Kalan, near Delhi - Kundli, Border, Distt. - Sonapat	Sh. Kuljeet Singh, S/o Sh. Harbans Singh	General
11.	Park Kraft, VPO - Janti Kalan, near Delhi Kalan border, Distt. - Sonapat	Sh. Manmohan Singh S/o Makhan Singh	General
12.	Kapil Pig Farm, Locoprivate	Sh. Kapil S/o	SC (Balmiki)

	colony, near Railway Station, Jind.	Kamal Kishan	
13.	Roshan Pigger Farm, VPO - Gothra, Teh. & Distt. - Rewari	Sh. Roshan Lal S/o Ved Parkash	SC (Chammar)
14.	Star Pig Farm, VPO - Kalanam, Distt. Rohtak	Sh. Ashok Kumar Malhotra S/o Dilbag Rai	BC (Sunnar)
15.	Mehtab Pig Farm, VPO Sisana, Teh. Khar Khoda, Distt. Sonapat	Sh. Mehtab Singh S/o Nafe Singh	General
16.	Sanjay Piggery Farm, VPO Rohana, Teh. - Kharkhoda, Distt. Sonapat	Sh. Sanjay S/o Krishan Lal	General
17.	Piggery farm of Sh. Bhagmandas S/o Indraj, V.P.O Barwa, Teh. - Siwani, Distt. - Bhiwani.	Sh. Bhagmandas S/o Indraj	General
18.	Piggery farm of Sh. Rajinder S/o Attram, V.P.O Barwa, Teh. - Siwani, Distt. Bhiwani.	Sh. Rajinder S/o Attram	General
19.	Piggery farm of Sh. Manjit Singh S/o Randhir Singh, V.P.O Jhinjhar, Teh. Charki Dadri, Distt.- Bhiwani.	Sh. Manjit Singh S/o Randhir Singh	General
20.	Any other such piggery farm.		

**viii. Expected Outcome: -**

Quantifiable physical targets.

- Mere production of 3500 piglets, grown into full size would mean production of 2, 45,000 kg. of good quality meat.
- Output value of meat = 350 lakh, and manure worth Rs. 8 lakh.
- Would improve the socio-economic status of about 500 farmers directly and indirectly.
- Would promote organic waste utilization through pig rearing.
- The scheme on sustainable basis for years to come.

## NABARD SCHEMES

### 1. DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP SCHEME

#### OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES ON DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

##### 1. Background

- 1.1. Department on Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, (DAHD&F) Government of India during the year 2005-06 launched a pilot scheme titled “Venture Capital Scheme for Dairy and Poultry”. The main objective of the scheme was to extend assistance for setting up small dairy farms and other components to bring structural changes in the dairy sector. Assistance under the scheme is extended in the form of Interest Free Loan (IFL) to individuals, SHGs, NGOs, Cooperatives, companies for selected components. As on 31 March 2010, 15368 units were extended IFL assistance of Rs. 146.91 crore through out the country.
- 1.2. An evaluation of the scheme revealed that the scheme had created a major impact in the area of financing of milch animals in some States and the farmers at ground level derived benefit from the scheme. The study has recommended removing the restrictive clause on financing of milch animals in Operation Flood areas. Further, there are requests from many quarters including farmers, State Animal Husbandry Departments and banks to convert the mode of implementation of the scheme from IFL to capital subsidy mode.
- 1.3. After detailed discussion with all the stakeholders, it has been decided by DAHD&F, the nodal department to change the mode of implementation, revise the existing unit costs and bring some more components for assistance under the purview of the scheme. As the scheme aims at promoting entrepreneurial qualities, the revised scheme has been named as **“Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme” (DEDS.)**

##### 2. Objectives of the scheme

- a. To promote setting up of modern dairy farms for production of clean milk.
- b. To encourage heifer calf rearing thereby conserve good breeding stock.
- c. To bring structural changes in the unorganized sector so that initial processing of milk can be taken up at the village level itself.

- d. To bring about upgradation of quality and traditional technology to handle milk on a commercial scale.
- e. To generate self employment and provide infrastructure mainly for unorganized sector.

### 3. Implementing period and Area of operation

The scheme will be implemented during the remaining XI plan period through out the country with out restrictions applicable to Operation Flood areas for financing of milch animals. The scheme will come into effect from 1 September 2010 i.e. proposals sanctioned and disbursed by the banks on or after 1 September 2010 shall be covered under the revised scheme i.e. DEEDS and sanctions under the old schemes (DVCF) will not be entertained thereafter.

### 4. Eligibility

- 4.1. Farmers, individual entrepreneurs. NGOs, companies, groups of unorganized and organized sector etc. Groups of organized sector include self help groups, dairy cooperative societies, milk unions, milk federations etc.
- 4.2. An individual will be eligible to avail assistance for all the components under the scheme but only once for each component.
- 4.3. More than one member of a family can be assisted under the scheme provided they set up separate units with separate infrastructure at different locations. The distance between the boundaries of two such farms should be at least 500m.

### 5. Subsidy.

- 5.1. Components that can be financed, indicative unit cost and pattern of assistance are given below.

Sr. No	Component	Unit Cost	Pattern of Assistance
i.	Establishment of small dairy units with crossbred cows /	Rs. 5.00 lakh for 10 animal unit-minimum	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a

	indigenous descript milch cows like Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir, Rathi, etc/ graded buffaloes upto 10 animals	unit size is 2 animals with an upper limit of 10 animals.	ceiling of Rs. 1.25 lakh for a unit of 10 animals (Rs. 1.67 lakh for SC/ST farmers). Max. Permissible capital subsidy is Rs. 25000 (Rs. 33,300 for SC/ST farmers) for a 2 animal unit. Subsidy shall be restricted on a porata basis depending on the unit size.
li	Rearing of heifer calves- crossbred, indigenous descript milch breeds of cattle and of graded buffaloes- upto 20 calves	Rs. 4.80 lakh for 20 calf unit-minimum unit size of 5 calves with an upper limit of 20 calves	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1.20 lakh for a unit of 20 animals (Rs. 1.60 lakh for SC/ST farmers). Max. Permissible capital subsidy is Rs. 30,000 (Rs. 40,000 for SC/ST farmers) for a 5 calf unit. Subsidy shall be restricted on a porata basis depending on the unit size.
lii	Vericompost (with milch animal unit. To be considered with milch animals and not separately )	Rs. 20,000/-	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/-and (Rs. 6700/-for SC/ST farmers).
iv	Purchase of milking machines/milkotesters / bulk milk cooling units (upto 2000 lit capacity)	Rs. 18 lakh	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 4.50 lakh and (Rs. 6.00 lakh -for SC/ST farmers).
V	Purchase of dairy processing equipment	Rs. 12 lakh	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended



	for manufacture of indigenous milk products		capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3.00 lakh and (Rs. 4.00 lakh -for SC/ST farmers).
Vi	Establishment of dairy product transportation facilities and cold chain	Rs. 24 lakh	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6.00 lakh and (Rs. 8.00 lakh -for SC/ST farmers).
Vii	Cold storage facilities for milk and milk products	Rs. 30 lakh	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 7.50 lakh and (Rs. 10.00 lakh -for SC/ST farmers).
Viii	Establishment of private veterinary clinics	Rs. 2.40 lakh for mobile clinic and Rs. 1.80 lakh for stationary clinic	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 60,000/-and Rs. 45,000/- (Rs. 80,000/- and Rs. 60,000/- for SC/ST farmers) respectively for mobile and stationary clinics
Ix	Dairy marketing outlet / Dairy parlour	Rs. 56,000/-	25% of the outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 14,000/- and (Rs. 18600/- for SC/ST farmers).

## **6. Funding Pattern**

- i. Entrepreneur contribution (margin) - 10% of the outlay (minimum)
- ii. Back ended capital subsidy - as indicated above at 5.1.
- iii. Effective Bank Loan- Balance portion, Minimum of 40% of the outlay.

## **7. Linkage with credit**

Assistance under the schemes would be purely credit linked and subject to sanction of the project by eligible financial institutions.

## **8. Eligible financial institutions**

- a. Commercial Banks
- b. Regional Rural Banks
- c. State Cooperative Banks
- d. State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks: and
- e. Such other institutions, which are eligible for refinance from NABARD.

## **9. Sanction by Banks**

**9.1.** The entrepreneurs shall apply to their banks for sanction of the project. The banks shall appraise the project as per their norms and if found eligible, sanction the total outlay excluding the margin, as the bank loan. The loan amount is then disbursed in suitable installments depending on the progress of the unit. After the disbursement of first installment of the loan, the bank shall apply to the concerned Regional Office of NABARD for sanction and release of subsidy in the format given in **Annexure I**.

## **10. Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC)**

**10.1.** As is the earlier Dairy Venture Capital Fund Scheme, the existing PSC of NABARD Regional Office shall examine the proposals placed before it and sanction the subsidy in case of eligible proposals

## **11. Release of subsidy**

**11.1.** After sanction of the subsidy by the PSC, the Regional Office of NABARD shall release the subsidy amount after confirming the availability of funds from NABARD

Head Office. The subsidy shall be released on first come first serve basis subject to availability of funds.

**11.2.** Immediately after receipt of subsidy from NABARD, the implementing bank branch should credit the subsidy to the reserve fund of the borrower. A utilization Certificate in the prescribed format (**Annexure II**) shall be submitted by the participating bank of NABARD to the effect that the amount of subsidy received by them has been fully utilized and adjusted in the books of account within the overall guidelines of then scheme.

## **12. Repayment**

**12.1.** Repayment Period will depend on the nature of activity and cash flow and will vary between 3-7 years. Grace period may range from 3 to 6 months in case of dairy farms to 3 years for calf rearing units (to be decided by the financing bank as per needs of individual projects).

**12.2.** The recovery of loan will be based on net loan amount only. i.e. not including subsidy, which will be adjusted by the concerned bank after effective bank loan and interest thereon has been repaid. i.e. The repayment schedules will be drawn on the total amount of loan (including subsidy) in such a way that the subsidy amount is adjusted after liquidation of net bank loan (excluding subsidy).

## **13. Rate of Interest**

Rate of interest on the loans shall be as per RBI guidelines and declared policy of the bank in this regard. The bank may charge interest on the entire loan amount till the subsidy is received and from the date of receipt of subsidy by the implementing branch, interest has to be charged only on the effective bank loan portion i.e. outlay excluding the margin and subsidy.

## **14. Security**

The security for availing the loan will be as guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.

## **15. Time limit for Completion of the project.**

**(a)** Time limit for completion of the project (except for calf rearing units where disbursements are expected to continue till two years) would be as envisaged under the project, subject to maximum of 9 months period from the date of disbursement of the first installment of loan which may be extended by a further period of 3 months, if reasons for delay are considered justified by the financial institution concerned.

**(b)** If the project is not completed within the stipulated period, benefit of subsidy shall not be available and advance subsidy placed with the participating bank, if any, will have to be refunded forthwith to NABARD.

## **16. Refinance Assistance from NABARD**

NABARD would provide refinance assistance to commercial banks, RRBs, SCBs SCARDBs and other such eligible institutions. Quantum and rate of interest on refinance will be as decided by NABARD from time to time.

## **17. Adjustment of subsidy**

**17.1.** The capital subsidy will be back ended with minimum lock-in period of 3 Years.

**17.2.** The capital subsidy should be refunded one year after the account becoming NPA and remaining NPA as on date...

**17.3.** The capital subsidy will be adjusted against the last few installments of repayment of bank loan.

**17.4.** The capital subsidy admissible under the scheme will be kept in the "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account "(Borrower-wise) in the books of the financing bank. No interest will be paid on this amount by the bank. In view of this, for the purpose of charging interest on the loan component, the subsidy amount should be excluded.

The balance lying to the credit of the "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account" will not form part of Demand and Time Liabilities for calculation of CRR and SLR.

## **18. Monitoring**

**18.1.** Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) consisting of representatives of NABARD, concerned banks and State Secretaries-in-charge of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under chairmanship of Joint Secretes (DD) will review implementation of the scheme at regular intervals.

**18.2.** The PSC will review the progress on quarterly basis.

**18.3.** The participating banks should conduct periodic inspections of the units and give a feedback to the PSC on a consolidated basis.

**18.4.** The units set up under the scheme will be field monitored on a sample basis by NABARD and major observations will be put up to JMC for discussion.

**19.** The discretion to modify the unit cost is vested with an Empowered Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (ADF).

## **20. Other conditions**

- The participating banks will adhere to the norms of appraising the projects regarding technical feasibility and commercial/ financial viability.
- All possible care will be taken to avoid duplication of projects under the scheme with similar projects implemented by Directorate of Agriculture Marketing, Ministry of Agriculture in the same areas.
- The participating banks should ensure insurance of the assets created under the project, wherever required.
- Signboard displaying “**Assisted by Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India through NABARD**” will be exhibited at the unit.
- Pre and Post completion inspection of the project shall be undertaken by the participating bank to verify physical, financial and operational progress as and when required.
- DAHD&F reserves the right to modify, add and delete any terms / conditions without assigning any reason.
- DAHD&F interpretation of various terms will be final.
- DAHD&F reserves the right to recall any amount given under the scheme without assigning any reason thereof.
- Pre and Post inspection would be undertaken by DAHD&F/NABARD to find out the physical and financial progress as and when required.
- Other operational instructions issued by DAHD&F/ NABARD from time to time will be strictly followed

**ANNEXURE I**

**CLAIM FORM FROM THE CONTROLLING OFFICE OF THE BANK FOR  
RELEASE OF CAPITAL SUBSIDY**

IN RESPECT OF DAIRY ENTERPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME  
(To be submitted to the concerned Regional Office of NABARD)

NAME OF THE BANK: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CURRENT CLAIM: \_\_\_\_\_

DETAILS OF CURRENT CLAIM: \_\_\_\_\_

Particulars	
Name and address of the Entrepreneur (Pl. indicate district also)	
Location of the Project (Indicate the district )	
Whether SC/ST/Women	
Bank/Branch address ( indicate district also ) with BSR code	
Loan A/c No.	
Date of sanction	
Purpose of Loan	
Unit size	
Total Financial Outlay	
Margin	
Bank Loan	
Repayment prescribed	
Rate of Interest	
Date of release of 1 <sup>st</sup> installment of loan	
Amount released	
<b>Capital Subsidy claimed</b>	
Any other information relevant to the project	

1. We undertake having complied with all the instructions contained in NABARD circular No ..... regarding operational guidelines of the schemes while sanctioning above proposals.

2. We request you to release an amount of Rs. ....(Rupees) as Capital Subsidy in respect of the above entrepreneurs.

Place:

Seal and signature of the Branch Manager (financing bank)

Date:

Authorized signatory Controlling office of the bank



## **2. GUIDELINES FOR CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEME ON PIG DEVELOPMENT**

### **1. Background**

Pigs are reared by the poorest of the rural population and they provide meat, dung and few byproducts like bristles, etc. These animals have wide adaptability to suit different agro-climatic conditions. Piggery can play an important role in improving socio-economic status of this section, if existing constraints in their economic rearing are removed. Pig farming as a commercial venture is yet to be adopted in the country. Those attracted by its potential face constraints like insufficient high quality stock, non-availability of balanced feed at economic prices and absence of organized markets. There are hardly any licensed pig slaughterhouses and most of slaughter in rural / urban areas is done in clandestine manner. The meat reaches consumers without passing through any organized market and if these constraints are removed, pig farming has the potential to yield significant economic and social gains.

### **2. Objectives of the Scheme**

To encourage commercial pig rearing by farmers/ labourers to improve production performance of native breed through cross breeding by using selected animals of high performing breeds and by providing incentives in terms of capital subsidy for ensuring the viability of the pig breeding, rearing and related activities.

### **3. Implementation Period and Area of Operation**

The scheme will be implemented during the remaining XI plan period (2010-11 & 2011-12) throughout the country. The high potential districts identified in 15 States are indicated in Annexure-I. However the proposals received from other than these districts/ States can also be considered for providing subsidy assistance under the scheme.

### **4. Eligibility**

Producer companies, partnership firms, corporations, NGOs, SHGs, JLGs, cooperatives and individual entrepreneurs.



## 5. Subsidy

The ceiling on capital subsidy for different activities are given below.

S. No.	Component	Unit size and indicative Unit Cost#	Pattern of Assistance
1	Pig breeding farms	20 F+ 4M (Unit Cost – Rs 6.00 lakh)	25% of the outlay (33 1/3 % in NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*) as back ended subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs 1.50 lakh ( Rs 2.00 lakh in NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*)
2	Pig rearing & fattening units	3F+1M (Unit Cost – Rs 0.76 lakh)	25% of the outlay (33 1/3 % in NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*) as back ended subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 19000/- ( Rs 25,300/- for NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*)
3	Retail outlets	(Unit Cost – Rs 10.00 lakh)	25% of the outlay (33 1/3 % in NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*) as back ended subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh ( Rs 3.33 lakh in NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*)
4	Facilities for live market	@ 2 per district	50% of the outlay as back ended subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs 2.50 lakh

F : Female (Sows), M : Male (Boars), TFO: Total Financial Outlay

\* where the project site is located at a height of more than 1000 meters above mean

sea level

# These are indicative costs. The subsidy will be calculated based on the indicative or actual cost, whichever is less. Banks are, however, free to sanction higher/lower TFO also based on the local conditions.

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### 3. GUIDELINES ON CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR 'UTILIZATION OF FALLEN ANIMALS'

#### 1. Background

Fallen carcasses are generally collected and processed by sections of the society who are financially weak, illiterate and have no means and resources to process and utilize various components of the carcasses. Due to lack of proper transport means, there is long delay in collection of carcasses after animal's death, resulting in wastage of raw material.

#### 2. Objectives of the Scheme

It is envisaged to facilitate prevention of environmental pollution and check spread of livestock diseases, provide employment opportunity to rural poor engaged in carcass collection, flaying and by-product processing by producing better quality hides and skins and thus improve the income levels. Proper disposal of carcasses of animals is mandatory under the Infectious & Contagious Diseases in Animal, Act 2009 and implementation of the scheme will to a great extent ensure its compliance.

#### 3. Eligibility

Individuals, Flayers Cooperatives, NGOs or any other agency involved in such activities.

#### 4. Implementation Period and Area of Operation

The scheme will be implemented during the remaining period of XI plan period (2010-11 & 2011-12) throughout the country.

#### 5. Project Cost and Pattern of Assistance

5.1 The component wise cost and pattern of assistance is as under:

Sr. No.	Component	Unit cost (Rs. Lakh)	Pattern of Assistance
1.	Establishment of Carcass Utilization centre (*) (Model-1 (5-6 carcasses per day) (ii) Model-II (20-25 carcasses per day)	145 280	90%\$ capital subsidy and 10% Margin Money. No bank loan component.
2.	Establishment of Bone Crushing Unit (#)	15	50% Capital subsidy 40% Bank Loan and 10% Margin

			Money (Minimum)
3.	Renovation/Modernization of Existing Carcass Utilization Centres (\$)	160 (maximum assistance)	90% Capital subsidy and 10% Margin Money. No bank loan component.

(\* ) The items of investment in carcass utilization centre are land, civil structures, power and miscellaneous items.

(#) The recovery of whole carcass may be a problem in some locations. In such circumstances, units which collect raw bones to convert to bone meal will be provided subsidy assistance.

(\$ ) The Carcass Utilization Centres established at location identified by air head quarters to combat bird hit hazards to air crafts will be considered for subsidy assistance under this category.

## 5.2 Assistance for promotional programmes

To support and encourage these activities training will be provided to processors/flayers. Adequate publicity, conduct of potential survey and external monitoring are also envisaged. Following promotional programmes under the scheme will be undertaken by the State department of Animal Husbandry.

Sr. No.	Component	Unit cost (Rs. Lakh)	Pattern of Assistance
1	Training of flayers/processors (One to three days)	Rs.5,000/- per flayer	100% Grant
2	Insurance flayers/other staff	The assistance will be provided to NGOs through AH Department @ Rs. 600 per member	100% Grant

## 6. Project Preparation and Sanction by Bank

The applicants intending to take up the activity with the assistance of bank loan (in respect of establishment of bone crushing units) will prepare a detailed project report and submit to their financing bank for sanction. The bank shall appraise the project as per the norms and if found technically feasible and financially viable sanction loan. Thereafter the bank shall apply through its controlling office in

the format given as Annexure-I along with the sanction letter, to the Regional Office of NABARD for sanction of capital subsidy by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC). It will be essential for agencies seeking financial assistance under the scheme to ensure the services of veterinary doctors for performing postmortem examination of animals brought to the carcass utilization centers.

In the case of Establishment of carcass utilization/ renovation/ modernization centers (Serial No: 1 & 3 of 5.1) the entrepreneur will prepare a detailed project report and submit the same to State Animal Husbandry Department. The Department of AH will scrutinize the proposal and put up for sanction of 90% capital subsidy by the SLSMC. The entrepreneur should submit an undertaking letter to refund the entire amount of subsidy if he fails to complete the unit with in 15 months period ( including further grace period of 3 months) and run it at least for a period of five years. Indicative farm models are given in Annexure – V.

#### **7. Eligible Financial Institutions ( for establishment of Bone crushing units)**

- Commercial Banks
- Regional Rural Banks
- State Cooperative Banks
- State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks and such other institutions, which are eligible for refinance from NABARD. NABARD would also provide refinance assistance to these institutions as per their eligibility. The quantum and rate of interest on refinance will be as decided by NABARD from time to time.

#### **8. Release of Subsidy**

8.1. In respect of establishment of bone crushing units (Serial No:2 of 5.1) where bank loan component is involved, the Regional Office of NABARD shall release the subsidy in two installments ( 50% advance and 50% final) one after release of first installment of loan by the bank and the final installment after completion of the unit and conduct of joint monitoring visit by the bank, State Animal Husbandry Department and NABARD (as per the proforma for Joint Monitoring Committee inspection - Annexure II). The installments of the subsidy will be released after sanctioning of the subsidy by the SLSMC and confirming the availability of funds from Gol. After crediting the subsidy in the subsidy reserve fund account of the borrower, a Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format (Annexure IV) shall be submitted by the participating bank to NABARD to the effect that the amount of

subsidy received by them has been fully utilized and adjusted in the books of account according to the guidelines of the scheme.

8.2 In respect of other activities where no bank loan component is involved (subsidy @ 90% of TFO of the project), the subsidy shall be released by the State Animal Husbandry Department in 4 installments. First installment (25%) of the subsidy shall be released after sanction by the SLSMC. After spending 90% of the released amount, the borrower shall inform the State Animal Husbandry Department. The Director, Animal Husbandry in the state along with subject matter specialists in this field will take up 1st Joint Monitoring Committee inspection of the unit as per the prescribed format ( Annexure – III). The JMC will recommend for release of the 2nd installment of the subsidy. On receipt of a satisfactory JMC report the SLSMC shall approve release of 2nd installment ( 25 %) of the subsidy. Same procedure will be followed for release of 3rd and 4th installments of the subsidy after assessing the progress of the unit by the JMC. After completion of the unit, the beneficiary has to submit a project completion report to the State Animal Husbandry Department for conducting final JMC inspection of the unit.

### **9 State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)**

State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) will be Chaired by the Secretary, State Animal Husbandry Department with representatives from Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), GoI, SLBC Convener, State Dept of Local Administration, NGO in this field, an expert in the related field and O-I-C of NABARD as convener. The SLSMC will be constituted by the State Government concerned. Banks that have submitted projects for sanction may be invited to attend the meeting of SLSMC. Project proposals complete in all respects and duly recommended by Local bodies/ Municipal Administration will be considered for sanctioning by SLSMC of concerned State.

### **10. Repayment period**

10.1. Repayment period will depend on the nature of activity. Repayment period not exceeding 5 to 6 years including grace period of one year may be fixed.

10.2. The repayment schedules will be drawn on the total amount of the loan (including subsidy) in such a way that the subsidy amount is adjusted after liquidation of net bank loan (excluding subsidy).

## **11. Rate of Interest**

Rate of interest on term loan shall be as per RBI guidelines and declared policy of the bank in this regard. The bank may charge interest on the entire loan amount till the subsidy is received and from the date of receipt of subsidy by the implementing branch, interest has to be charged only on the effective bank loan portion i.e. outlay excluding the margin and subsidy.

## **12. Security**

The security for availing the loan will be as per guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.

## **13. Time limit for Completion of the project.**

13.1. Time limit for completion of the project would be as envisaged under the project, subject to maximum of 12 months period from the date of disbursement of the first installment of loan which may be extended by a further period of 3 months, if reasons for delay are considered justified by the financial institution concerned.

13.2. If the project is not completed within the stipulated period, benefit of subsidy shall not be available and advance subsidy placed with the participating bank will have to be refunded forthwith to NABARD

## **14. Adjustment of subsidy**

14.1. The capital subsidy will be back ended with minimum 3 Years lock-in period.

14.2. The capital subsidy should be refunded one year after the account becoming NPA and remaining NPA as on that date.

14.3. The capital subsidy will be adjusted against the last installments of repayment of bank loan (in respect of establishment of bone crushing units- Serial No:2 of 5.1).

14.4. The capital subsidy admissible under the scheme will be kept in the "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account (Borrower-wise) in the books of the financing bank (in respect of establishment of bone crushing units- Serial No: 2 of 5.1). No interest will be paid on this amount by the bank. In view of this, for the purposes of charging interest on the loan component, the subsidy amount should be excluded. The balance lying to the credit of the "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account" will not form part of Demand and Time Liabilities for calculation of CRR and SLR.

## **15. Monitoring**

15.1. Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) at National level Chaired by Joint Secretary, DADF, Gol with members from DADF, Planning Commission, Secretaries of Department of AH from three States (on rotation basis), three banks (on rotation basis), Ministry of Rural Development, Environment and Forest, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises D/o Commerce & Industry (Leather Division), and NABARD will review the implementation of the scheme at half yearly intervals.

15.2. The SLSMC will review the progress on quarterly basis. If required the Committee can review the progress at more frequent intervals.

15.3. The participating banks should conduct periodic inspections of the units and give feed back to the SLSMC at regular intervals.

15.4. An Empowered Committee headed by Secretary (ADF) with representatives of Secretary (Exp.) and Pr. Adviser (Planning Commission) as members will consider inclusion of any new component or modification of approved components based on feedback from State Governments.

15.5. Sanctions for projects, approved by SLSMC / CMC, will indicate various components, along with allocation and any change in allocation amongst components, will require approval of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (Gol).

15.6. Scheme will be evaluated by an independent agency before it is considered for continuation during next Plan.

## **16. Other Conditions**

- The participating banks ( in respect of establishment of bone crushing units- Serial No:2of 5.1) should adhere to the norms of appraising the projects regarding technical feasibility and commercial/financial viability.
- Financing bank should ensure that regulations /laws of Govt, Corporation/ Municipality/ Local Self Government are complied with wherever necessary.
- The participating banks should ensure insurance of the assets created under the project.

- A signboard displaying “Assisted by Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India through NABARD” will be exhibited at the unit / Project site.
- Pre and post completion inspection of the project shall be undertaken by the participating bank to verify physical and financial progress as and when required.
- DADF reserves the right to modify, add /delete any terms / conditions without assigning any reason and its interpretation of various terms will be final.
- DADF reserves the right to recall any amount given under the scheme without assigning any reason thereof.
- Inspection of units would be undertaken by DADF representative / bank to find out the physical and financial progress as and when required.
- Other operational instructions issued by DADF / NABARD from time to time will be strictly followed.

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## **4. GUIDELINES ON SCHEME FOR SALVAGING AND REARING OF MALE BUFFALO CALVES**

### **1. Background**

It has been observed that about eight million male buffalo calves are removed from buffalo production system in the country due to killing by farmers with a view to save on mother's milk and other feed resources. Livestock farmers do not consider raising male animals to be remunerative; as a result, the country suffers a loss of about Rs.75 crore per annum. High mortality of buffalo calves (42 to 88%) was also revealed in a study conducted by Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Chennai. These calves could otherwise be salvaged for meat production and recovery of hide, thereby improving economic condition of farmers and providing quality meat for export market and domestic consumption. Raising these male buffalo calves will also generate additional employment in rural areas. Hence, it is proposed to assist farmers, NGOs, professionals and corporate bodies to rear male buffalo calves for meat production and recovery of hides.

### **2. Objectives of the scheme**

The scheme aims at salvaging male buffalo calves and rearing them economically for meat production and recovery of hides to enlarge raw material base for leather industry and improve availability of by-products, thus leading to creation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

### **3. Implementing period and Area of operation**

The scheme will be implemented during the remaining XI plan period (2010-11 & 2011-12) through out the country. As there are slaughter restrictions in some of the states, the local laws pertaining to this should be kept in mind while processing loan proposals.

### **4. Eligibility**

Companies, partnership firms, corporations, NGOs, SHGs, JLGs, cooperatives, farmers and individual entrepreneurs. Preference to be given for SC /STs , women beneficiaries and for individual units. They should constitute at least 40% of the total beneficiaries.

NGO : Non Government Organization; SHG : Self Help Group; JLG: Joint Liability Group

## 5. Subsidy

The ceiling on subsidy for different credit linked capital subsidy activities are given below :

Sl. No	Component	Unit size	Cost details #	Pattern of Assistance
<b>Rearing of male buffalo calves</b>				
1	Individual units (Model-I) – farmers who own the calves	1-9 calves	Indicative Unit cost : Rs.6400/- per calf (Cost of concentrate feed, medicines, vaccination and insurance)	100% interest subsidy on short term loan. Maximum permissible short term loan is Rs 6400/- per calf. <b>No capital subsidy is available under this component.</b>
2	Commercial units (Model – II) - for those purchasing calves	10-50 calves	Indicative Unit cost : Rs.87000/- per rearing of 10 male calves (Purchase of calves, construction of shed, concentrate feed, fodder cultivation, medicines, vaccines, insurance etc.)	25% of the outlay (33 1/3 % in NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs 21,750 for a unit of 10 calves ( Rs 29,000/- for NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*). Maximum permissible capital subsidy is Rs 1.09 lakh( Rs 1.45 lakh for NE states including Sikkim and hilly areas*) for a 50 calf unit. <b>No interest subsidy is available under this component.</b>
3	Industrial units (Model-III)	1000 calves	Indicative Unit cost : Rs.83.45 lakh for rearing of 1000 male calves (Purchase of calves, construction of shed, concentrate feed, fodder cultivation, medicines, vaccines, insurance etc.)	25% of the outlay (33 1/3 % in NE States including Sikkim & hilly areas*) as back ended capital subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs 20.86 lakh ( Rs.27.81 lakh for NE States including Sikkim and hilly areas*). <b>No interest subsidy is available Under this component.</b>

# These are indicative costs. The subsidy will be calculated based on the indicative or actual cost, whichever is less. Banks are, however, free to sanction higher/lower Total Financial Outlay (TFO) also based on the local conditions.

\* Where the project site is located at an altitude of more than 1000 meters above the mean sea level.

## 6. Funding Pattern

I. Beneficiary contribution (margin) - 10 % of the outlay for commercial units and 25% for industrial units (minimum). The cost of land not exceeding 10% of the project cost can form part of the promoter's contribution.

II. Back ended capital subsidy - as indicated at **Sl. No. 5**

III. Effective Bank Loan - Balance portion

## 7. Linkage with credit

Assistance under the scheme would be purely credit linked and subject to sanction of the project by eligible financial institutions.

## 8. Eligible financial institutions

a) Commercial Banks

b) Regional Rural Banks

c) State Cooperative Banks

d) State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks; and

e) Such other institutions, that are eligible for refinance from **NABARD**. NABARD would provide refinance assistance to these institutions considering their eligibility. The quantum and rate of interest on refinance will be as decided by NABARD from time to time.

## 9. Promotional Assistance:

To support and encourage these activities by providing training to farmers and entrepreneurs, giving publicity and campaign and conducting potential survey and external monitoring the following promotional programmes are proposed under the scheme :

S. No	Component	Unit Cost	Funding Pattern	Eligible organisations
1	Training of farmers and entrepreneurs ( one to two days training, will be finalized by SLSMC)	Rs. 200 per person	100% Grant	NGOs and Training Establishments ( funds will be routed through NABARD )
2	Publicity	Rs.1.37 crore	100% Grant	By NABARD
3	Potential survey and external monitoring	Rs. 0.30 crore	100% Grant	By NABARD

## **10. Sanction by banks**

10.1 In case of individual units, where the beneficiaries own the calves, short term loan for one year will be sanctioned and disbursed by the banks. The beneficiary will repay the loan along with the interest to the banks. Banks in turn will claim 100% of interest subsidy on maximum permissible short term loan (Rs.6400/- per calf) from the concerned Regional

Office of NABARD in the format indicated in Annexure I. The amount received from NABARD shall be credited to the beneficiaries account and the same is confirmed to NABARD.

10.2. In case of commercial and industrial units, the entrepreneurs shall apply to their banks for sanction of the project. The bank shall appraise the project as per their norms and if found eligible, sanction the total outlay excluding the margin money as the bank loan. After releasing the first installment the bank shall apply to the concerned Regional Office of NABARD for sanction and release of subsidy. While the bank can apply for the entire subsidy in respect of commercial units( **Annexure II**), they have to apply for 50% of the eligible subsidy (advance) in respect of industrial units( **Annexure III**).after completion of the unit, the bank can apply for the final installment of subsidy( **Annexure IV**).

## **11. State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC)**

11.1. State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) will be Chaired by the Secretary, State Animal Husbandry Department with representatives from Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DADF), GoI, lead bank of the state, State Dept of Local Administration, NGO in this field, an expert in the related field, and O-I-C of NABARD as members. The SLSMC will be constituted by the State Government concerned. Only one SLSMC will look after all the schemes relating to Animal Husbandry Department. OIC of NABARD Regional Office will be convener of the SLSMC. Initially NABARD shall convene the meeting as and when the projects are received for sanction and later at quarterly intervals to review the progress of the scheme. Banks that have submitted projects for sanction may be invited as special invitees.

11.2. As the number of projects that would be submitted is expected to be more in due course, the SLSMC may delegate the sanctioning powers in respect of these units to the Project Sanctioning Committees (PSC) of NABARD Regional Offices. On quarterly basis the PSC will put up the sanctioned projects to SLSMC for ratification.

## **12. Release of Subsidy**

12.1. After sanction of the subsidy by the SLSMC /PSC, the Regional Office of NABARD shall release the eligible interest subsidy in respect of individual units and capital subsidy in respect of commercial and industrial units after confirming the availability of funds from NABARD Head Office. As already indicated capital subsidy for commercial unit shall be released in a single installment while for industrial units it is released in two installments (advance and final) one after release of first installment of bank loan by the bank and the final installment after completion of the unit and conduct of joint monitoring inspection by the bank, State Animal Husbandry Department and NABARD (as per the proforma for Joint Monitoring Committee inspection - **Annexure V**). The subsidy shall be released on first come first serve basis subject to availability of funds from Gol.

12.2. After crediting the subsidy in the subsidy reserve fund account of the borrower, a Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format (**Annexure VI**) shall be submitted by the participating bank to NABARD to the effect that the amount of subsidy received by them has been fully utilized and adjusted in the books of account as per the I guidelines of the scheme.

## **13. Repayment**

13.1. Repayment period will depend on the nature of activity and will vary between one year for individual units (Model – I) and 4-6 years for commercial (Model- II) and industrial (Model – III) units. The repayment period may include a maximum, grace period of 1 year (to be decided by the financing bank as per needs of individual projects).

13.2. The repayment schedules will be drawn on the total amount of the loan (including subsidy) in such a way that the subsidy amount is adjusted after liquidation of net bank loan excluding subsidy).

## **14. Rate of Interest**

Rate of interest on the loans shall be as per RBI guidelines and declared policy of the bank in this regard. The bank may charge interest on the entire loan amount till the subsidy is received and from the date of receipt of subsidy by the implementing

branch, interest has to be charged only on the effective bank loan portion i.e. excluding subsidy.

### **15. Security**

The security for availing the loan will be as per guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.

### **16. Time limit for Completion of the project ( Commercial & Industrial Units)**

i. Time limit for completion of the project would be as envisaged under the project, subject to maximum of 12 months period from the date of disbursement of the first installment of loan. It may be extended by a further period of 3 months, if reasons for delay are considered justified by the financial institution concerned.

ii. If the project is not completed within the stipulated period, benefit of subsidy shall not be available and advance subsidy placed with the participating bank, if any, will have to be refunded forthwith to NABARD

### **17. Adjustment of subsidy**

17.1. The capital subsidy will be back ended with minimum **3 Years lock-in period**.

17.2. The capital subsidy should be refunded one year after the account becoming NPA and remaining NPA as on that date.

17.3. The capital subsidy will be adjusted against the last installments of repayment of bank loan.

17.4. The capital subsidy admissible under the scheme will be kept in the "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account (Borrower-wise) in the books of the financing bank. **No interest will be paid on this amount by the bank**. In view of this, for the purposes of charging interest on the loan component, the subsidy amount should be excluded. The balance lying to the credit of the "Subsidy Reserve Fund Account" will not form part of Demand and Time Liabilities for calculation of CRR and SLR.

### **18. Monitoring**

18.1. Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) at National level Chaired by Joint Secretary, DADF, Gol with members from DADF, Planning Commission, Secretaries of Department of AH from three States (on rotation basis), three banks (on rotation basis), M/O Rural Development, Environment and Forest, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises D/o Commerce & Industry (Leather Division), and NABARD will review the implementation of the scheme at half yearly intervals.

18.2. The SLSMC will review the progress on quarterly basis.

18.3. The participating banks should conduct periodic inspections of the units and give a feedback to the SLSMC at regular intervals.

### **19. Other Conditions**

- The participating banks should adhere to the norms of appraising the projects regarding technical feasibility and commercial/financial viability.
- Financing bank should ensure that Regulations /laws of Govt., Corporation/ Municipality/Local Self Government are complied with wherever necessary.
- The participating banks should ensure insurance of the assets created under the project, wherever required.
- A signboard displaying “**Assisted by Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India through NABARD**” will be exhibited at the unit.
- Pre and post completion inspection of the project shall be undertaken by the participating bank to verify physical and financial progress as and when required.
- DADF reserves the right to modify, add and delete any terms / conditions without assigning any reason and its interpretation of various terms will be final.
- DADF reserves the right to recall any amount given under the scheme without assigning any reason thereof.
- Any other pre and post inspection would be undertaken by DADF representative to find out the physical and financial progress as and when required.
- Other operational instructions issued by DADF / NABARD from time to time will be strictly followed.

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First time "Murrhah on Ramp" held at Jind on 22-2-2012