

COW REARING

Dairy farming is a profitable business. It provides an excellent opportunity for self-employment of unemployed youth. Dairying is an important source of subsidiary income to small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. There is immense scope of dairy farming in our country. The increasing cost of feed ingredients and its seasonal variability can be reduced by undertaking fodder cultivation. The manure from animals provides a good source of organic matter for improving soil fertility and crop yields. The gobar gas from the dung is used as fuel for domestic purposes as also for running engines for drawing water from well. The surplus fodder and agricultural by-products are gainfully utilized for feeding the animals. Almost all draught power for farm operations and transportation is supplied by bullocks. Since agriculture is mostly seasonal, there is a possibility of finding employment throughout the year for many persons through dairy farming. Thus, dairy also provides employment throughout the year. The main beneficiaries of dairy programmes are small/marginal farmers and landless labourers

Before starting a dairy farm, the entrepreneurs/ farmers are advised to undergo training on dairy farming. They can contact Local Animal Husbandry Department staffs/Veterinary College/Agriculture University etc. for the purpose. They should also visit progressive dairy farmers and government/ agricultural university dairy farm in the locality. They must check the following points before starting a dairy farm.



1. Availability of good quality dairy breed cows in nearby livestock market
2. Nearness of the Farm to Veterinary Hospital, Artificial Insemination Center/livestock Aid Centers, MPCs
3. Marketing facility of milk and milk product in non MPCs area
4. Availability of concentrates, fodder & medicine in that locality.

This project is based on following assumption:-

- Freshly calved crossbred/indigenous descriptive (dairy Breed) cows in 1st or 2nd lactation will be purchased.
- Availability of 0.75 to one acre of irrigated land is prerequisite for the project, in absence of irrigated land provision of well and pump set has to be included in the project report.
- Cost of labour has not been taken into consideration since full time labour is not required for the small unit. Family labour will be utilized for maintenance of the dairy farm.
- Cow dung produced will be utilized as Manure for fodder cultivation.
- Cost of rearing calves not considered as it will be repealed by their sale
- In case of death of cow, new cow will be purchased from insurance claim money.

The scheme will be successful on the above guidelines if run by the dairy farmer on scientific lines.

Housing for cows

Floor – it should be Pucca, smooth strong concrete cemented, impervious to moisture, and have slope 1 in 60 towards gutter. Plinth should be 2ft. higher than ground.

Walls-3ft. high lengthwise brick or wall on sides, End wall should be solid made of bricks.

Roof– it should be 14-16 ft. high at the center and 8-9 ft. high on the side wall .there should be hang over 3ft beyond wall to prevent rain water entering cow shade. Roof may be of asbestos, or tile. Thatched roof can replace asbestos in low cost housing.

Programme

The aim is to provide one cow to the breeding stock for cow rearing. The scheme aims to provide one cow to the beneficiaries already rearing cow/ new ones. An assistance of Rs.15,750/- will be given for the procurement of one cow.

Selection of beneficiaries will be by constituting of a selection committee and 10 % from SC/ST Beneficiaries. Interested farmers will be trained and their track records maintained. The beneficiaries will be selected by a selection committee with President of that local body, Chairman standing committee and local Veterinary surgeon as members.

Applications will be invited by giving wide publicity. BPL families will be considered for selection and in their absence beneficiaries from APL will also be considered. 30% will be allotted to women beneficiaries and 10 % beneficiaries will be from SC/ST families.

Component	Beneficiary Contribution	Assistance	Total
Cost of two calves (2 x 7500)		15000.00	15000.00
Construction of temporary shed	6750.00		6750.00
Transportation cost		750.00	750.00
Feeding cost	Will be met by the beneficiary		
Total	6750.00 + feeding cost	15750.00	22,500.00

Major livelihood activities

The scheme aims to provide a unit of six cows to the beneficiaries consisting of 3 – 5 members. An assistance of Rs.2,00,000/- will be given.

NATURE FRESH MINI DIARY UNIT

Sl. No.	Item	Amount (Rs.)
1	Shed construction with automatic chamber	1,50,000
2	Cost of cow @ Rs. 30000 x 6 Nos	1,80,000
3	Feed (7 kg per cow per day)	1,80,000
4	Rubber mat, dung scrapper, wheel barrow	24,000
5	Drinking water facility with syntax tank	10,000
6	Milking machine	45,000
7	Insurance	7,800
8	Treat spray, Mastistik kit, bucket, cup etc.	3500.00
Grant Total		6,00,000.00