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GOVERNMENT OF N.C.T. OF DELHI

Evaluation Study Report
On Seven Gau-Sadans
Functioning in Delhi

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PLANNING DEPARTMENT
(EVALUATION UNIT)
2ND FLOOR ISBT BUILDING
KASHMERE GATE, DELHI-6

Evaluation Study Report on Gau-Sadans

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CHAPTER NO. 1

1. INTRODUCTION:

1.1 In India, cow is treated as a sacred animal since time immemorial. Delhi Govt. has given top priority for ban on cow slaughter and proper maintenance of the cow and its progeny. Keeping in view this objective Delhi Govt. enacted the Delhi Agricultural Cattle Preservation Act. 1994. The Act provides for: -

- i) Total ban on slaughtering of cow and its progeny.
- ii) Constitution of a Board to supervise proper implementation of the Act under the Chairmanship of Minister Incharge of Department of Animal Husbandry and
- iii) Establishment of institutions by Govt. or any non-Govt. Organization for reception, maintenance and care of agricultural cattle.

Gau Sadan

Accordingly a Plan Scheme "Setting up of Ten Gau-sadans" was framed during the Annual Plan 1994, to establish 10 Gau-sadans by N.G.O.s in different localities of Delhi to provide shelter and proper care to those animals, which are stray and not claimed by owners and unproductive. Generally, unproductive, old and infirm animals are seen loitering on the roads causing road accidents etc. They also cause great loss to the standing crops in rural areas. So this scheme aims to look after such animals properly in the Gau Sadans. The main objectives of the scheme are: -

- i) To take reasonable measures to ensure the well being of cows and its progeny.
- ii) Proper shelter, maintenance and feeding for stray and ownerless animals.
- iii) Proper health care and treatment of injured and sick animals.
- iv) Control and contains the problem of stray Cattle on the roads and streets in the City.

Thus the scheme aims at solving the problem of stray animals and their proper care, management, feeding and health care.

The then Chief Minister of NCT of Delhi constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to study various aspects involving voluntary organizations in running the existing Gau-shala's and establishing new Gau-sadans. On the basis of the recommendation of this committee, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi decided to open 10 Gau-sadans on Gaon Sabha Land. However, only seven Gau Sadans could be set up. The remaining three could not be established due to legal cases/resistance by villagers for allotment of Gram Sabha Land.

A committee constituted by Chief Minister with Development Commissioner and Director (A.H.) as members scrutinized the applications received from N.G.O.s for establishment/running of Gau-sadan and a decision was taken to allot land to seven N.G.O.s, whose details are mentioned else where in the report.

The land is transferred to NGO,s at a nominal license fee of Re.1.00 per annum per acre on ten years lease and payment of Rs.15,000/- per acre per annum as ground rent to Gram Sabhas (Director, Panchayat) by Delhi Government for use of Gram Sabha Land to run Gau Sadans by the NGOs.

The scheme was approved for implementation during 8th Plan Period. Plan outlay and expenditure incurred on the scheme since 1994-95 is as under: -

Year	Plan outlay	R.E	Expenditure	Reason Of Not Releasing Fund
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1994-95	5.00	NIL	NIL	Gau-Sadans were not in functioning
1995-96	55.00	NIL	23.88	
1996-97	65.00	34.00	5.43	
1997-98	66.00	NIL	NIL	Funds were not kept in R.E.
1998-99	66.00	66.00	NIL	Funds were not released for want of adequate clarification regarding utilization of funds already released.
1999-2000	56.00	60.10	60.00 *	
2000-01	66.00	--	--	

* Released Amount.

CHAPTER NO.2

2. Need For Conducting Evaluation Study

2.1. In the plan review meeting held on 23.2.99 to review the performance of Development Department, the Finance Minister reviewed the progress of the plan scheme "Setting up of Ten Gau-sadans" in details. In the meeting, the then Pr. Secretary (Plg.) expressed concern that the scheme is not being implemented properly as the mortality rate of cow's in these Sadan's are reported to be high i.e. in the range of 50-60%. After considering all the aspects of implementation of the scheme, the Development Department was asked to take some steps immediately, to improve the functioning of Gau-sadans. It was also decided to conduct an evaluation study on the functioning of these Gau-sadans.

2.2. In view of the above decision the Evaluation Unit of the Planning Department conducted an Evaluation Study of this scheme. The Study Report contains the methodology, appraisal of the functioning of each Gau-sadan, its problems, and findings/recommendations of the Evaluation Unit of the Planning Department.

CHAPTER NO. 3

3 Methodology adopted for the survey

3.1 The decision for conducting evaluation study of Gau-sadan's was taken, considering the high mortality rate in the Gau Sandans. Hence the purpose of survey was mainly to find out: -

- i) The reason for high mortality rate in the Gau-sadans.
- ii) Experience of NGO's regarding running Gau-sadan/Gaushalas.

It was decided to cover all the seven Gau-sadans running by NGO's and five privately managed Gau-shalas were also selected for the study.

3.2 For collecting information from all the seven Gau-sadans and five privately managed Gau-shalas, a questionnaire was framed and finalised after conducting a pilot survey. The information in the questionnaire was collected in phased manner. The questionnaire was designed in such a manner that information on different subjects was collected in five blocks.

Since all the information was not possible to be collected from the field and official records were available in the office of concerned NGO's, whose offices are situated at some other places, hence in the second phase some NGO's office was visited by the field staff.

CHAPTER 4

FIELD SURVEY AND FINDINGS :

For conducting evaluation study of the scheme "Setting up of 10 Gau-sadans" field survey was conducted during the month of September and October 1999 for the following 7 Gau-sadans and 5 Gau-shalas.

Sl.No. Name of Gau-Sadan

1. P.F.A., Gau-sadan, Bawana
2. Gopal Gau-sadan, Hareweli.
3. Surbhi Gau-sadan, Sultanpur Dabas.
4. Dabar Hari Krishan Gau-sadan, Surhera
5. Manav Gau-sadan, Rewla Khanpur.
6. Krishan Kanhaiya Gau-sadan, Malikpur.
7. Acharya Sushil Muni Gau-sadan, Ghummenhera.

Sl.No. Name of Gau-Shala

1. Gramin Gaushala, Bawana.
2. The Pinjrapole Society, Gau-shala Najafgarh.
3. The Pinjrapole Society, Gau-shala Kishanganj.
4. Delhi Dehat, Gau-shala Mehrauli.
5. Rishikul Vyavasthan, Gaushala Bakoli.

4(i) PREVIOUS-EXPERIENCE OF NGO'S RUNNING GAU-SADANS

For running the Gau-sadans land was allotted to NGO's on the recommendation of a sub-committee constituted by the then Chief Minister in 1994. The members of the committee were :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Sh. Shyam Prakash Gupta - | Chairman |
| (ii) Sh. Satish Chandra Khandelwal | MLA |
| (iii) Sh. D.S.Negi | Development Commissioner |
| (iv) Dr. R.S.Sharma | Director, Animal Husbandry |

In view of the decision taken in the meeting of the committee on 01.07.94, applications from NGO's were called, consequently 34 NGO's responded but only 14 NGO's had registered themselves with the Registrar of Societies and after verifying the antecedents, reputation and performance of the NGO's, seven NGO's were selected for running Gau-sadans.

However, during the survey the experience of the NGO's in the field of Animal Welfare activities, was ascertained. The same are as under:-

S.N.	Name of the NGO's	Experience in years
1.	2.	3.
1.	PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana	19 years
2.	Gopal Gau-sadan, Harewli	No experience
3.	Surbhi Gau-sadan Sultanpur Dabas	Above 20 years.
4.	Dabur Harekrishna, Gau-sadan Surhera.	No experience
5.	Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala- Khanpur.	- do -
6.	Krishna Kanhaiya Gau-sadan, Mallikpur.	- do -
7.	Acharya Sushil Muni Gau- sadan, Gummanhera.	- do -

* Note - Acharya Sushil Muni had started a Go-raksha movement in 1966. The present Gau-sadan is being run by his followers.

From above it is clear that only two NGO's have previous experience in animal welfare activities. This is also one of the reasons that NGO's who do not have previous experience in this field, find it difficult to run the Gau-Sadans

4(ii) INCOME & EXPENDITURE

The year wise grants released by Delhi Animal Welfare advisory Board and Delhi Kalayan Samiti to Gau-sadans for three years are given in the following table:

Table No. 2**Release of grants**

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Grant released by						Total
		Delhi Kalyan Samiti			Delhi Animal Welfare Advisory Board			
		95-96	96-97	97-98	95-96	96-97	97-98	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	--	35.00	--	--	--	2.00	37.00
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Hareweli	15.00	30.00	--	5.50	--		50.50
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	--	6.50	--	2.00	4.00	1.00	13.50
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera *	--	25.00	--	3.95	--	1.50	30.45
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	--	8.00	9.12	--	2.00	1.50	20.62
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	--	--	--	--	6.00	1.00	7.00
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	--	--	--	--	4.00	1.00	5.00

* Note : Old NGO namely Krishan Gau-sambardhan sansthan, Surhera misutilised the grant released from Delhi kalyan Samiti and the account was seized. The new NGO was changed in the year 1998(June).

The main source of income of Gau-Sadans are, grants from Delhi Kalyan Samiti, Delhi Animal Welfare Advisory Board, Donation and penalty charges against the release of impounded Cattle etc. The audited account of income and expenditure of Gau-Sadans for 1998-99 is given in Table No.2.1,2.2 & 2.3.

Table No. 2.1**SUMMARY STATEMENT 1998-99****(Figure in Rs.)**

Sl. No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Income	Expenditure	Surplus/deficit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	4029733	4374940	(-) 345207
2.	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	3713819	3437757	(+) 276062
3.	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	2728305	2645179	(+) 83126
4.	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	1989836	2200399	(-) 210563
5.	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	1566599	1427216	(+) 139383
6.	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	1386115	836673	(+) 549442

Table No. 2.2**INCOME STATEMENT OF GAU-SADAN 1998-99 (Figures in Rs.)**

Sl. No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Income From					Total
		Grant	Donation	Penalty charges	Sale of dead Cattle, Milk, Khad etc.	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	Nil	2704035	882290	--	443408	4029733
2.	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	150000	3123531	437200	--	3088	3713819
3.	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	1062000	1050603	225210	Nil	390492	2728305
4.	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	Nil	1854865	--	134456	515	1989836
5.	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	120000	1239498	--	160197	46904	1566599
6.	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	500000*	852019	--	--	34096	1386115

- Grant received from M/O Social Justice and Empowerment.
Others Includes- interest, Subscription fees, medicine receipt, publication of magazine etc. loan for tractors, previous balance and misc. receipts.

Table No. 2.3**EXPENDITURE STATEMENT 1998-99****(In Rs.)**

S.N	Name of Gau-Sadan	Salary	Medical	Feeding	Repair, Dev., & Maintenance	Cultivation & Plantation	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	692602	18417	2943794	24876	--	695251	4374940
2.	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	335730	182500	2661942	14700	Nil	242885	3437757
3.	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	372400	14278	778238	784543	72265	623455	2645179
4.	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	608133	43330	1304743	138285	38000	67908	2200399
5.	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	336435	50058	764598	165030	42612	68483	1427216
6.	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	102195	12991	475813	207780	7688	30206	836673

Others includes- Printing of stationery, post and telegraph, office expenses, travelling expenses, audit fee, bank charges, legal expenses, rent purchase of tractors, scooters, Expenses expenses for staff welfare and rasoai etc

To Assess the financial position of these Gau-Sadans, their audited income and expenditure statement for the year 1998-99 was obtained from 6 Gau-Sadans. One Gau-Sadan namely Krishna Kanhya Gau-Sadan, Malik pur did not furnish the income expenditure statement inspite of several requests . The expenditure and income of these Gau-Sadans under different items can be seen in table no. 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3..

After comparing the income & expenditure statement it is found that in respect of four Gau-Sadans the receipt is more than the expenditure incurred during 1998-99. These Gau-Sadans are: -

1. Surbhi Gau-sadan, Sultanpur Dabas
2. Dabur Harekrishna, Gau-sadan, Surhera.
3. Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala-Khanpur.
4. Acharya Sushil Muni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera.

Charges taken from the owner of impounded cattle are as under: -

<u>Penalty charges</u>	<u>Feeding charges per day</u>
i) Rs. 1400/- for Cow +	Rs. 75/
ii) Rs. 1060/- for Heifer +	Rs. 75/
iii) Rs. 580/- for Calf +	Rs. 60/

Income from dead cattle :

The charges received in lieu of auction of dead Cattle vary from Gau-sadan to Gau-sadan. In some Gau-sadans the dead Cattle are lifted without any charges whereas, in some it is fixed as per their age as given below:

i) Cows -	Rs. 270/- per Cow
ii) Heifer -	Rs. 140/- per Heifer
iii) Calf -	Rs. 60/- per Calf
iv) Calf below three months-	Rs. 10/- per Calf

The rate of dead cattle also varies from summer to winter and generally rate is higher in winter season.

It is observed that most of the Gau-sadans are running under extreme financial hardship. A number of Gau-sadans expressed their inability to improve Gau-sadans due to economic crunch.

As per the license deed all sale proceeds from disposal of cow dung, skin, hides etc. could be used by the NGOs for running the Gau Sadans till the Carcass Utilization Centre is set up by the Development Department.

Survey was also conducted on the five privately run Gau-shalas where it was noticed that their financial condition is far better than the Gau-sadan run by NGO's. The main reason is that they receive huge amount from public as donation as compared to Gau-sadan run by NGO's. Virtually a positive attitude still exist in public towards privately run Gau-shalas. The high mortality rate in NGO's Gau-sadans also hinder to form a positive attitude in public to provide donations.

4.(iii) MANPOWER AVAILABLE IN GAU-SADANS

For proper management of Gau-sadans and care of Cattle, enough manpower is essential.. The survey findings are given in the table below.

Table No. 3

Manpower available in Gau-sadans

S.No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Manager	Doctor	Comp	Super-visor	Others	Total Man Power	No. of Cattle on the day of survey	No. of Cattle per staff	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana		2	2	3	34	41	1134	28	
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Hareweli	1	1		3	23	28	443	16	Dr. attends twice a week and one supervisor gives traditional treatment
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	1	1			19	21	348	17	Dr. attends alternate days.
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan, Gau Sadan, Surhera	1	1	1		13	16	987	62	Dr. and Compounder engaged on part-time basis
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	1	1			11	13	282	22	Dr. is engaged on part-time basis.
6	Krishna Kanhaya, Gau Sadan, Malikpur	1				6	7	65	9	
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	1			1	3	5	120	24	
	Total Manpower	6	6	3	7	109	131	3379	26	

Remarks: others includes labour, mali, sweeper and driver etc.

As per work parameters, there should be one Labourer for 50 Animals upto 1000 Animals and thereafter one labourer for 1000 animals. Accordingly only one Gau Sadan at Surhera is as per the norms on the date of survey. The remaining Gau Sadans are over

staffed in terms of present availability of Cattle. Accordingly the intake of animals can be increased.

Except PFA, no other Gau-sadan have employed Doctor and Compounder for full-time round the clock.

4.(iv) ALLOTMENT AND UTILISATION OF LAND

For establishing Gau-sadans and other welfare activities, Delhi Govt. allotted land to seven N.G.O.'s. The name of N.G.O.'s., date of commencement, land allotted as per Animal Husbandry Department record and as per survey are given in the following table no. 4.

Table No.4

Allotment and Utilisation of land

(In acre)

S.No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Date of Commencement	Allotted Land		Approximate % of land utilization		Approximate % of unutilised land	Land under Encroachment /Litigation
			As per A.H. Deptt.	As per survey (NGOs)	Under construction	Grazing & Cultivation		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	4.11.1995	63	64.43	20	25	55	3
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	14.1.1995	80	85	25	60	15	12
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	15.8.1995	24	41	15	17	68	Nil
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan, Gau Sadan, Surhera	26.3.1996	24	24	13	----	87	Nil
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	2.9.1996	16	14	20	25	55	Nil
6	Krishna Kanhaya, Gau Sadan, Malikpur	2.10.1996	25	26	16	----	84	Nil
7	Acharya Shushil Muni, Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	2.10.1996	19	19	15	52	33	3

Most of the above N.G.O.'s started their work from 1995-96. A licensee lease deed with a set of terms and condition was executed between Development Commissioner, Govt. Of Delhi as licensor and N.G.O. concerned as licensee for a period of ten years and there after for a further term of every five years at the discretion of the licensor. However, the land has been allotted for a period of ninety-nine years, for the purpose of running/establishing Gau Sadans and carrying on other activities.

In many Gau-sadans the area of allotted land reported by them vary from the area allotted and reported by Animal Husbandry Deptt. The terms & conditions and parameters of the work are: -

- i) Every N.G.O. (licensee) shall take over the said land for construction of temporary cattle sheds and cost of the construction will be borne by the licensee as per the drawing approved by the Director of Animal Husbandry Department.
- ii) 50% of the total land will be utilised for producing green fodder/grazing only.

- iii) Shelter will be provided @ 20 Sq.Ft. per animal, out of which 10 Sq.Ft. space shall be closed from three sides.

The findings of survey revealed that most of the Gau-sadans utilised the land for construction of shelters, stores, offices and establishing Gobar Gas Plants, pumping set etc. As per terms and conditions all the N.G.O.'s were required to complete boundary wall/fencing around the allotted land within 3 months for avoiding any encroachment. But out of 7 Gau-sadan only the following three Gau-sadan have started the construction of the boundary wall/fencing.

Name of Gau-sadan

- i) P.F.A. Gau-sadan, Bawana.
- ii) Gopal Gau-sadan, Harewli .
- iii) Dabur Hare Krishan Gau-Sadans, Surhera.

Rest of the Gau-sadans have yet to start the construction work of boundary wall. The P.F.A. Gau-sadan is not able to utilise almost 40 acres of land due to existing keekar plantation on the land. The permission of Forest Deptt. is still awaited in this regard. There are 28 cattle shelter sheds which are enough for the Cattle present in the Gau-sadan. The shelters are well maintained. In addition to this, one store, one Gobar Gas Plant, six staff quarters, one tubewell and office with four rooms have also been constructed.

As per terms and conditions each N.G.O. was to construct temporary structures but P.F.A. Gau-sadan constructed the permanent pucca structure for staff quarters and office building.

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF LAND

1. As given in table no.4 in PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana, Sultanpur Dabas, Gummanhera and Mallikpur, a large area of land could not be utilised due to existing Keekarforest. The clearance from forest deptt. is awaited.
2. In PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana, Gopal Gau-sadan, Harewli, and Acharya Sushilmuni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera some land is either under litigation or encroachment..
3. Some NGO's running the Gau-sadans like Sultanpur Dabas, Mallikpur, Gummanhera, Rewala Khanpur and Surhera expressed their in-ability to improve/prepare the land for utilisation of animal welfare activities because of financial problem.

4.(v) CONDITION OF THE SHELTER SHED

As per norms, funds are to be released by Delhi Kalyan Samiti to NGO's for construction of shelter sheds for stray Cattle rounded up by the MCD. As regards cost of construction, 50% is to be borne by NGO's and 50% by Delhi Kalyan Samiti.

As per work parameters shelters will be provided @ 20sq.feet per Cattle, out of which 10sq.feet space per animals shall be closed from three sides. But from the survey it is found that only three Gau-sadans namely PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana, Surbhi Gau-sadan, Sultanpur Dabas and Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala Khanpur maintained the norms of 20sq feet per cattle. On the basis of their present shelter capacity and Cattle available on the day of survey are given in the following table:

Table No. 5

Availability of shelter shed per cattle(sq.feet)

Sl. No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Present Shelter Capacity (Nos.)	Total Area of Cattle Shed	Area of Shelter per cattle (Sq. feet)
1	2	3	4	5
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	2500	55350	22.14
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	2000	*	
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	500	25900	51.80
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan, Gau Sadan, Surhera	700	7768	11.10
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	400	21300	53.25
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	350	5900	16.86
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	250	4000**	16.00
	Total	6700.00	120218	17.94

* Gau Sadan's manager could not inform properly.

** 5500 sq ft under construction

Even after completing 4 to 5 years, none of the Gau-sadan has constructed the targeted shelter sheds and the condition of the present shelter sheds are also not good. The findings of the survey are:

- i) Not even a single Gau-sadan have enough shelter sheds as it was targeted.

- ii) Most of the Gau-Sadans have not covered the shelter sheds from three sides @ 10sq feet per Cattle as per fixed norms. Further the Shelter sheds are not covered properly to protect the Cattle from cold or hot winds in extreme seasons in the following Gau-Sadans:
- PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana
 - Gopal Gau-sadan, Harewli
 - Surabhi Gau-sadan, Sultanpur Dabas and
 - Dabur Harekrishan Gau-sadan, Surhera.
- iii) The condition of the sheds are very poor in Krishna Kanhya Gau-sadan, Mallikpur.
- iv) In Manav Gau-sadan, Rewela-Khanpur and Gopal Gau-sadan, Herweli, the tin sheds cover were destroyed in storms some years back but still these have not been repaired and Cattle stay under the open sky.

Proper shelter arrangements are not available in most of the Gau-sadans which directly or indirectly reduces the life span of the Cattle.

4.(vi) PLANTATION

As per the work parameters every NGO has to do plantation work in 50% of the allotted land for greenery purpose and to provide natural shelters to the Cattle. But it is found that only two Gau-sadans namely PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana and Gopal Gau-sadan, Hareveli have initiated work in this regard but the trees available are so small that these can not provide natural shelter sheds to Cattle. The position of plantation work and remarks are given in the following table:

Table No. - 6

S.No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Approx No. of Trees	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	4500-5000	Sizes are small and cannot provide natural shelter.
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	700-800	Un-fertile land and trees are small
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	–	Not enough plantation. Un-fertile land and existence of dense keeker forest.
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	Nil	Plantation yet to be done
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	Nil	Plantation yet to be done
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	Nil	Dense Keeker forests.
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	Nil	Dense Keeker forests.

From the above table it is clear that five Gau-sadans have not taken any action for plantation work as per terms and conditions. The position in Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala Khanpur is very miserable where neither sheds nor plants are available to provide shelter/shades to the Cattle. The Cattle remain under open sky in all weather.

4 (vii) GRAZING AND CULTIVATED AREA

The survey findings reveal that condition of grazing area in most of the Gau-sadans are not satisfactory. As per term and condition 50% of the allotted land was to be utilised for grazing and cultivation of green fodder purposes. The position can be seen in following table:

Table No. - 7

Grazing and cultivated area

S. No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Allotment land (Acre)	Land Utilised (Acre)			% age of colum 6 to col. 3
			Grazing	Cultivation	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	63	4	12	16	25.4
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	80	16	32	48	60.00
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	24	4	-	4	16.67
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	24	-	-	-	-
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	16	4	-	4	25.00
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	25	-	-	-	-
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	19	7*	3	10	52.63

* In Gummanhera, the land is without boundary wall and due to public hindrances the grazing area is not being utilised by Gau-sadan. Even some times local inhabitants forcibly took away the Cattle from the grazing area.

Only two Gau-sadans namely Gopal Gau-sadan, Hareveli and Acharya Sushilmuni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera is utilising the allotted land for grazing and green fodder cultivation purposes as per norms.

Three Gau-sadans namely PFA Bawana, Surbhi Gau-sadan, Sultanpur Dabas and Manav Gau-sadan, Revela Khanpur are utilising the land for grazing and green fodder cultivation but below the norm (50% allotted land) fixed by Animal Husbandry department.

Two Gau-sadans namely Dabur Hare Krishna Gau-sadan and Krishna Kanhaiya Gau-sadan are not utilising the land for grazing and cultivation of fodder purposes at all.

For green fodder mostly Jwar, Bazra, Makka are being cultivated. In a nutshell the utilisation of land is not satisfactory in five Gau-sadans listed at serial no. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of table No. 7 as per the norm.

4.(viii) IN TAKE CAPACITY AND AVAILABILITY OF CATTLE IN EACH GAU SADAN

Table No. 8

S.No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	Date of Commencement	Shelter Capacity (Nos.)		Cattle present on the day of Survey	% of Col. 5 to Col.4	% of Col. 6 to Col. 4
			Targeted	On the basis of resources			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	4-Nov-95	6300	2500	1134	39.69	18
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	14-Jan-95	8000	2000	443	25.00	5.54
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	15-Aug-95	2400	500	348	20.83	14.05
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	26-Mar-96	2400	700	987	29.17	41.13
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	2-Sep-96	1600	400	282	25.00	17.63
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	2-Oct-96	2500	350	65	14.00	2.60
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	2-Oct-96	1900	250	120	13.16	6.32
	Total		25100	6700	3379	26.69	13.46

Note: 100 animal per acre of land allotted is the norm as per the work parameters.

Most of the Gau-sadans have been functioning for the last four years but not even a single Gau-sadan has achieved the targeted shelter capacity at the time of allotment of the land to NGO's. The details can be seen in the above table.

Out of seven Gau-sadans only four Gau-sadans have achieved the shelter capacity from 25% to 40% of the targeted capacity while rest three Gau-sadans have only 13% to 14% shelter capacity of targeted capacity at the time of allotment of the land. Further the number of Cattle present in each Gau-sadan is not satisfactory. Dabur Harekrishan Gau-sadan has 987 Cattle which is 41.13% of targeted capacity. PFA Gau-sadan Bawana and Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala, Khanpur have 1134 and 282 Cattle respectively which

comes to 18% of targeted capacity and remaining four Gau-sadans have less number of cattle which is 2.50% to 9.7% of their capacity.

In this regard it is worth mentioning that during the last four to five years every NGO should have constructed enough shelter sheds as it was expected at the time of allotment of the land. But even the present herd strength viz-a-viz the existing capacity in every Gau-sadan is not satisfactory.

Observing the above situation we may conclude that the following four Gau-sadans have their present constructed shelter capacity far below the expected norm of land allotment, yet these Gau-sadans are not accepting the Cattle from MCD on the pretext of financial hardship.

S.No.	Name of Gau-sadan	Period since when Gau Sadans are not accepting cattle(as on the day of survey during Sept. &Oct. 1999.
1.	2.	3.
1.	Gopal Gau-sadan, Harewli	6 to 7 month.
2.	Surabhi Gau-sadan, Sultalpur Dawas.	15 days.
3.	Krishna Kanhya Gau-sadan, Mallikpur.	3 months.
4.	Acharya Sushilmuni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera	3 months.

On the day of Survey it was found that in all the seven Gau-sadans there were only 3379 Cattle as against the present capacity of 6700 Cattle, which indicates that even three Gau-sadan can accomodate these Cattle.

Further it is found that only 13.46% Cattle of the target capacity were present in all the seven Gau-sadans, even after a lapse of 4 to 5 years, while a large number of Cattle are seen roaming on the roads.

4.(ix) CATEGORY OF CATTLE:

During the visit to these Gau-sadans, different categories of Cattle were found as detailed below: -

Table No. 9**Cattle found on the Day of Survey**

(In No)

S.No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	CATEGORIES OF CATTLE				TOTAL	Percentage of Heifer and calf to total Cattle
		Cows	Heifer and Calf	Ox	Bull		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	614	513	6	1	1134	45.24
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	143	285	8	7	443	64.33
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	238	98	3	9	348	28.16
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	515	472	0	0	987	47.82
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	63	200	0	19	282	70.92
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	35	28	2	0	65	43.08
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	85	31	0	4	120	25.83
Total		1693	1627	19	40	3379	
Percentage		50.10%	48.15%	0.56%	1.19%	100.00%	

From the above table it is seen that out of the total 3379 Cattle in all Gau-sadans, the number of young calf & heifer constitute 48.15% of the total Cattle. In four Gau-sadans availability of calves/heifers are more than 45%. Maximum number of Calves were found in Dabar Hare Krishan Gau-sadan, Surhera where as including heifer and calf the maximum no. was found in PFA, Gau-Sadan, Bawana .

During the discussions with officials of Gau-sadans and observations by the study team it is found that the method of transportation of young calves is also a reason of high-mortality of Cattle. In fact milkman generally found these Calfs un-economical and they left them as stray Cattle on road. Secondly since at very early age these calves are seperated from their mother cows they are depriv of feeding on milk and died at an early age.

In five Gau-sadans Bulls and Oxes were also found. It was reported by the Gau-sadan that Bulls are purchased for breeding purpose.

4 (x) FEEDING PATTERN

In most of the Gau-sadans meals are provided twice a day. The eatable contents are in the following manner.

S.N.	Name of eatable Items	Quantity as per criteria (per time) per cattle	Quantity provided by Gau-sadan (per time per cattle)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Wheet Bhoossa	5kg.	4 to 6kg.
2.	Green fodder	6Kg.	1/2 Kg. to 3 Kg.
3.	Concentrate (like Gur, Khal, Gram etc.)	1/2Kg.	vary Gau-sadan to Gau-sadan

The Surbhi and Gopal Gau-sadan cultivate green fodder in the premises and give priority on grazing of the Cattle. Two Gau-sadans namely Acharya Sushilmuni and Surabhi Gau-sadan have a different feeding pattern for milch and pregnant Cow. Dabur Hare Krishna Gau-sadan spends Rs.20/-per cattle per day on feeding and provide 50 kg. Gur per day for total Cattle present in the Gau-sadan.

The feeding conditions is not found satisfactory in the following two Gau-sadans where green fodder is not being provided:

- (i) Manav Gau-sadan, Rewela Khanpur and
- (ii) Krishna Kanhaiya Gau-sadan, Mallikpur.

In some Gau-sadan's different quantity of meal is being provided to sick and weak Cattle which includes more concentrates. However, quantity mentioned above are approximate quantity and vary from Gau-sadan to Gau-sadan.

Arrangements of potable water for Cattle are not found to be satisfactory in three Gau-sadans namely: Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala, Khanpur, Sushilmuni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera and Surbhi Gau-sadan, Sultanpur Dabas.

4.(xi) WATER AND FEEDING MANGERS AND PONDS

The availability of water and feeding mangers are satisfactory and it is constructed as per norm in all the seven Gau-sadans. But ponds are not available in Manav Gau-sadan, Rewela Khanpur and Achrya Sushilmuni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera for bathing of the Cattle in summer.

4.(xii) MEDICAL CARE

As per term and condition every licensee (NGO's) shall provide the facility of Veterinary Hospital with indoor arrangements for the treatment of sick Cattle. In the survey the following facts have been noticed:

Table No. 10

MEDICAL CARE AND NO. OF SICK CATTLE

S.No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	No. of Sick Cattle*	Availability of Vet.Doctor & their visiting frequency
1	2	3	4
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	17	Two Veterinary doctors are available round the clock. Medicine and in- door facility are available.
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli	40	A doctor from near by village attends the Gau-sadan twice a week. Medical care and availability of medicine are not satisfactory.
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	7	The same doctor mentioned above attends this Gau-sadan at alternate day. Medical care and availability of medicines are not satisfactory.
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	2	As per NGO's statement one compounder and one doctor is employed and certain medicines are available. But during the presence of survey team for complete two days neither Dr. nor Compounder was available and sick Cattle were without treatment. Medical care is not satisfactory
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	152	Medical care and facility is very poor.
6	Krishna Kanhaya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	--	Medical care and Dr. is not available
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	3	-do-

* sick Cattle present on the day of survey.

From table no. 10 it is clear that neither the medical facility nor the services are satisfactory in all Gau-sadans, except in PFA Gau-sadan, Bawana. Only PFA Gau-sadan has appointed a full-time Veterinary Doctor and also has surgical equipments and medicines. While other Gau-sadans have no such facility.

A number of young Calves were present without special care in these Gau-sadans. Special care is needed for these young Calves to compensate their natural feeding in the absence of their mother. It was also observed in certain cases that NGO's are dependent on the persons who uses the traditional pattern of treatment instead of proper medicine/surgery etc.

Poor medical facility and care and non-availability of medicines and medical attendance are major causes for high mortality rate.

4. (xiii) MORTALITY OF CATTLE

To ascertain the mortality rate in the Gau-sadans the number of Cattle received and death in a year is taken for three years i.e. 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99. The number of animals received in the Gau-sadans and death during the year are given in the following table:

Table No.11

MORTALITY RATE OF CATTLE

S. No.	Name of Gau-Sadan	1996-97				1997-98				1998-99				Approx no. of deaths during July and August 1999
		Op. Bal.	Cattle received	Death	Mortality %	Op. Bal.	Cattle received	Death	Mortality %	Op. Bal.	Cattle received	Death	Mortality %	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	PFA Gau Sadan, Bawana	1318	4386	3730	65%	1212	2962	2627	63%	1026	3999	3006	60%	425
2	Gopal Gau Sadan, Harewli *	1367	2341	2483	67%	857	2838	2550	69%	483	1686	1300	60%	53
3	Surbhi Gau Sadan, Sultan Pur Dabas	53	1330	845	61%	428	1098	1085	71%	273	951	672	55%	73
4	Dabar Hare-Krishan Gau Sadan, Surhera	NGO changed during 1998-99								209	1593	426	24%	51
5	Manav Gau Sadan, Rewala Khanpur	Nil	395	166	42%	201	1227	781	55%	245	1387	805	49%	136
6	Krishna Kanhaiya Gau Sadan, Malikpur	Nil	534	239	45%	201	1292	830	56%	266	1072	781	58%	36
7	Acharya Shushil Muni Gau Sadan, Gummanhera	36	53	8	9%	80	171	82	33%	114	296	272	66%	12
	Total	2774	9039	7471	63%	2979	9588	7955	63%	2616	10984	7262	53%	786

* Note: This table does not indicate the number of cattle released against payment as well as new born.

From the above table it is evident that mortality rate in all Gau-sadans is high during the last three years. During 1996-97, the mortality rate in three Gau-sadans at serial number 1 to 3 is more than 60% and Gau-sadan mentioned at serial number 5 and 6, it is less than 50% and 9% in Gau-sadan mentioned at serial number 7.

During 1997-98, the mortality rate is more than 60% in above three Gau-sadans mentioned at serial number 1 to 3 and more than 50% at serial number 5 and 6 and 33% mentioned at serial number 7.

During 1998-99, the mortality figure is 60% in two Gau-sadans mentioned at serial number 1, 2 and more than 60% in case of Gau-Sadan at SL. No. 7 and more than 50% in Gau-sadan mentioned at serial number 3 & 6 and less than 50% in remaining two Gau-sadans.

In a nutshell, the findings reveal that high mortality rate is a common phenomenon in each Gau-Sadan which calls for significant improvement in the management of Gau-Sadan and health-care of Cattle.

REASON OF HIGH MORTALITY

The reason/causes of high mortality rate are given below:

- (i) Plastic bag is the number one killer of stray Cattle brought in the Gau-shalas/Gau-sadans. Before bringing in to the Gau-sadans these are stray Cattle roaming in streets with no grazing areas. They are left on streets, took the foods left over tied in plastic bags. A post-mortem of the dead animal was also conducted in the presence of study team, which visited the Gau-sadan at Sultanpur Dabas. The post-mortem revealed huge amount of clogged plastic bags weighing approximately four to five kgs. with some needles, metal caps etc. from the stomach of the Cow.
- (ii) Some of the Cows sent to Gau-sadan are old, sick and weak. During survey it was found that the food and treatment is not enough in most of the Gau-sadans.
- (iii) Careless transportation of Cattle by MCD and prevalence of extreme weather condition in Delhi are also factor responsible for high mortality rate.
- (iv) In some Gau-sadans Doctors informed that since they are not aware about the history of sick Cattle, they face difficulty in their treatment.

It is also experienced by the field staff during the visit, that the means of transportation in which the Cattle are transported by MCD are in a very unhygienic condition. In some cases small calves were found below the legs of Cows and at the time of delivery of Cattle, parts of body get fractured from the vehicles. Improvement in transportation and kind and careful behavior by the staff of MCD is also required in reducing the mortality rate.

- (v) Negligence in providing medical aid, bad living conditions and feeding arrangements for sick animals, careless transportation of animals by MCD, non-availability of green fodder, grazing area and non availability of potable water.
- (vi) In many Gau-sadans it was found that there is no proper and adequate arrangement for weak and sick Cattle. Crows enter the sheds and injure the eyes and also take the flesh from the injured part of the body of sick and weak Cattle. A separate ward covered with iron net is essential in each Gau-sadan to prevent predators. In such wards proper and timely medical care round the clock should also be ensured.
- (vii) For treatment of emergent cases, except in PFA Gau-sadan no proper arrangements are made in other Gau-sadans. The staff working in these Gau-sadan have also developed an apathetic attitude to provide medical care.

5. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) Findings

1 From the Survey it is found that scheme of setting up of Gau-sadan has not achieved the objective for which it was started. A large number of stray Cattle can still be seen roaming on roads and mortality rate continued to be high in these Gau-sadans. Overall performance of five Gau-sadans (except PFA Bawana & Surabhi Gau-sadan Sultanpur Dabas) were found to be unsatisfactory, but over all condition of the following three Gau-sadans are found to be very poor.

- i) Manav Gau-sadan, Rewla Khanpur.
- ii) Krishna Kanhaiya Gau-sadan, Malikpur.
- iii) Acharya Sushil Muni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera.

2 Even after a lapse of four to five years, not even a single Gau-sadan has utilised the land properly as per the norm fixed by Animal Husbandry Department.

3. Lands allotted to majority of Gau-Sadans are barren and undeveloped which are not fit for growing Cattle fodder.

4 Grazing and green fodder cultivation is not being done in Dabur Harekrishen Gau-sadan, Surhera and Krishan Kanahya Gau-sadan, Malikpur. The condition in other Gau-sadans except Harevli and Gummanhera were also found unsatisfactory.

5 Plantation work is done only in two Gau-sadans namely PFA Bawana and Gopal Gau-sadan, Harevli. But the position was not found to be satisfactory in Harevli. All other Gau-sadans are without plantation as per work para meters.

6 Almost in all the Gau-sadans shelter sheds are not covered from all the sides to protect the Cattle from cold/hot winds in the extreme weather of Delhi, which also increases the mortality rate.

7 Except in PFA Gau-sadan, medical facility/attendance was found to be very poor in the remaining six Gau-sadans.. In the following three Gau-sadans medical facilities are either not available or very poor.

- (i) Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala Khanpur.
- (ii) Krishna Kanhaiya Gau-sadan, Malikpur.
- (iii) Acharya Sushil Muni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera.

- 8 Out of 7 NGOs running Gau Sadans, five are in-experienced in the field of Animal Welfare activities, namely:
- (i) Gopal Gau-sadan, Harewli.
 - (ii) Manav Gau-sadan, Rewala Khanpur.
 - (iii) Krishna Kanhaiya Gau-sadan, Malikpur.
 - (iv) Acharya Sushil Muni Gau-sadan, Gummanhera.
 - (v) Dabur Haray Krishan Gau-Sadan, Surhera.
- 9 The NGO,s of the Gau-sadans are not maintaining any record so it is difficult to ascertain the admission date of a particular cattle in Gau-sadans . In the absence of this fact, it is not possible to ascertain the stay period of particular cattle in the Gau-sadans. More over after maintaining such record medical care can be improved by observing general physique of cattle at the time of admission in the Gau-sadan and changes in the health condition of the Cattle, there after.

(b) **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Proper training should be given to the employees to improve the conditions of these Gau-Sadans or some alternative arrangements like change of NGO and participation of private Gau-Shalas may be explored for running these Gau-Sadans efficiently and as per norms.
2. To utilise the Cow dung, Gobar Gas-Plant should be established in each Gau-sadan as was found in the case of PFA Gau-sadan Bawana and, Hareveli. The problem of electricity can also be solved through settingup of bio-gas-plant in each Gau Sadan.
3. The Animal Husbandry Department/Development Department should approach the DEDA for setting up of Gobar Gas Plants in the remaining Gau-Sadan's. This would enable the Gau-Sadans to meet out their local needs
4. For plantation of trees, setting-up of Bio-Gas-Plant and development of land, the expenditure may be met from the existing schemes of Development Department, Forest Department and DEDA.
5. Enough shelter shed as per norm should be constructed and destructed sheds should also be replaced. The shelters should be maintained properly. A separate sick ward covered with iron net should be constructed in every Gau-sadan to protect the Cattle from injury by crows, vultures etc.
6. Every NGO may be asked to employ atleast one Doctor along with compounder round the clock in Gau Sadans.

7. Since plastic bags are the main killers, use of it should be banned by Government. Vigorous awareness programme should also be launched through print and visual media.
8. Hygienic/sanitary condition of the vehicles used by MCD for transportation of Cattle were not found to be good. Therefore, MCD authorities should be instructed to keep the vehicles clean and facility of drinking water and fodder should also be provided in vehicle during transportation of Cattle to the Gau-sadans.
9. Instances were found that vehicle used for transportation of Cattle were over crowded which increases the mortality rate and also causes injuries to the Cattle. Some norms should be fixed to avoid over crowding in the vehicle. For young Calves (below six months) separate arrangement for transportation should be made.
10. The post mortem/burial of Cattle was observed in Gau-sadans at Sultanpur Dabas and Gummanhera. The Gau-Sadans may be asked to bury the animals properly to avoid unhygienic conditions in the premises.
11. Proper records should be maintained indicating the identification number of Cattle, the receiving date, weight and general health condition on the date of admission with a provision to make regular entry on health position of the cattle. A separate register should also be maintained for sick Cattle indicating the treatment given to them, vaccination etc. along with the name of Doctor. Prophylactic vaccination against contagious diseases should be ensured at the time of admission.
12. As it has already been mentioned in the chapter of "Capacity and availability of Cattle" four Gau-sadans are not accepting the Cattle from MCD on the pretext of financial crunch. This is violation of terms and conditions of the agreement reached between Delhi Govt. and NGO's. In such cases strict instructions should be given to these NGO's to accept the Cattle from MCD. And if not accepted, they may not be allowed to run Gau Sadan.
13. The MCD Act/Rules may be reviewed to raise the present penalty charges substantially for releasing impounded Cattle as a deterrent measure.
14. The private Gau-Shalas may also be persuaded to accept the impounded Cattle from MCD and grants as given to Gau-Sadan may also be given to such Gau-Shalas.
15. To resettle and rehabilitate the dairy forms activities of Delhi in planned manner by providing suitable alternative, the plan scheme 'shifting of dairy colonies from city areas' should be implemented effectively on no loss no profit basis under self-financing pattern.
16. Doubling of penalty charges and feeding charges of impounded cattle as a deterrent measure for cattle owners not to leave the cattle in the street.

17. Animal Husbandry Department may provide proper medical facilities to the cows cattle in Gau-sadans through their on-going schemes like "Improvement of veterinary services & control of contagious diseases".
18. Gau-sadans/Gau-shalas should increase their income by selling milk, khad, dead animals etc. and by increasing penalty.
19. Grant not exceeding Rs. 500/- per animal/year in case of Gau-sadans for management, feeding & health care of cow animals deported by MCD & not released from Gau-sadans subject to a max. of 500 animals with the conditions that 80% of the grant will be used on welfare of cattle & 20% on other items including over head cost.
20. In case of Gau-shalas, grant of Rs. 250/- per animal per year for management feeding & health care of cow animals managed by the Gau-shala subject to a max. of 500 animals with the condition that Gau-shala will accept animals deported by MCD etc. and 80% of the grant will be spent on welfare of cattle and 20% on other activities including over head costs.
21. 50% matching grant for construction/maintenance of cow shelter shed/vetry. Hospital building subject to max. of Rs. 100,000/- to each Gau-sadan during the financial year.