

SERVICES PROVIDED BY ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING DEPARTMENT, ROHTAK

- 1. Treatment of diseased animals**
- 2. Artificial Insemination facilities with frozen semen is available at all institutions.**
- 3. Vaccination services for contagious diseases such as Foot & Mouth Disease and Hemorrhagic Septicemia are provided at the door-step of the farmer**
- 4. Organization of Reproductive Health Management Camps**
- 5. Organization of Veterinary Health Care Camps**
- 6. Veterinary Extension, Education and Training**

SCHEMES BEING IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

- 1. Foot & Mouth Control Programme**
- 2. Assistance to States for control of animal diseases (ASCAD)**
- 3. Special Employment to Educated / Semi – educated Young men / women of rural areas through Dairy Development by Establishment of Mini Dairy Units & Hi Tech Dairy Schemes.**
- 4. Scheme for Employment Opportunities to SCs**
- 5. Livestock Insurance Scheme**
- 6. Identification of Top Quality Murrah Buffaloes**
- 7. Registration of Milk Plants under Milk & Milk Products Order, 1992**
- 8. Registration of manufacturers and dealers' under Haryana Regulation of Compound Cattle Feed, Concentrates and Mineral Mixture Order, 1999**

1. FOOT & MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME

To prevent economic losses due to Foot & Mouth Disease and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, Govt. of India is implementing Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme in 54 specified districts of the country with 100% central funding as cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination in the first phase. The State Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower.

In Haryana, which is a part of north zone, this programme has been implemented in 8 districts namely Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Jind, Rohtak, Sirsa and Sonipat. This being a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme, the Government of India, bears the entire expenditure incurred under this programme for vaccination of livestock like cattle, buffaloes, pigs, sheep and goats etc.

2. "ASCAD SCHEME"

Haryana located in the North Western part of India, climatically has been divided into humid and sub-humid eastern and semiarid to arid western regions. Livestock production provides income supplementation to farmers. According to 2003 livestock census, the total livestock and poultry population in Haryana was 94 lac and 136 lac, respectively. The State is surrounding the National Capital along three sides, thus having an additional benefit of marketing of livestock products. As livestock is prone to a number of contagious and non-contagious diseases, the major bacterial and viral diseases of livestock which needs immediate attention for their control and immunization are as under:-

(a) Disease of Cattle and Buffaloes

1. Foot and Mouth disease

It is an economically important disease of cloven footed animals like cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig. The disease is highly contagious and causes heavy economical losses. The symptom of disease includes anorexia, ropy salivation, blisters on tongue, gum, inter-digital spaces of the animal, resulting in lameness. F.M.D. has remained one of the major constraints to the development of livestock industry in the world. The disease is highly contagious, world wide in distribution, has a wide host range, multiple serotypes and post recovery carrier State which makes it one of the most damaging disease of animals. The losses are primarily due to direct losses i.e. loss in milk production in milch animals & loss of draught power of bullock and indirect losses i.e. calf mortality, delayed conception and general unthriftiness. Regarding F.M.D. vaccination, with respect to genotype, virus is type A & O which needs maximum protection against field strains. It was recommended to enhance coverage with monovalent type 'O' vaccine to bring down the incidence as more than 80% outbreaks are reported due to type 'O'. As the State is identified for creation of Disease Free Zone, hence initial coverage with polyvalent O.A.& Asia I to be followed up with monovalent type / bivalent types as per the prevalence in the particular region based on the Sero typing.

Epidemiology of the disease

Presently due to FMD Mass vaccination under FMD-CP in 8 districts and ASCAD in 12 districts covering entire State, the incidence of FMD in the State is as much as zero. During the last 3 years, there is no serious outbreak of FMD in the State and the disease is fully controlled. FMD vaccination is required at an interval of every six months. State is undertaking FMD & HS vaccination simultaneously

2. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

It is an acute Septicaemic disease of Cattle and Buffalo and occur throughout the State. The disease is of great economic significance & caused by the bacteria, *Pasteurella multocida*. The organisms are present in respiratory tract as commensals. Predisposing factors like environmental stress, adverse climatic conditions, concurrent infections, over exertion etc. may help the organisms to become virulent. The disease is transmitted through contact of the susceptible animal with the infected ones. Carrier animals harbour the organisms in the respiratory tract and help in spreading the disease by ingestion or inhalation. Young animals can get the infection through milk.

During the period 1990-2000, 88 outbreaks of H.S. were investigated by D.I. Lab in various districts of Haryana leading to death of more than 1000 animals. The disease mainly affects buffalo and to a lesser extent cattle. The affected animals are anorexic, depressed, dull and have high body temperature (upto 107.0 F), accompanied by salivation, respiratory distress and drastic decrease in milk yield. Throat oedema is inconsistent in adult animals but some young calves (less than 6 months of age) develop throat-swelling, protrusion of the tongue which culminate more often in death. The course of the disease in general is 1-7 days.

Epidemiology of the disease

Most of the disease outbreaks occur during winter followed by rainy and summer season and occurrence of the disease is more in buffaloes than cattle. A new phenomenon has been reported since last 3 to 4 years of mixed infection i.e. occurrence of outbreaks of HS and FMD. This pattern (combined outbreak of FMD and HS) is being recorded in increasing numbers since 2001 in Haryana. In 88 outbreaks investigated in different districts of state, investigated by various DI-Labs, reveals that out of 316325 animals at risk, 6034 were severely affected and 1402 were died. During the year 2004-05 onward, no swear combined outbreak reported except sporadic cases. Incidence of H.S. has been lower down and controlled due to mass FMD vaccination.

3. Black Quarter

It is also an acute, fatal infectious disease and is caused by *Clostridium chauvoei*. Generally the sporadic cases of this disease are recorded in both the species, however, the disease does occur in outbreak form. The affected animals show the signs and symptoms of high temperature, lameness, and painful swelling of the upper part of legs (gluteal muscles of hind legs are generally affected). In addition, some of the affected animals also exhibit swelling in the brisket and udder regions. Pressing of the affected area gave crepitating sounds. It has been reported that the toxins liberated by the *Clostridium* organisms produce severe necrotizing myositis.

Epidemiology of the disease

Investigations reveal that out of five outbreaks of black quarter investigated during the last decade, six animals died, 26 severely affected and 6,327 were at risk. No outbreak reported during the year 2004-05 onward in the State.

4. Rabies

It is a highly fatal, dreaded viral infection of warm-blooded animals. The disease in large animals occurs due to bite of infected animals. Outbreaks (8) or sporadic cases of disease (2) in large animals particularly cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and camel have been investigated in Haryana. In majority of cases (8 outbreaks), the disease was transmitted by the bite of a rabid dog. Paralytic form of a disease is predominant in animals, symptoms include hypersensitivity, swaying of the hindquarters, deviation of tail to one side, salivation, paralysis, recumbency and death. The course of disease is 3 - 7 days

Epidemiology of the disease

In case of Rabies, data of 10 outbreaks available shows that 5979 animals were at risk, 99 severely affected and 68 died as reported in D.I. Lab report.

5. Brucellosis

Brucellosis is one of the most important causes of abortions in all species of livestock mainly during the last quarter of gestation. At the same time, it is important because of its zoonotic significance as large number of sera samples from human have been found positive for the disease especially in veterinarians and Para-veterinary staff.

Brucellosis is a contagious disease and is mainly caused by *Brucella abortus* in bovines, *B. melitensis* in sheep and goats and *B. suis* in swines; however, all these organisms can cause abortions in different species of livestock. Preventive calf hood vaccination in bovines is recommended at the age of 6-9 months in female calves only with the live strain-19 vaccine, which is available from IVRI and Hoechst Russell.

To find out the prevalence of Brucellosis at a dairy farm, initially milk ring test can be performed on bulk milk sample; if it is positive, individual animal can be tested by serological tests like standard tube agglutination test (SAT) and Rose Bengal plate agglutination test (RBPT). Positive reactors should be segregated. Abortion leads to contamination of environment around the animal where it has aborted as millions of organisms are released at the time of abortion, which acts as a source of infection to other in-contact animals or man. Precautionary measures like use of gloves, aprons, spectacles etc. at the time of handling the case of abortion/ retained placenta should be taken by the field staff to prevent infection in man.

Epidemiology of the disease

Out of total 20 outbreaks of brucellosis recorded in different species at D.I. Labs reveals that there were 8108 animals at risk, 392 affected and 08 died. Most of the individual abortions go without reporting by any Lab and even perfect system of recording is not available till now.

6. Buffalo pox

It is a viral disease characterized by typical pock lesions mainly on udder, teats, buccal cavity and to some extent on other parts of the body. During the last decade, only two outbreaks (one each in Ambala and Rohtak district) were recorded. Segregation of the affected animals and treatment to check secondary infections (particularly the mastitis) were recommended to curtail the disease.

(B) Diseases of Sheep & Goat:

1. Enterotoxaemia

It is a highly fatal acute disease of Sheep & Goat, caused by *Clostridium perfringens*. The death is so acute that even young ones particularly lambs do not exhibit any sign and symptom. The affected sheep are dull, show staggering gait, clamping of jaws, salivation, respiratory distress, recumbency, convulsions and death. It is always better to prevent the disease by regular vaccination of the flocks with the available vaccines.

Epidemiology of the disease

The previous outbreaks of Enterotoxemia in sheep and goat reveals that in 16 outbreaks investigated, 2252 animals were at risk, 635 severely affected and 416

died. No serious outbreak of the disease reported during the year 2004-05 onward due to vaccination of all flocks.

2. Sheep Pox

The animals of all age groups are affected. Different virus strains affect sheep & goat and the disease is devastating and highly fatal. The Goat Pox virus is anti genetically distinct from Sheep Pox virus and is more severe than Sheep Pox. The symptoms of the disease are dullness, high fever, ocular and nasal discharge and skin lesion. The course of the disease is 2 to 5 days. The disease is responsible for high-morbidity and mortality ranges from 2-30 %.

Epidemiology of the disease

In 25 outbreaks of sheep pox investigated, there were 16288 heads of sheep and goat at risk, 5318 severely affected and 3176 died.

(C) Diseases of Swine

1. Swine fever

It is highly infectious, viral, septicaemic disease affecting pigs of all age groups. The symptoms of disease are depression, disinclination to move, swaying of hindquarters, tend to lie down and burrow into the beddings. The body temperature is very high, conjunctivitis, gluing of the eyelids and purplish discolouration of the abdominal skin are some of the important lesions. Death generally occurred within 7 days.

Epidemiology of the disease

The 18 outbreaks of Swine fever investigated by various D.I. Labs in State shows that 892 pigs were at risk, 472 severely affected and 253 died during the last decade. Though a proper system of recording outbreaks is lacking in the State. An outbreak of swine fever in Pigs occurred during the year 2004-05, 05-06 & 06-07 & pigs were vaccinated against swine fever.

All above epidemiological studies are only indicative of the diseases in the State. The proper recording system of epidemiological outbreaks of various contagious diseases in the State is being developed. The truth is that a far more number of outbreaks than investigated by DI-Labs during the last decade (1990-2000) are in existence

(D) Diseases of Poultry

Lately, farmers in Haryana have taken up poultry farming in a big way to supplement their agricultural income. During the period of report, there has been a tremendous increase in broiler (meat) as well as egg production in the State. Broiler growing areas are distributed all over the State where as that of layers are in districts of Ambala, Panchkula, Yamunanagar, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Panipat and Sonapat.

1. Gumboro disease (Infectious bursal disease)

Though this disease was existing in our country but had never caused clinical disease or heavy mortality, however, it was known to be primarily a cause of immunosuppression. Affected birds showed depression, ruffled feathers, white diarrhoea and a typical spiking mortality pattern (Heavy mortality during second and third day of the disease outbreak and then came down). Post- mortem (P.M.) examination revealed highly congested/ hemorrhagic bursae with variable degrees of oedema or regression, depending upon the stage of the disease. Petechial of

echymotic haemorrhages were found on thigh muscles and urates in kidneys and ureters. Diagnosis could easily be made on the basis of P.M. lesions.

2. Chronic respiratory disease (CRD)

Chronic respiratory disease is an important contributor to losses due to respiratory diseases in poultry resulting in reduced weight gain and increased costs of raising chicks to marketable age (in broilers) and reduced egg production in layers/ breeders. This is very common disease occurring in almost any flock especially under bad management.

Affected birds due to *Mycoplasma galli septicum* showed respiratory symptoms like sneezing, coughing, moist rales and conjunctivitis. In uncomplicated cases, the morbidity was high but mortality was low, however, it was very rare that the cases were not complicated by *E. coli*, leading to severe symptoms and heavy mortality.

Information on Immunisation programme:

Haryana is taking control of a number of diseases under this programme of Immunisation mainly FMD, HS, BQ, ETV, Sheep Pox, Swine Fever, Ranikhet, Fowl Pox, Fowl Cholera, etc.

3. Bird Flu

The disease is of birds having zoonotic significance. Regular clinical & Sero-surveillance is being undertaken. Steps have been taken in respect of training of manpower for control & containment of bird flu.

Information on Immunisation programme

Haryana is taking control of a number of diseases under this programme of Immunisation mainly FMD, HS, BQ, ETV, Sheep Pox, Swine Fever, Ranikhet, Fowl Pox, Fowl Cholera etc. as per calendar of vaccination.

1.FMD Mass Vaccination

The disease FMD has been identified as a single disease to be controlled in the State. The 8 Districts of the State are already under FMD-CP (100%CSS). The non-FMD-CP districts numbering 12 are being covered under another scheme i.e. ASCAD. So far 7 rounds under FMD-CP & 5 rounds under ASCAD have been carried out. The next round i.e. 6th round under ASCAD would be taken up in the M/o August -September, 08. The necessary infrastructure alongwith livestock population is available in the State to carry out successful control of the disease. Only large animals above 4 months of age are being covered under this programme and will continue subsequently during the 11th Five Year Plan. As per census 2003, about 33.00 lac large animals are available in these 12 districts out of which about 90% i.e. 30.00 lac animals are expected to be vaccinated during each round and accordingly financial projections have been made for 30.00 lacs doses of FMD vaccine. A well developed net of Vety. Hospitals is available in these districts. Each hospital is provided with cold chain facility like that of refrigerator. Each vaccination team will be provided with vaccine carrier, syringes, Hypodermic Needles etc. and Distt. Disease Diagnostic Lab with necessary inputs for collection of sera- samples which in turn would be tested at FMD Labs specially set up at HVTI Hisar, HAU Hisar and State Lab Sonapat. The requirement of funds against fixed physical targets have been incorporated into the Annexure-I.

Biological production unit / disease diagnostic laboratories.

1. A prestigious Vety. Vaccine Institute has been established at Hisar in the State. A new modern building has been constructed for BPU to achieve good manufacturing practices. Various types of vaccines of livestock are being produced in the Institute. It has been selected by G.O.I. for production of PPR vaccine but as some additions, alterations, land scaping etc. are required to be carried out for setting up of this institute. Some Labs are to be modified according to the needs. Efforts are being made to obtain ISO as well as GMP quality certification in respect of Biological production unit. To make this BPU self sustainable, the various vaccines produced at the institute will be purchased out of ASCAD funds on cost basis fixed by State Govt. and the sum so received will be utilized for purchase of raw material, reagents & equipments for further vaccine production. The financial requirements against the physical objectives have been shown in the annexure-I
2. For providing effective diagnosis and confirmation of diseases, State has created infrastructure of Distt. Disease Diagnostic Lab at Distt. level and are well equipped with human resources. But due to paucity of the funds, necessary equipments and diagnostics are not available in the Labs. To modernize these labs, State is proposing to make alterations, additions in one lab during the year 2007-08 with all requirements of equipments and reagents and accordingly financial projections have been projected in the annexure-I. The necessary equipments required and purchased will be clinical Centrifuge 8x15 ml. swing out head, Digital PH METER, laminar air-flow system. Bacteriological Incubator, Hot air oven, autoclave, Electronic balance, Refrigerator, Binocular research Microscope with accessories-slide warmer, Rotary retraction microtome with accessories-tissue flotation bath, Disposable blade holder, Disposable blades- ICO Nos., Semiautomatic serum analyser, Air Curtains, Vaccum Cleaner, Liquid handling equipment (Micropipettes) single channel, Multi-channel, Vaccine storage cabinet, Diesel Generator, Servo Stabiliser, Vertical Deep freezer-20oC, 285 liters.

Training Programme / workshop proposed

A modern Haryana Veterinary Training Institute is functional at Hisar and necessary infrastructure in the form of Labs, Lecture Theatres, Library, hostel facilities and staff is available at the institute. The institute provides 3 days to 3 weeks duration training programmes for providing training to Vets & Para Vets. Due to scarcity of funds, the proper qualitative training could not be imparted. For imparting proper qualitative training, providing printed material and to meet out other contingency requirements, Department is proposing to conduct 4 training courses each for 20 Vets and other for 20 para vets alongwith a Animal Husbandry officers workshop in the State for upgradation of the skills.

Surveillance / Monitoring / Forecasting

It is proposed to print bulletin at each district-level numbering 500 regarding epidemiological status of different diseases in the districts and steps taken to control the various diseases. Similarly the Department is proposing to print 2000 copies of bulletin at State level compositing a entire epidemiological status of different diseases in the State and their control programmes. For these physical targets financial projections have been projected in the annexure-I.

Information and communication campaign (75:25)

For providing wide publicity and extension to different components of the ASCAD scheme, the department will organise block level awareness camps monthly in each block during the programme of holding of calf rally and veterinary health care camps at block level. Similar awareness camps will be organised at district-level. In these camps pamphlets literature, posters etc. would be supplied and wide publicity through print and electronic media will be done. The department will closely associate, for latest know how, the college of Vety. Sciences, Hisar for the sub heads. " Surveillance/ Monitoring / Forecasting & information & communication campaigns" for effective delivery of extension services to Vets /Para Vets and farmers.

Action Plan for Control & Containment of Bird Flu, a new exotic disease.

The Physical along with financial requirements under the scheme for the year 2008-09 have been projected in Annexure 1

3. SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT TO EDUCATED/SEMI- EDUCATED YOUNG MEN/WOMEN OF RURAL AREAS THROUGH WOMEN OF RURAL AREAS THROUGH DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BY ESTABLISHMENT OF MINI DAIRY UNITS.

This scheme envisages setting up of mini dairy units which primarily aims at providing gainful self employment opportunities to unemployed educated / semi – educated young men / women, scheduled castes and backward classes of rural areas to retain them in rural premises so that they may not migrate to urban areas for seeking white collared jobs. This scheme is being implemented in the State since 1979 – 80. After completion of 11 days dairy training, the candidates are assisted in securing loans for setting up of their commercial / mini dairy units of 5/3 milch animals through various financial institutions / banks for the purchase of milch animals.

A subsidy @15% of the dairy animals cost per unit is provided to the beneficiaries in addition to 50% insurance premium (State share)

A SUM OF RS. 250.00 LAC HAS BEEN PROPOSED FOR THE ANNUAL PLAN OF 2010-11 AND TARGET OF 1500 DAIRY UNITS HAS BEEN LAID DOWN.

MINI DAIRY SCHEME

OBJECTIVES OF SCHEME

- 1. To provide self-employment to the educated / uneducated unemployed men / women, widows of the all categories, ex-servicemen.**
- 2. To raise socio-economic standard of weaker sections of the society.**
- 3. To increase the production of milk at lower cost fulfilling the requirements of consumers in general and milk plants of the State in particular.**
- 4. To meet the requirement of quality dairy products and balanced diet for all sections of society for adequate nutrition through clean milk production with modern scientific extension.**

5. To gradually replace the poor quality animals with good quality animals.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Rural / urban unemployed men / women, widows and ex-servicemen of Haryana.
2. Working knowledge of Hindi / Urdu.
3. Between the age of 18 to 50 years (ex-servicemen up to 60 years).
4. Successful dairy training imparted by the department or any other recognized institute.
5. Should have one / two / four acre of land for the unit of 5/10/20 milch animals respectively or shall furnish the security required by bank concerned in any other shape as per their terms & conditions.
6. He / she should have sufficient arrangement for growing green fodder for the milch animals.

AREA OF OPERATION

The scheme is operative through out Haryana State. However, the dairy units will preferable be set up on the existing or proposed milk routes.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT AND OTHER FACILITIES

For 5 Milch Animal Dairy Unit

Subsidy @ 15% of Unit Cost and 50% insurance premium would be available to the beneficiaries

For 3 Milch Animal Dairy Unit

Subsidy @ 15% of Unit Cost and 50% insurance premium would be available to the beneficiaries

For 3 Milch Animal (Scheduled Caste) Dairy Unit

Subsidy @ 25% of the Unit Cost and 100% insurance premium would be available to the beneficiaries

For 3 Milch Animal (Widow) Dairy Unit

Subsidy @ 15% of the Unit Cost and 75% of Insurance Premium

PROCEDURE FOR SPONSORING THE CASE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DAIRY UNIT

Beneficiaries should contact concerned Sub Divisional Animal Husbandry Officer for establishing dairy unit who will verify the applications of desirous persons and finding the applicant eligible shall forward the same to bank. After getting the clearance from bank, the beneficiary shall identify the animals yielding at least 10 Kg per day and will be purchased through a committee comprising Beneficiary, Sub Divisional Animal Husbandry Officer, Representatives of bank & Insurance

Company (presence optional) and Veterinary Surgeon of area in a ratio of 60 / 40 giving gap of four to six months.

UNIT COST OF MILCH ANIMALS

The unit cost of milch animals will be followed as per the guidelines of NABARD issued from time to time for the purchase of milch animals.

The amount for construction of dairy shed shall also be provided by financial institutions / banks for 5 milch animals dairy unit as loan as prescribed by NABARD from time to time.

The beneficiary shall construct a suitable dairy shed on his own land in order to provide shelter to the milch animals as well as to keep the animals under hygienic conditions.

CONDITIONS FOR UTILIZATION OF GRANT

- 1. The beneficiary should be regular in repayment of loan as stipulated.**
- 2. Total interest of loan will be paid by the beneficiary himself / herself.**
- 3. Existence of assets is must.**
- 4. Each beneficiary shall submit an affidavit that if he / she violates the provisions of the scheme or defunct the dairy unit wholly or partially will refund whole amount of grant to the Government in lump sum along with interest prescribed by the Government from time to time.**

4. ANIMAL WEALTH SCHEME FOR EMPLOYMENT OPPURTUNITIES TO SCHEDULED CASTES BY ESTABLISHING LIVESTOCK UNITS

Animal Wealth Scheme for Employment Opportunities to Scheduled Castes by establishing livestock units as a new plan scheme is proposed to be implemented in the State starting from the year 2008-09 and will continue through out the 11th Five Year Plan. The scheme in principle stands approved by the Govt. and the detail of the scheme is as under:

Haryana state has a vast potential of self employment generation in the sector of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Establishment of dairy, sheep, piggery, goat units can generate substantial employment (Direct or Indirect). Normally, one person gains full time employment by keeping 2-3 milch animals. Similarly, for 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 strategic 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 resource for providing training to the farmers as well as the field functionaries.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME

1. To provide self employment to the unemployed men/women of scheduled castes families in Haryana.
2. To raise socio- economic standard of SC families of Haryana and to provide socio & economic security to family
3. To increase the re-production of animal at lower cost creating more resources with SC families
4. To provide balance diet for all sections of the society through quality milk production with modern scientific technique
5. To gradually replace the poor quality animals with good quality animals.

NORMS OF ASSISTANCE

Under the scheme the most resource poor scheduled caste families will be assisted by providing livestock related activity by providing 25% financial assistance from the Govt. and remaining 75% will be the contribution of the beneficiary either as loan from the banks or self. The self contribution shall be limited to the part of unit (e.g. one milch animal or 1 or 2 crossbred calves or 5 sheep etc). for deciding the amount of subsidy due to him. Schemes of social & economic security of SC families being run by other organizations like department of welfare of schedule caste, LIC etc. may also be a part of the Animal Wealth Scheme.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

For realizing the objectives of this scheme, a committee is constituted for identification/facilitation/arrangement of loan from financial institutions, insurance and all other assistance/activates 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. Representative from the Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes,
5. Representative of Haryana Dairy Development Cooperative Federation
6. Branch Manager, Primary Agriculture & credit society.
7. Village Sarpanch / Scheduled Caste Panch.
8. Minimum 4 out of 7 will form corm wherein chairman, local Vety. Surgeon & financing bank will be the essential members

SELECTION CRITERIA

Any family who has already availed one or the other type of loan and in either in the process of repayment or defaulter shall not be eligible. The order of preference for selection of most resource poor schedule caste family shall be as under, if the No. of applicants are more than could be assisted.

1. BPL families
2. Families having no member in Govt./ Semi Govt. Job.
3. Landless family.
4. Land holding less than 2.5 acres.

5. Already rearing livestock but the unit as per scheme is not complete e.g. having one milch animal or two crossbred calves.
6. Families having no livestock but having aptitude and housing facilities to rear livestock.
7. Any other.

SELECTION PROCEDURE

The Vety. 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 open public view to collect applications from the beneficiaries. The application will have to be recommended and verified by the village Sarpanch 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) to visit 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 than 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 Vety 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 two options will be given to the scheduled castes families seeking assistance:

Option - 1

The Scheduled Castes families will be asked to effect the purchase of the Livestock opted by them such as Buffalo, Cow, Sheep, Goat and Pig etc themselves preferably within a period of one month. 75% cost of the Live Stock (as per the norms prescribed) will be borne by the SC family from their own resources/ self contribution in cash or already possessing livestock (to complete the unit) and the remaining 25% will be provided by the department as financial assistance. The application form will be completed and verified by the committee on the spot and 25% assistance of the Govt. will be sanctioned by the DD(AH). The local Vety. Surgeon will issue Health Certificate as required by the insurance company, get animals insured and will also tag the animals accordingly and maintain full records. The expenditure for identification (tagging) and insurance shall not be born by the beneficiary.

Option - 2

Alternatively, 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 disbursal:

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).

In case there is full or partial contribution (of 75% beneficiary share) by the beneficiary, 25% subsidy / assistance by the department would preferably be utilized to make payment to the seller of the livestock through Bank. Needless to emphasize that all payment shall be made through Demand Draft or account payee checks. 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

The component wise detail of the scheme is as under:-

1. Crossbred Female Calf & Murrah Rearing Scheme

The scheme in the State will be implemented without any financial help from banks. Subsidy @ 50% to schedule caste families to a maximum of Rs.12,500/- per unit, will be provided for rearing of crossbred female calves. The subsidy is provided in the form of cattle feed to be fed @ 2Kg. per day to calves starting from the age of 4th month to 32 month. The total requirement of cattle feed per calves will be 16.80 qtl. and @ about Rs. 900 per qtl. subsidy amount of Rs. 7560/- will be required per calf. For the year 2008-09, a physical target of 1000 such units is fixed with a financial allocation of Rs. 125.00 lacs.

2. Establishment of Piggery units

This scheme will be implemented through financial assistance from the banks. Subsidy @ 25% to schedule caste will be provided to a maximum limit of Rs.10,000/- per unit. 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: -

Piggery Unit	Unit Cost
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3 Sows + 1 Boar of Yorkshire breed	Cost of shed	Rs.10,000
	Cost of three sows	Rs. 12000
	Cost of one boar	Rs. 5000
	Cost of equipment, utensils feed etc.	Rs. 13000
	Total	Rs. 40,000

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 2000 is kept for the year 2008-09.

3. Establishment of Sheep units scheme

The scheme will be implemented through financial assistance from banks. Subsidy @ 25% to schedule caste, will be provided to a maximum of Rs. 13,500/- per unit. The remaining amount shall be arranged as loan from financial institutions. or as per Animal Wealth Scheme. Details of the Sheep Unit is given below:

Sheep Unit	Unit Cost	
1 Ram & 20 Ewes	Cost of 20 Ewes @ Rs. 2500/-	Rs. 50,000/-
	Cost of one Ram	Rs. 4000/-
	Total	Rs. 54000/-

The animals will be insured and the entire cost of insurance premium will be borne by Govt. under another scheme of Livestock Insurance(SCSP).

4. Establishment of Goat Units

The scheme will be implemented through financial assistance from banks. Subsidy @ 25% to schedule caste will be provided to a maximum of Rs. 14250/- per unit. The remaining amount shall be arranged as loan from financial institutions. or as per Animal Wealth Scheme. Details of the Goat Unit are given below:

Goat Unit	Unit Cost	
1 Buck & 15 Does	Cost of 15 Does @ Rs. 3500/-	Rs. 52500/-
	Cost of one Buck	Rs. 4500/-
	Total	Rs. 57000/-

5. Two Milch Animals Scheme

It is the major component of the Animal Wealth Schemes. The cost of 2 milch animals unit is Rs. 60,000 (Rs. 30,000 per milch) 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. A physical target of 15000 unit is fixed for the year 2008-09.

Hi - Tech Commercial Dairy

Hi-Tech commercial Dairy as a new plan scheme is proposed to be implemented in the State starting from the year 2008-09. The scheme in

principle stands approved by the Govt. It will be the part of the existing scheme of self employment and will be implemented with additional funds to be provided under the head and the detail of the scheme is as under:-

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. With present production level of 98 million tons milk per annum, India ranks first in the world and 55% of the total milk produced comes from buffaloes. (The world trade in milk and milk products is about US\$ 10 billion.) India's present export earnings from milk and milk products are mere 0.06 percent of global trade. The Agriculture and processed food products have a large scope in the global market. It is expected that through optimal utilization of resource base and the induction of advance technology Indian Dairy Production can scale new heights.

Haryana holds a special place in the field of milk production and it is truly known as the 'Milk pail' of the country. 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 21st 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 54.70 lac M.T. out of which 80% is contributed by buffaloes. The per head milk availability in the state is 640 gm per day which is 2nd highest next to Punjab. According to livestock census - 2003, the buffalo population in the state is 60.00 lacs and is increasing annually by 3% where as cattle population 15.00 lacs and decreasing annually by 3%. It directly reflects the suitability and adaptability of buffaloes to the environment of the State.

The State has a vast potential of self employment generation in the sector of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Establishment of dairy units of 3,5,10,20 milch animals can alone generate substantial employment (Direct or Indirect) wherein 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 5,10,20 milch 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 strategic 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 resource for providing training to the farmers as well as the field functionaries.

The department holds at every sub division in the state the regular 11 days dairy trainings 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 17th Livestock Census -2003, About 36.00 lac families (Households) are engaged in livestock rearing alongwith agriculture. Though of these about 10.00 lacs families are drawing household income from tertiary sector as major occupation even than are rearing milch animals or other livestock.

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

Commercial banks under Agriculture Finance would finance the commercial dairy units. The Dairy Unit holder would be required to make tripartite agreement of selling milk to milk plants and the bank. The model scheme for 20 milch animals would require the following amount or need based as demanded by the unit holder:-:

1. Term loan Rs. 8.5 lac
2. Working Capital Rs. 2.5 lac

This amount is to be repaid in 7 years in 78 monthly installments with a moratorium period of 6 months.

7. TRAINING

Training facility at 48 Sub Divisions in the State is already available and special trainings would be provided to schedule castes beneficiary. The training in various disciplines will be of 11 days duration and two batches starting from 1st and 16th of every month of 30 trainees or more per batch will be arranged continuously. The training will be of 3 hours duration per day and stipend at the rate of Rs. 100/- per trainee per day along with Rs. 50 for working meal will be provided to each trainee of scheduled caste families.

Guest Lectures each of one hour will be outsourced and retired officers not below the rank of S.D.O. (AH) or equivalent of the department will be engaged and honorarium @ Rs. 250/- per lecture and car traveling expenses as per TA/DA rules will also be admissible. For the training cost including training material, audio visual aids, projector etc. and other expenses, contingency @ Rs. 7.50 lac per centre per year is proposed totaling to an amount of Rs. 360.00 lac.

NORM OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Following will be the norm for assistance for establishing of unit of two milch animals, sheep, goat and piggery units:

Type of Livestock	Standard	Market value
Two milch animals (Cow & Buffalo)	Not less than 10 kg of milk	Rs.60,000/-(Rs.30,000/- each animal)
Sheep unit of 20 Ewes + 1 Ram	Adults only	Rs.54,000/-(Rs.2500/-per Ewe & Rs.4000/- per Ram
Goat unit of 15 Does +11 Buck	Adults only	Rs.57,000(Rs.3500/- perGoat & 1Buck-4500)
Pigs unit (3 sows + 1 Boar)	Adults only	Rs.17,000(Rs.4000/- per sow & Rs.5000 per boar) + feeding, medicines, utensils etc. cost Rs.13000 & cost of Shed Rs.10,000 Totaling to Rs.40,000.
Rearing of Cross Bred female & Murrah Heifers (unit of 1-3 animals) (Grower enriched Feed @ 2 Kg. per day for 16months).	9 to 24 Months of age	50% Assistance in kind as a cost of animal feed will vary from Rs. 10000 to 25000 per unit. (This is as per ongoing assistance under SLBP programme of department.)

The expenditure involved shall be debited to the budget grant under head: -

2403 - Animal Husbandry (Plan)

789--Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

(94) Scheme for Employment opportunities to scheduled castes by establishing Livestock units for scheduled castes.

Director General, Animal Husbandry & Dairying Haryana, Panchkula will be the over all controlling and Drawing & Disbursing Officer for the scheme. Besides this, the Chief Superintendent, GLF, Hisar, Deputy Director, Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar, Dy. Director Intensive Cattle Development Project, Ambala, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Bhiwani, Sirsa, Jind, Gurgaon and Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Fatehabad, Faridabad, Hisar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Narnaul, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Yamunanagar, Rohtak, Sonapat, Mewat & Nuh will be the Drawing & Disbursing officers of the scheme.

5. LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SCHEME

The Govt. of India approved Livestock Insurance Scheme as a pilot project in 100 districts of the country, out of which 5 districts namely Rohtak, Jind, Hisar, Bhiwani and Jhajjar (Murrah belt) from Haryana State have been included. Now 10 more districts have been included under this programme which are Sonapat, Sirsa,

Karnal, Faridabad, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Panipat, Fatehabad, Mewat & Mohindergarh. Milch cows, buffaloes, calves, heifers, stud bulls, bullocks & castrated male buffaloes are covered. The HLDB is the state implementing agency of the scheme. The scheme was implemented with immediate effect and continued during 2006-07 as well. 50% premium is borne by GOI whereas remaining 50% is shared 50:50 by the State Government and the beneficiaries. The other incidental charges like Tagging, Health Certificate, Post Mortem Certificate etc. are also borne by Govt. of India. The Govt. of India also provides Rs. 50/- per animals as incentive for Health Certificate and Rs.100/- per animal for Post Mortem Certificate to Vety. Surgeons.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF TOP QUALITY MURRAH BUFFALOES

A large number of top quality Murrah Buffaloes is exported each year out of the State, which ultimately find its way to slaughterhouses after the cessation of lactation period. This is resulting in serious depletion of this unique germ plasm. The Haryana Livestock Development Board being fully concerned of this fast depleting valuable germ plasm has introduced a comprehensive programme to preserve, conserve and improve the same. Under this programme, top quality Murrah Buffaloes of farmers are identified and the owners are awarded cash incentives according to their peak yield as under :-

Category	Peak Yield	Cash Incentives
A	Above 25 Kg	Rs. 25000 /-
B	>19 - 25 Kg	Rs. 15000 /-
C	>16 - 19 Kg.	Rs. 10000 /-
D	13 - 16 Kg.	Rs. 5000 /-

The male calves- at-foot of these top quality buffaloes are purchased and reared for further breeding. The semen of bulls, whose mothers peak yield is 18 Kgs and above is frozen and the remaining bull are supplied to Panchayats on subsidized rates for natural service.

6. REGISTRATION OF MILK PLANTS UNDER MILK & MILK PRODUCTS ORDER, 1992

The Government of India has designated the Director General, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Haryana, to register those milk plants of private sector as well as Co-operative sector who are handling milk up to 2.00 lac litres per day or 10000 MT .of milk solids per annum and their entire activity of procurement, processing and marketing lies within the State of Haryana, to keep a check on the quality of milk and milk products under Milk & Milk Products Order, 1992. He has also been authorized to carry out inspection of existing and proposed milk plants. To keep a check on the quality of milk, samples are taken and tested at an ultra modern lab established by the department at Rohtak.

THE LIST OF REGISTERED MILK PLANTS & CHILLING CENTRES IN THE STATE IS GIVEN AS UNDER:

Sr. No	Name & Address of the Milk Plants/chilling centre.	Private / Coop. Sector	Licencing Capacity (Lac Litre.)	Regn No.	Date of Regn.	Present Status
AMBALA						
1.	Chief Executive Officer, Distt. Ambala Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd., Milk Plant, AMBALA CITY	Coop.	0.70	2/94	3.8.94	-
2.	M/s.Smriti Products (P) Ltd.,55th Mile Stone,Highway Panchkula Road, SAHA.	Private	0.75	28/2000	2.2.2000	-
PANCHKULA						
1.	Managing Director, Haryana Dairy Development. Coop.Fed.,Sahkarita Bhawan, Sec-2, Panchkula.	Coop.	4.65	98/R-MMPO/93	22.9.93	Registered only for marketing
FARIDABAD						
1.	M/s. Kawality Dairy (India), Tehsil Palwal, Vill.SOFTA.	Private	0.75	11/95	26.5.95	-
2.	M/s. Haryana Dairy Farm,Agra Bye Pass Road, PALWAL.	Private	0.70	27/99	26.11.99	-
3.	Chief Executive Officer, Gurgaon-Rohtak Coop.Milk Producers Union Ltd., Milk Plant, BALLABHGARH.	Coop.	1.00	96/R-MMPO/93	22.9.93	-
4.	M/s. Industrial Progressive(P) Ltd.,Vill. AGWANPUR.	Private	1.00	112/R-MMPO/93	15.10.93	-
5.	M/s. Vishal Lacto(I) Ltd. Tehsil Palwal, Vill-BHAGOLA.	Private	3.50	149/R-MMPO/94	12.10.94	Closed w.e.f. 12/99.
6.	M/s.G.K.Dairy & Milk	Private	1.50	33/2003	25.7.2003	-

	Products,Vill-NAGLA JOGIAN.					
7.	M/s. DSPI Milk Foods Ltd., Village Sinhol, Tehsil Palwal	Private	0.40	40/2007	7.9.2007	-
8.	Maan Feed Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 103, Sector-25, Ballabgarh	Private	0.00	44/2010	18.3.2010	1500 M.T. (Solid)
GURGAON						
1.	M/s. Chander Milk Plant, Delhi-Alwar Road, Chungi No.1, SOHNA.	Private	0.30	18/95	8.12.95	-
2.	M/s. Rattan Milk Specialities,Vill-Godhola,Tehsil-PUNHANA.	Private	0.70	26/99	22.6.99	-
3.	M/s.Rishabh Agro Ind.Ltd.,Vill-Rozka Meo, Tehsil SOHNA	Private	2.00	145/R-MMPO/94	27.6.94	Closed before December,1998.
4.	M/s.Bharat Dairy Udyog,Bharatpur Agra Road, FERAZEPUR JHIRKA.	Private	0.30	5/94	5.12.94	-
5.	M/s. Neo Anurena Tristar Food Products Pvt. Ltd., IMT, Plot No. 292, Sector-6, Manesar.	Private	0.30	38/2006	25.09.06	-
6.	M/s.Mehsana Distt. Coop. Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Plot No.26-D, IMT, Manesar	Coop.	19.50	74/R-MMPO/93	21-12-2005	-
JIND						
1.	Chief Executive Officer, Hisar-Jind Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd.,Milk Plant, JIND.	Coop.	1.00	97/R-MMPO/93	22.9.93	-
2.	M/s.Lakshya Food (India) Ltd. 8 KM Miles Stone,on Kaithal Chandigarh Highway, VPO Kandela, Distt. Jind.	Private	0.15	43/2009	28.12.09	-
JHAJJAR						

1.	Sanjay Dairy Products (P) Ltd., Jahajgarh Road, V & P.O. Dubaldhan.	Private	0.15	41/2009	-	Provisionally Regd. for three months
KARNAL						
1.	M/s.Asha Dairy, Near Civil Hospital, NILOKHERI.	Private	0.15	33/2002	11.2.2002	-
2.	M/s. Karnal Milk Foods, 134 K.M.Stone, G.T.Road, Vill-DADUPUR.	Private	0.70	176/R-MMPO/95	27.4.95	-
3.	M/s.Modern Dairies Ltd., PB-3, 136 KM Stone, G.T.Road, Vill-SHAMGARH.	Private	2.50	101/R-MMPO/93	22.9.93	-
4.	M/s. Model Dairy Plant,N.D.R.I.,KARNAL.	GOI	0.60	1/94	3.8.94	-
KURUKSHETRA						
1.	M/s.Parul Food Specialities(P) Ltd.,166-167 K.M. Stone, G.T.Road, Vill-KHANPUR KOLIAN.	Private	0.75	23/96	13.12.96	-
2.	M/s.Markandeshwar Foods & Allied Products Ltd.,166-167 K.M.Stone,G.T.Road,Vill-KHANPUR KOLIAN.	Private	0.75	30/2000	21.6.2000	-
3.	M/s.KMG Milk Products Ltd.,G.T.Road,9 K.M.Stone, Vill-MASANA.	Private	0.75	66/R-MMPO/93	13.8.93	-
4.	M/s.Haryana Milk Foods Ltd.,Kaithal Road, PEHOWA.	Private	1.50	78/R-MMPO/93	16.9.93	-
5.	M/s Jai Durga Milk Products, Ladwa- Pipli Road, MATHANA	Private	0.15	35/2004	26.10.04	-
6.	M/s Raj Foods Milk Products, Babain Road, Village KHARINDWA, Shahbad (M)	Private	0.15	36/2004	26.10.04	-

MEWAT						
1.	M/s. Krishna Dairy Products, Village Raisika,.	Private	0.20	39/2007	11.7.2007	-
PANIPAT						
1.	M/s.Rattan Milk Products,Sanoli Road,Vill-UGRAKHERI.	Private	0.20	12/95	7.9.95	-
2.	M/s.Nestle India Ltd.,P.O.Box No.1,Kiwana Road,Vill-Patti Kalyana, SAMALKHA.	Private	2.50	276/R-MMPO/2000	25.10.2000	-
SONIPAT						
1.	M/s.Dairy Fresh,A unit of Gold Line Milk Foods(P) Ltd.,Khasra No.11,12/56,Near HSIDC Office, Ind. Area, KUNDLI.	Private	0.22	25/99	12.4.99	-
2.	M/s.Sterling Agro Industries, 74-HSIDC ,Ind.Area, Phase-1, KUNDALI.	Private	0.75	196/R-MMPO/95	31.5.95	-
3.	M/s.Daily Foods(I)Ltd.,HSIDC Ind.Estate,KUNDLI.	Private	0.50	42/2009	23.12.2009	-
4.	M/s.Glaxo Smithkline Consumer Health Care Ltd.,Vill-KHEWRA, P.O. Bahalgarh-130121	Private	0	301/R-MMPO/2002	13.8.2002	-
SIRSA						
1.	Chief Executive Officer, The Sirsa Coop.Milk Producers Union Ltd.,Dairy Project,Begu Road,P.B.No.62,SIRSA.	Coop.	1.00	90/R-MMPO/93	22.9.93	-
ROHTAK						
1.	Chief Executive Officer, Gurgaon-Rohtak Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd., Milk Plant, Rtk	Coop.	1.00	89/R-MMPO/93	22.9.93	-

7. Registration of manufacturers and dealers' under Haryana Regulation of Compound Cattle Feed, Concentrates and Mineral Mixture Order, 1999

The Director General, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Haryana is the Registration Authority under Haryana Regulation of Compound Cattle Feed, Concentrates and Mineral Mixture Order, 1999 for dealers manufacturing, selling, or / and distributing compounded cattle feed, concentrates or mineral mixtures.

The following fee is charged for registration, renewal and supply of a duplicate copy of the registration certificate

	<u>For Registration</u>	<u>For Renewal</u>	<u>For duplicate copy of Registration Certificate</u>
1. Manufacturer	Rs. 1000	Rs. 500	Rs. 50
2. Dealer	Rs. 500	Rs. 250	Rs. 50

The fee shall be deposited in Haryana Treasury under receipt head (0404) - Dairy Development Receipts & other receipts of Animal Husbandry & Dairy Department. The Registration shall be made for a period of three years commencing from the date of registration.