

## LIVESTOCK PROPOSAL

### Networked Backyard Poultry

Overall Objective of this program is to enhance supplementary income for the households by improving the backyard poultry value chain

#### Specific Objectives:

1. Establish vaccination and health care services available for the women in the households to reduce mortality
2. Establish systems of continuous supply of chicks to the women at cost
3. Increase the backyard poultry stock per household to 5 to 10 hen units
4. Network the backyard poultry rearers and establish a market value chain

#### Institutional System:

1. Identify one women aggregator per every 50 households who will also be aggregating eggs for market. She will be paid commission on eggs supplied and charges for services rendered.
2. Network of Aggregators : all the aggregators will be networked into a larger body which establishes business linkages with agencies under a trade/ brand name
3. A mechanism for receiving and reaching the eggs in Hyderabad to supply to the stores of the purchasing agencies (WASSAN Foundation in collaboration with Humane Society International will work on this and makes necessary investments).
4. Market tie-up with bulk consumers will be established – for ‘brown-eggs from backyards’

#### What to achieve:

5. Aggregated supply of about 5000 eggs per day in about 3 years time.

#### Operational Strategy:

6. The Aggregator provides the following services :
  - a. Vaccination and deworming
  - b. Health care services linked to the VAS of AH Department
  - c. Supply of supplementary feed / seed material etc., if needed.
  - d. Link the household to MGNREGS for shelter improvement
  - e. Aggregation of eggs produced in the backyard, date stamping and record keeping; maintaining these eggs in a refrigerator
  - f. Supply of aggregated eggs to the network of aggregators
7. One chick rearing center (CRC) will be established for every 300 households i.e. among 6 aggregators on an enterprise mode. This is to ensure constant supply of chicks for replenishment of stocks at households. This CRC will be linked to DoAH and poultry research institutions and other suppliers for sourcing day old chicks.

## Summery Budget:

No. of clusters – 3

No. of HHs per cluster – 300

No. of aggregator per cluster – 6

No. of HHs per aggregator - 50

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	Total units	Total cost	Source of the budget
A	<u>Chick rearing units (500 birds) for 5 villages i.e cluster</u>			Clusters: 3		
A.1	<b>Sheds for chick rearing centres</b>	<b>unit for 500 chicks/shed</b>	<b>99200</b>	3	<b>297600</b>	<b>MGNREGA</b>
A.2	* One day old chicks	500	9000	3	27000	DoAH / IWMP
A.3	* Feed	600Kg	11000	3	33000	DoAH / IWMP
A.4	* Equipments (with V.O)	1 set	3700	3	11100	DoAH / IWMP
A.5	* Vaccines and medicines	-	850	3	2550	DoAH / IWMP
A.6	* Room rent	-	1000	3	3000	DoAH / IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>25550</b>		<b>76650</b>	
B	<u>Poultry rearing under backyard</u>	50 HHs		600 HHs		
B.1	* Supply of 6 weeks old chicks	10 / family	450	600	270000	DoAH (50% subsidy)
B.2	* Supply of feed (Kg)	20 / family	800	600	480000	IWMP (50% subsidy)
B.3	* Equipments	1 set	220	600	132000	IWMP
B.4	* Vaccines and medicines	10 / family	30	600	18000	DOAH & farmer
B.5	* Night shelter	1	800	600	480000	MGNREGA
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>2300</b>		<b>1380000</b>	
C	Refrigerator		8000	3	24000	IWMP
D	Trays and packing material	lumpsum	2500	3	7500	IWMP
E	Incubator	lumpsum	50000	3	150000	IWMP
	<b>Total per three clusters</b>	<b>3 clusters</b>			<b>1935750</b>	

**Total budget to DoAH:**

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	No. of units	Source of the budget
A	<u>Chick rearing units (500 birds) for 5 cluster</u>				
2	* One day old chicks	500	9000	27000	*DoAH / IWMP
3	* Feed	1000 kg	18000	54000	*DoAH / IWMP
4	* Equipments (with V.O)	1 set	3700	11100	*DoAH / IWMP
5	* Vaccination	-	850	2550	*DoAH / IWMP
6	* Room rent	-	1000	3000	*DoAH / IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>32550</b>	<b>97650</b>	
B	<u>Poultry rearing under backyard</u>	50 HHs			
1	* Supply of 6 weeks old chicks	10 / family	450	270000	DoAH (50% subsidy)
4	* Vaccination	10 / family	30	18000	DOAH & farmer
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>480</b>	<b>288000</b>	
	<b>Total per three clusters</b>	<b>3 clusters</b>		<b>385650</b>	

\*Components can be funded from IWMP and DoAH. Based on their resources, they have to take decision

**Budgets for IWMP and MGNREGA:**

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	Total units	Total cost	Source of the budget
A	<u>Chick rearing units (500 birds) for 5 villages i.e cluster)</u>			Clusters: 3		
A. 2	* One day old chicks	500	9000	3	27000	DoAH / IWMP
A. 3	* Feed	600Kg	11000	3	33000	DoAH / IWMP
A. 4	* Equipments (with V.O)	1 set	3700	3	11100	DoAH / IWMP
A. 5	* Vaccines and medicines	-	850	3	2550	DoAH / IWMP
A. 6	* Room rent	-	1000	3	3000	DoAH / IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>25550</b>		<b>76650</b>	
B	<u>Poultry rearing under backyard</u>	50 HHs		600 HHs		
B.2	* Supply of feed (Kg)	20 / family	800	600	480000	IWMP (50% subsidy)
B.3	* Equipments	1 set	220	600	132000	IWMP
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>1020</b>		<b>612000</b>	
C	Refrigerator		8000	3	24000	IWMP
D	Trays and packing materail	Lumpsum	2500	3	7500	IWMP
E	Incubator	Lumpsum	50000	3	150000	IWMP
	<b>Total per three clusters</b>	<b>3 clusters</b>			<b>870150</b>	

\*Components can be funded from IWMP and DoAH. Based on their resources, they have to take decision

A	<u>Chick rearing units (500 birds) for 5 cluster)</u>	Unit size	Unit cost	Total Units	Total cost	Source of the budget
A.1	Sheds for chick rearing centres	unit for 500 chicks/shed	99200	3	297600	MGNREGA
B	<u>Poultry rearing under backyard</u>	50 HHs				
B. 5	* Night shelter	1	800	600	480000	MGNREGA
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>800</b>		<b>480000</b>	
	<b>Total per three clusters</b>	<b>3 clusters</b>			<b>777600</b>	

Total Budget for DWMA – Rs. 1668750

## Improving Small Ruminants' Value Chain

### Improving Service Delivery and Realising Value for the Rearers

Overall Objective of this initiative is to organize the goat and sheep rearers into producer organisations for effective service delivery and realizing value for the rearers. This will result into enhancing meat production per unit of geographical area within the sustainability limits.

Specific Objectives:

1. Reducing morbidity and mortality and improving health care
  - a. Reducing morbidity and mortality in adult sheep and goats,
  - b. Reducing pre-weaning mortality in kids and lambs
  - c. Provision of night shelters
  - d. Provision of drinking water at village level grazing tracts
2. Increasing the lambing percentage through appropriate breed improvement practices
3. Enhancing meat productivity per unit of geographical area
  - a. Increasing body weights at slaughter age i.e. at 6 months of age for ram-lambs and goat-kids through supplementation, improving fodder availability etc.
  - b. Ensuring sale of male animals at a body weight of about 20 – 25 kg per animal
4. Organizing rearers into appropriate producer organisations
5. Setting up community based insurance system against mortality

OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES:

Objective 1: Reducing mortality and morbidity, reducing losses and improving health care

*Disease surveillance and Vaccination / deworming service delivery:*

- a. Mapping season wise disease incidence and preparation of calendar of operations
- b. Establishing disease surveillance mechanisms
  - i. based on rearers organisations and their monthly meetings with the VAS of AH Department
  - ii. SMS based disease surveillance mechanism
- c. Developing the AHWs and attaching them to CBOs/ Panchayat
- d. Placing the vaccine indent to DoAH and procuring the same
- e. Conducting de-worming and vaccinations as per calendar in weaned kids and adults
- f. Submission of acquittance and returning the vaccines / medicine

*Reducing pre-weaning mortality*

- a. Protecting new born lambs/kids from inclement weather conditions
- b. Prevention of infections through umbilicus or any
- c. Reducing the worm burden through deworming
- d. Ensuring vaccination
- e. Improving the knowledge on lamb / kid management (hygienic conditions etc.)
- f. Establishing 'day care centers' for pre-weaned kids/ lambs and night shelters.

### *Provision of Night Shelter*

- Protecting from inclement weather and predators
- Private and common night shelters as per the availability of homestead lands (through MGNREGS)

### *Provision of Drinking Water*

- Identifying perennial water sources in grazing tracts
- Designing suitable drinking water structures (troughs – introducing improved technology) for goats and sheep
- Involving Gram Panchayats in the process.
- Creating maintenance fund, and establishing norms for maintenance of drinking water structures

### Objective 2: Increasing the lambing percentage

- Health improvement of female stock
- Introduction of required quality breeding rams

### Objective 3: Enhancing meat productivity per unit of geographical area

- a. Increasing body weights at slaughter age i.e. at 6 months of age for ram-lambs and goat-kids through supplementation, improving fodder availability etc. (the present practice is to sell them at younger ages post-weaning)
- b. Ensuring sale of male animals at a body weight of about 20 – 25 kg per animal.
  - i. Initiating ram-lamb / goat-kid rearing as separate enterprises
  - ii. Establishing an institutional mechanism for organising ram-lamb/ goat-kid rearers and for market aggregation.
- c. Increasing the fodder base
  - d. Integrating the fodder crops into pigeon pea
  - e. Fodder production in leased / owned private fallows
  - f. Biomass intensification (fodder species) in commons and private lands with assured watering and protection mechanism
- g. Supplementary feeding
  - h. Promoting practices of feeding concentrates as finishing rations
  - i. Value addition to agriculture by-products like ground nut haulms, legume pods and other.
  - j. Green fodder production (finger millet, legumes and other fodder & grasses)
  - k. Promotion of Azolla

### Objective 4: Organizing rearers into appropriate producer organisations

1. Strengthening existing primary groups of goat and sheep rearers
2. Promoting new groups
3. Networking sheep, ram lambs and goat rearers groups separately
4. Discussions among the group leaders on formation of a Producer Company – including mobilizing share capital, developing bye-laws etc.
5. Registering the Producer Company
6. Establishing various service delivery mechanisms and business systems

### Objective 5: Setting up community based insurance system against mortality

1. Discussion with UII Company to expand the scope of the existing Community Based Insurance System with WASSAN to include large animals.
2. Strengthening the institutional mechanisms/ systems
3. Developing an IT base (SMS – database etc.) for claim assessment and processing

Human Resources Deployment:

*Placing a Livestock Coordinator:*

A Livestock Coordinator will be deployed at the Mandal level who liaison with the VAS of the AH D and the rearers' networks. S/he has to coordinate the livestock related activities and AHWs. Livestock coordinator will work closely with rearers groups. S/ he also conduct the training and meeting. He coordinates the meetings of AHWs, sub committee and VAS. He works under guidance and monitoring of of VAS in technical aspects; s/he reports to Networks. Honirorium of coordinator will be paid from RRA/IWMP, later on expecting to get it from DoAH

*Pool of AHWs*

The Animal Health Workers will be attached to Net Works and works under the technical guidance and monitoring of local veterinarian. The AHWs should be allowed to charge the SERVICE CHARGES officially; 50% from rearers and 50% from DoAH / 100% from rearers (Permission from Govt. to be taken up)

The net work prepares the list of trained AHWs, who are willing to work. If required trained AHWs are not sufficient, the net work will select from the community, and arrange for training with the Animal Husbandry Department.

The main two functions of the AHWs is to deliver vaccination and de worming services, when ever and where ever required under the technical guidance of the local Vet.

DoAH contribution

- JeevaKranthi – Ram lamb rearing units, goat rearing units, sheep units, breeding rams
- Goat scout – supplementary feed and medicines
- Fodder seed on subsidy
- Vaccines, de-wormers and medicines
- Service charges to AHWs
- Service charges for disease reporting
- Cold chain maintenance -ice boxes
- Insurance
- Azolla pits
- Silage

Other sources

- Refrigerators for maitaining the cold chain and preservation of vaccines
- Silage – MGNREGA/IWMP
- Night shelters - MGNREGA
- Dinking water source & Structures – RWS, MGNREGA/IWMP
- Maitenance fund – Rearers+IWMP
- Slaughther house- NABARD
- Refrigerated Van - NABARD

## Summery Budget

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	Total units	Total cost	Source of the budget
A	<b><u>Share cropping method of goat rearing</u></b>					
A.1	* Purchase of a flock of 10 adult goats	10 goats	35000	10	350000	IWMP
A.2	Insurance	10 goats	1800	10	18000	IWMP
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>36800</b>		<b>368000</b>	
B	<b><u>Day care center for kids</u></b>					
B.1	* Construction of thatched shed (with VO)	1	20000	4	80000	IWMP (20% rearers)
B.2	* Management of day care center	1 year	11000	4	44000	IWMP
B.3	* Equipment (with VO)	1 set	4500	4	18000	IWMP
B.4	*Mineral blocks	1 block	100	10	1000	IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>35600</b>		<b>143000</b>	
C	<b><u>Rearing of ram lambs &amp; goat kids</u></b>					
C.1	* Supply of ram lambs	one ram lamb	1600	500	800000	DoAH/IWMP
C.2	* Transport of ram lambs	1	300	500	150000	DoAH/IWMP
C.3	* Insurance	1	180	500	90000	DoAH/IWMP
C.4	* Feeding	1	300	500	150000	DoAH/IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>2380</b>		<b>1190000</b>	
D	<b><u>Introducing quality breeding Rams</u></b>					
D.1	Quality rams for breed upgradation	One ram	4000	100	400000	DoAH
	<b>Sub - total</b>		<b>4000</b>		<b>400000</b>	
E	<b><u>Livestock shelters</u></b>					



E.1	small and large ruminant shelters	only for rearers with flock size >10	21000	125	2625000	MGNREGA
E.2	Common night shelters @140000/village; 5 villages/ mandal	Per village	140000	5	7,00,000	MGNREGA
	<b>Sub - Total</b>		<b>21000</b>		<b>3325000</b>	
F	<b><u>Participatory animal disease surveillance</u></b>					
F.1	SMS based disease surveillance (4000 SMSs per year)	1 SMS	1	4000	4,000	IWMP
	<b>Sub -total</b>				<b>4,000</b>	
G	<b><u>Provision of drinking water</u></b>					
G.1	Drinking water troughs / ponds constructions	Per tank/ Trough	25000	20	5,00,000	IWMP/MGNREGA
G.2	Digging of new hand pumps	Per village	25000	15	3,75,000	RWS
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>8,75,000</b>	
H	<b><u>Fodder cultivation</u></b>					
H.1	Fodder seed	Per ac	20	50	1,000	DoAH
H.2	Silage pits	Per pit	54000	20	10,80,000	IWMP
H.3	Chaff cutter	Per village	27000	5	1,35,000	DoAH
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>12,16,000</b>	
I	<b>Tree fodder intensification</b>	Per village	25000	10	2,50,000	MGNREGA
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>2,50,000</b>	
J	<b>Marketing</b>					
J.1	Exploring value chain and markets through producer organisation	per producer organisation	700000	1	7,00,000	PODF / SFAC
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>7,00,000</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>84,71,000</b>	



## Budget to DoAH:

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	Total units	Total cost	Source of the budget
C	<b><u>Rearing of ram lambs &amp; goat kids</u></b>					
C.1	* Supply of ram lambs	one ram lamb	1600	500	800000	DoAH/IWMP
C.2	* Transport of ram lambs	1	300	500	150000	DoAH/IWMP
C.3	* Insurance	1	180	500	90000	DoAH/IWMP
C.4	* Feeding	1	300	500	150000	DoAH/IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>2380</b>		<b>1190000</b>	
D	<b><u>Introducing quality breeding Rams</u></b>					
D.1	Quality rams for breed upgradation	One ram	<b>4000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400000</b>	<b>DoAH</b>
	<b>Sub – total</b>		<b>4000</b>		<b>400000</b>	
H	<b><u>Fodder cultivation</u></b>					
H.1	Fodder seed	Per ac	20	50	1,000	DoAH
H.2	Silage pits	Per pit	54000	20	10,80,000	IWMP/DoAH
H.3	Chaff cutter	Per village	27000	5	1,35,000	DoAH
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>12,16,000</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>28,06,000</b>	

## Budget to IWMP and MGNREGA:

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	Total units	Total cost	Source of the budget
A	<b><u>Share cropping method of goat rearing</u></b>					
A.1	* Purchase of a flock of 10 adult goats	10 goats	35000	10	350000	IWMP
A.2	Insurance	10 goats	1800	10	18000	IWMP
	<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>36800</b>		<b>368000</b>	
B	<b><u>Day care center for kids</u></b>					
B.1	* Construction of thatched shed (with VO)	1	20000	4	80000	IWMP (20% rearers)
B.2	* Management of day care center	1 year	11000	4	44000	IWMP
B.3	* Equipment (with VO)	1 set	4500	4	18000	IWMP
B.4	*Mineral blocks	1 block	100	10	1000	IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>35600</b>		<b>143000</b>	
C	<b><u>Rearing of ram lambs &amp; goat kids</u></b>					
C.1	* Supply of ram lambs	one ram lamb	1600	500	800000	DoAH/IWMP
C.2	* Transport of ram lambs	1	300	500	150000	DoAH/IWMP
C.3	* Insurance	1	180	500	90000	DoAH/IWMP
C.4	* Feeding	1	300	500	150000	DoAH/IWMP
	<b>sub total</b>		<b>2380</b>		<b>1190000</b>	
F	<b><u>Participatory animal disease surveillance</u></b>					
F.1	SMS based disease surveillance (4000 SMSs per year)	1 SMS	1	4000	4,000	IWMP
	<b>Sub –total</b>				<b>4,000</b>	
G	<b><u>Provision of drinking water</u></b>					
G.1	Drinking water troughs / ponds constructions	Per tank/ Trough	25000	20	5,00,000	IWMP/MGNREGA
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>5,00,000</b>	
H	<b><u>Fodder cultivation</u></b>					
H.2	Silage pits	Per pit	54000	20	10,80,000	IWMP/DoAH
	<b>Sub total</b>				<b>10,80,000</b>	

I	<b>Tree fodder intensification</b>	Per village	25000	10	2,50,000	MGNRGEA
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>2,50,000</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>35,35,000</b>	

S.NO	Pilots / Interventions	Size of unit	Unit cost (Rs)	Total units	Total cost	Source of the budget
E	<b><u>Livestock shelters</u></b>					
E.1	small and large ruminant shelters	only for rearers with flock size >10	21000	125	2625000	MGNREGA
E.2	Common night shelters @140000/village; 5 villages/ mandal	Per village	140000	5	7,00,000	MGNREGA
	<b>Sub – Total</b>		<b>21000</b>		<b>3325000</b>	
G	<b><u>Provision of drinking water</u></b>					
G.1	Drinking water troughs / ponds constructions	Per tank/ Trough	25000	20	5,00,000	IWMP/MGNREGA
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>5,00,000</b>	
I	<b>Tree fodder intensification</b>	Per village	25000	10	2,50,000	MGNRGEA
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>2,50,000</b>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>40,75,000</b>	

## Easing Animal Draft Power Constraints & Internalizing Value Chain of Draft Animals

### CONTEXT / BACKGROUND:

#### **Why Draft Animals:**

- Lack of adequate draft power in rainfed situations results in productivity loss to an extent of 20 to 30 per cent- as sowings are done late in the season.
- It has become difficult for farmers to buy bullocks once the existing ones are sold away for any contingency; bullock prices are increasing substantially.
- There is general scarcity for draft power (bullocks or tractors) – for transport of manure, peaking of demand for land preparation, sowings etc., and tractors could not fill in this gap.
- There are several instances of labour keeping the land fallow owing to high costs (cash needs) of hired bullocks or tractors.
- Bank loans to bullocks are *de facto* banned, nor were successful as there is no demand for the entire year and owing to seasonal fodder scarcity and high cost of maintenance

#### **Conventional Initiatives:**

The earlier attempts at providing individual or group loans for purchase of bullocks had several constraints:

- The total demand for bullock labor in a year is low and highly seasonal
- Individuals selling away the animals at a cheaper rate for lack of fodder is a common phenomenon
- Increased indebtedness with each transaction

#### **Objectives of the Initiative:**

1. Making animal draft power services available to the small and marginal farmers at affordable costs
2. Promoting bull-calf rearing as an enterprise which is an essential element in the value chain of draft animals.
3. Promoting indigenous and locally adapted breeds

#### **Strategic areas of intervention/ program**

The following are the options to increase access of animal draft power for the small and marginal farmers

1. Rearing bull-calves to maturity and inducting them into agriculture

Based on soil types and farmers preferences to the different types of bull calves will vary. Ex: They prefer Vandera for light red soils, Kurma for black soils and Toorpu for black cotton soils. This classification is based on phenotypical characters.

The enterprise of bull calves rearing is very remunerative as it doesn't need external inputs (zero inputs). Purchasing the bull calves at the age of 6 months and rearing it for 12-14 months and selling them for agriculture purpose.

2. Share cropping method of cows- can be tried for bullocks.

CBO will purchase the cows and insures. Insured cows will be given on sharecropping to HHs who wants to get calves without investing money to purchase.

Calf from first calving will be retained by the rearer and calf and mother cow have to return back to CBO after second calving. At least it takes 2-2 1/2 years; rearer has to take care of the cow i.e tending, fodder and health services etc.

3. Leasing out the bullocks through Village Organisation on annual rent basis

CBO will purchase the bullocks and insures them. CBO will identify the farmers who are having the <2 ac of land, who has the experience of working with bullocks and who can go for hiring; CBO will lease out the bullock pairs to bullock operators on annual rental basis. With that bullock operator can do agricultural operations and making the timely bullocks availability in the village.

4. Developing the entrepreneurs to lease out the bullocks on annual rent basis

Loan will be given to entrepreneur to purchase the bullocks and s/he can give the pair of bullocks on rental basis for agricultural operations i.e per day or per operation or per season.

Addressing fodder security for draft animals in lean periods through fodder bank

Establishing the fodder bank to meet the lean period requirements of bullock operators / bull calves owners: bullock operators etc have to take membership in fodder bank to leverage the benefits. Budget to be allocated towards the fodder bank; management committee will purchase the fodder nearby villages where fodder is surplus and give it to members on loan. Members can repay the loan in kind or cash.

**Possible impacts of induction of animal draft power at scale :**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>For 100 ha</b>	<b>For 1596 ha (existing gap)</b>
New land brought under cultivation(acres)	87.5	1396.5
Yield increased due to timely operations(quintals)	225	3591
Manure applied to soil(tonnes)	50	798
value of manure applied additionally(tonnes)	75000	1197000
Impact on yield due to application of manure(in drought situations)[quintals]	225	3591
Reduce the cost of cultivation(Rupees)	675000	10773000

**BUDGET REQUIREMENT FROM IWMP:**

S.No	Details	Unit size	Unit cost	Total units	Total cost	Total cost
1	Rearing bull calves (pairs)	One pair	20000	20	400000	
2	Share cropping method of cows	One cow	9000	80	720000	28,80,000
3	Leasing out the bullock pairs through CBOs on annual rent basis	One pair	26000	50	1300000	52,00,000
4	Developing the entrepreneurs to lease out the bullock pairs on annual rent basis	One pair	9000	100	900000	3600000
5	Fodder security in lean periods through fodder bank	Lumpsum			300000	900000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>3620000</b>	