BRIEF ASSESSMENT

Integrated Risk Management Solutions
For Livestock and its role in
securing Rural Livelihoods

By:

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This work is dedicated to all milk producers with their livestock

Brief Assessment:

Integrated Risk Management Solution for Livestock and its roles in Securing Rural Livelihoods:

Since the very beginning of human civilisation, the process of rearing the domestic animals has been evolved. Amongst all the other useful animals the cattle and buffaloes were always preferred. Because of this preference, the wealth of any individual was calculated on the number of good animals one possesses and is benefited relatively on their yield of milk. In the religion the cow has an aesthetic value. There are many spiritual stories in Indian scriptures, stating 'cow' comprising of 33 crores of different Gods and Goddesses whereas the male buffalo is considered as the vehicle of "Yama", the God of death. The bull 'Nandi' is the vehicle of "Lord Shiva", who represents death and distortion. As the cow is involved from breeding to feeding processes she symbolizes the nature – Goddess Earth.

Since ancient civilisation utilizing the services of the livestock was practised. They were using strictly scientifically breeding techniques. The land was made available for grazing of cattles and the milk produced by them was used for drinking products like ghee were used in Vedic rituals.

In Lord Krishna's period, people used to carry the curd & butter from Vrindawn to Mathura. In those days after 100% feeding of the calves the remaining milk was taken by the owner to his house. Only after the family requirement of the milk is fulfilled, the surplus milk was converted into other products and sold in market. "Selling milk was thought to be equal to selling one's own child". Similar thoughts were also observed till 1980's in northern states of India.

Later on, the milkmen started starving their families and selling the milk in market. Subsequently, the calves were starved for the milk of cow and the milkmen sold the milk in the market. To resist the greed of the milkmen, Lord Krishna started "Dahihandi" where he used to break the pots carrying milk preventing the sale in the market. We observe In Mahabharat Nakul and Sahadev, are expert in rearing of livestock.

In today's scenario, the rise in industrialization and atomization has geared up the need of faster life. This has resulted in fast food and quick returns techniques. This has led to the practise of milk adulteration paving the way for greedy and unhealthy practises.

Considering the food chain the fodder, crops, herbs etc. are consumed by the herbivorous animals. And they are eaten by carnivorous animals. The dead bodies are decayed and converted, into manure which is then, consumed by the plants for their growth.

If we look at the ancient civilization, men used to settle on the banks of the rivers where the crops for fodder & grains were cultivated. The grains were eaten by human beings & the left over were utilized by the livestock which in turn produce milk, for human beings.

Milk contains fats, proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals making it a complete food.

The dung of the livestock with the crop residue gets converted into manure. This is a very efficient eco friendly conversion.

In this era of industrialization, people opt for industrial employment other than Agro Dairy industries for better income. In the 1960; when I was studying in school, the children were more inclined to become a farmer rather than being a businessman or an employee. Today, the situation has changed totally, where other roles have taken over farmers' role.

This situation is because of negligence of each and every department of the agro – dairy sector. This is evident by the papers published by central Government on the Dairy development in India (Ref 1) and different problems observed with their comments on the same issue of the paper submitted by the Maharashtra Gov. Animal husbandary department. (Ref 2).

There have been trends where the countrymen have opted for various other drinking option, in spite of the fact, man is the only social element consuming milk throughout his lifetime. The Government tends to declare tea as a national drink, although tea gardens are owned by few people and not by ordinary farmers. Government supports distillery or wine producing units or hard drink. The aerated drinks like different fizzy and soft drinks, are promoted through all the advertised media i.e. audio–visuals, hoardings, newspaper etc.

The Government should first decide to advertise milk on the line of NECC (National Egg Coordination Committee) to promote drinking milk. The advertisement for egg as ***"Sunday ho ya Monday Roj Khavo Ande" is noticeable.*** The advertisements for other health drinks states that milk is not nutritive and needs additives to make it complete food. These advertisements should be studied carefully. Ayurveda states that the human beings should drink a glass of water in the morning, a glass of buttermilk in the afternoon & a glass of milk in the night. But today, the day starts with bed tea, lunch with the aerated drink while the day ends with alcoholic drinks.

Mahatma Gandhi (Father of the nation), tried to ban hard drinks, but because of tax revenues, it was in vain. These distilleries are owned by very few people who can be counted on the finger tips.

Govt. should treat milk as the basic necessity. The farmers' business should always be monitored, supported & controlled by the Government, as it forms the backbone of our country's economy.

At this junction, the dairy business is not at all profitable because (1) the fluctuation in prices of cattle feeds, (2) milk collection, (3) the milk distribution cost (marketing of milk), (4) milk adulteration threats/ competition . In contrast to developed countries, the services of agriculture & dairy sectors as well as the guidance is a major concern.

There is no micro planning because of which agriculture or dairy production is more than the demand. Being a perishable commodity, the surplus is disposed, at a throw away price.

Sometimes there are huge losses, so farmers opt out of the production of agriculture or dairy sector resulting in sacristy of production, which results in the price hike of dairy and agriculture products attracting the individuals to business again.

It is worth noting irrespective of profit or loss at the farmers' level, there is always profit at the commission agents' level. The commission agents are either of co-operative, private or Government sector, they may be traders, they may be consultants, and they may be financers like Bank and or different institutions.

We know at time the onion is sold at 80 paise per kilo and sometimes onion prices shoots up to 80 rupees per kilo. Similar hundred times fluctuation is never observed in any other industrial sector. That is why everyone prefers other industrial sector than agriculture dairy sectors.

The present scenario is that children of farmers get educated and migrate to urban areas. They are not at all interested in farming. This is because the agriculture and dairy sector are not a profit making businesses. The profit and production is always dependant on the basis of inflation in the market. This situation can be easily controlled by systematic micro planning, of the different products in different areas. The planning should be provided by government employees or the concerned employees of different sector who are genuine, loyal, responsible and accountable. In case of wrong decision resulting in loss to agriculture and dairy sector, strict actions must be taken on those individuals, organisations, and departments.

The punishment for milk adulteration is a long process. The considerable delay reminds us of saying - 'Justice delayed is justice denied."

Popular political decision such as, waiving of interest and principle of the loan amount is an eyewash. One should analyse, why the farmers are not able to pay back their loans? What is the root cause? Only external dressing would not save the life of the vulnerable agro-dairy business. There should be correct antidotes treatment for this snake bite like situation. Helpless farmers commit suicide in thousands. These cases are to be studied in reference with the economics of each and every business sector. There should not be the duplication of work. If the sources of land and water are carefully utilised e.g. if the water is provided for

irrigation, then those people should be taxed accordingly to compensate for the displaced people because of that irrigation. The water made available should not be used for only cash crops, but it should also be used to grow common staple food and fodder crops for the livestock.

I have attached some newspaper clippings where, because of famine conditions people are selling their animals, shifting their homes from one place to another and Government is spending huge funds on them. But this is as good as only doing the dressing, the superficial treatment. It does not solve the problems at the route cause.

Insurance to protect the rural livelihoods comes as add on. Once the basic necessities are fulfilled then people may think of add on. First, food, shelter - clothes, other basic needs must be fulfilled, through available profit. Cow milk basic cost is around 20 rupees per litre but Government rate is 17 rupees. So naturally one has incurred loss of 3 rupees per litre of production. Where is the profit? The losses ensure, one could never be a winner. If one understands the economics of the current dairy or agriculture sector, then none would be in the agro-dairy business.

The reformation of agro-dairy sector is a must. The Agro-dairy sector is deploying tremendous work force. They would be able to produce nutritious food which should be fed to mal-nutrition kids to easily solve the malnutrition problem.

Just like the Sun, radiates light in every direction, the boosted agriculture and dairy sector business would be a solution for all the problems, if closely monitored and controlled at the micro level taking care of nation's demand .

There could be a national grid just like electricity board. If one part of the nation needs more electricity then, it is diverted from another part. In the same way, the national milk grid, an idea of NDDB has to be implemented in a very - very systematic way. The price of agro-dairy sectors must be calculated in such a way that the farmers should have a profit of at least 25% of the total cost of production. Then and then only the displaced people, would come together and take up agriculture and dairy sector, as an option to sustain their livelihood.

Small industrial sectors are making the profits in many ways. By assuring minimum 25%, net profit in Agro dairy sectors the whole scenario could be changed within 10 years. The rural to urban migration in India is going to cross by 50%. Leading to scarcity of man power in rural area has and overburdening urban infrastructure. This may give rise to growth of slum area and other concerns like law and order.

Unless and until there is sufficient profitability in each and every segment the migration will continue. Micro planning is the only solution to migration and it should be

closely monitored by accountable and dedicated departments and it should be supported whole heartedly by Government and politicians.

When we calculate the number of insurance policies for people they are more than 100 crores. But when we think of cattle insurance the policies have not even crossed 50%. Once the business is profitable then the people will definitely pay for the insurance. Hence one can say it is a vicious cycles i.e. no profit, insurance not paid, risks are open and losses are assured.

To change this scenario there has to be education & training in a systemic way. The legal and the statutory committee should monitor the agriculture and dairy sector. The statutory committee should also impart training on sensitive aspects.

If the farmer is having difficulty in repaying the loans for agriculture, food, clothing, marriage of daughter, he gets frustrated. So the suicide problems are more in the area of agriculture. Some aggressive farmers may turn into activities like terrorism or naxalism , creating more problems.

Let us look at a picture of a cow & cattle egrates. A cow is grazing, while grazing small insects and ticks are eaten by cattle egrates. It is the biological eradication of eco parasites. The cattle is relieved without use of any chemical, giving increased yield. This is a true symbiotic relation.

Picture 1: Symbiotic Relationship

Picture 2: Parasitic Relationship

Insurance and veterinary medicine sector etc. are dependable on agro-dairy sector. Insurance covers risks and medicines are for maintaining good health of livestock. At times Efficacy of the insurance services, medicines and chemicals is questionable still the providers get the money. There is no sufficient monitoring system to examine the results out of it. Such services must be regularly checked and Culprits must be punished. & black listed by publishing their names on regular intervals.

Only animals financed by financial institutions like Bank are insured. The main purpose of it is to protect the bank money, at the cost of producer, rather than the welfare of the producers. Animals having vulnerability viz having other voices or brucellosis like diseases, infertile, infected animals may get insured due to malpractices. These animals are circulated in cattle markets. Ultimately banks recover loan by hook or crook. Veterinary doctors get the money for issuing Health certificate, insurance companies get the premium but farmers remain where they were before or even become penniless. This picture of, rural livelihoods can be changed if rulers politicians and beaurocrates give huge extension work programme to dedicated workers. NGO's, etc. This is true not only for milk or livestock but also for each & every commodity of agriculture.

To overcome the problems in agro-dairy sector a better model can be suggested as below –

1) One organisation or one board can be established to take care of agro-dairy sector and it will function under one roof.

2) Agro-dairy sector prices purchase and selling prices should be fair and exploitation of producer and consumer should be stopped.

3) Control on prices would definitely increase people's awareness in the business. With the assurance of profit the self-confidence would be increased.

4) For agro-dairy sector, there should be small training programs explaining positive and negative points of the business. The training should include different Government schemes, financial terms, and marketing positions. Today an experienced and educated person at job level is below 10% competence. So supervisors also should be trained and monitored.

5) The funds given to all farmers should be a fool proof package. It should be just like complete Rice-plate, where one gets information from reliable raw material up to market to sell his goods.

This fund could be generated by following contribution-

- Milk industry Rs.1 per liter contribution from those who are selling milk in the market liquid milk or by-products. Cost of by-products can be calculated beforehand based on milk utilization.

  - Rs.1 per lit. Should be given by Government for development of rural sectors, and employment of people. This can be received through different schemes & MLA/MP Funds.

  - Contribution of Rs.0.50 per liter from milk producers should also be added to this fund.

  With this money every aspect in farmer's life e.g. vaccination, interest of loan, food & clothing, farming, marriage of children, treatment, education would be taken care of with marginal expenses. This should be monitored through different committees at different levels like:

  - National Animal Husbandry Welfare Board
  - State Animal Husbandry Welfare Board
  - District Animal Husbandry Welfare Board
  - Taluka/ Block Animal Husbandry Welfare Board etc.

  Fund distribution for 2.50 Rs should be as follows:

  Rs.0.20 – <u>Insurance and identification.</u>

  For identification (RFID) Radio frequency Identification like devices with reader may be made available. It must be statutory like Aadhar Card (just like for human beings). Each animal will be monitored from birth to death, up to the slaughter.

  Rs.0.20 – <u>Medicine /veterinary treatment.</u>

  Round the clock treatment must be available in every part of the village with no cost and best services.

  Rs.0.20 – <u>Artificial Insemination</u> with proven sires from Bull mother farms & semen labs should be developed. Record keeping and monitoring should be done regularly and strictly.

  Rs.0.20 – <u>Marketing and advertisement</u>: Radio & TV channels thrust should be given on producers and consumers education. Single brand should be the motive.

Rs.0.20 – Livestock development Indigenous Breed.

Rs.0.20 – Research & Development for encouraging Agri / veterinary vidyapeeth & colleges with practical know how of producers' useful work and by-products development should be considered.

Rs.0.20 – Cattle Sales & Services

Livestock markets should be developed and authentic livestock should be made available with guarantee. At the same time if one fails to do the business, the livestock has to be taken back immediately. The same time problematic animal e.g. infertile animals, have be treated under expert supervision, by charging appropriate amount & given back to owners. Such cattle farms should be developed at each Taluka/ Block level.

Rs.0.20 – Prophylaxis – Vaccination and deworming.

Rs.0.20 – Training, Coordination and monitoring.

Rs.0.20 – Male and Female calf rearing farms at each Taluka/ Block level.

Rs.0.20 – Bio-gas and manure plants.

Rs.0.20 – Fodder seeds, Cattle feed extention work, Silage pits, urea treatment etc.

Rs.0.10 – Emergency funds & carry forward funds or savings for future.

Rs.2=50

Similar methodology can be applied for other livestock / products also….

e.g. Egg – 25 paise from end user – per piece.

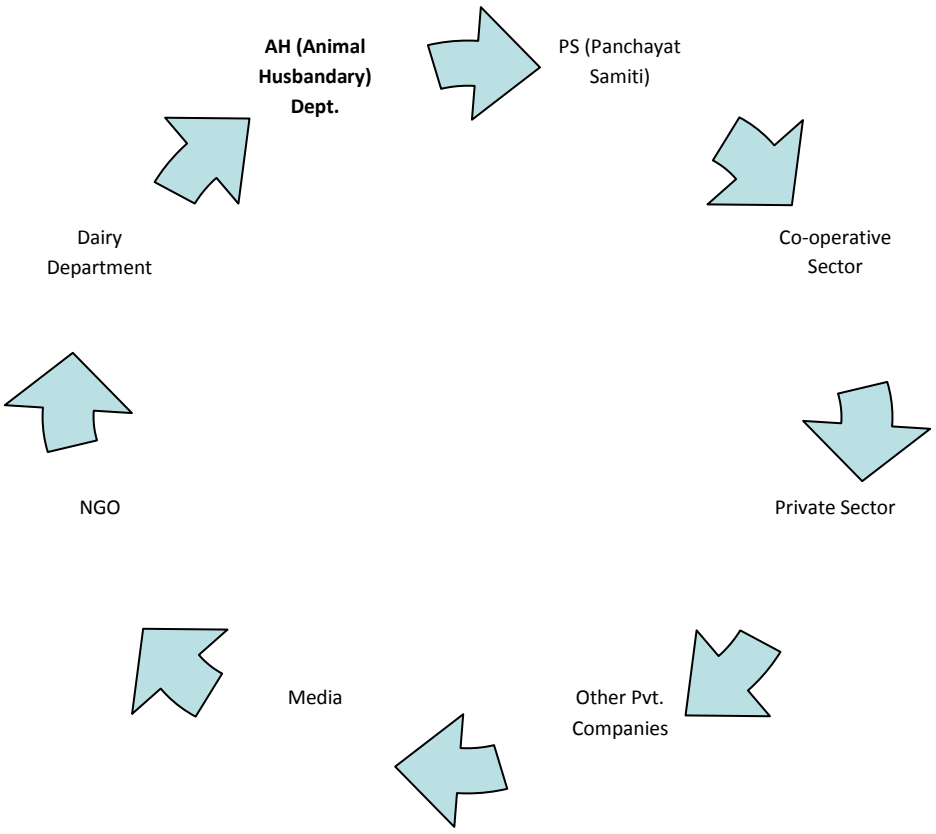
Chicken – Rs. 1.25 from end user per kg. Dressed wt.

Mutton – Rs.30 from end user per kg. Dressed wt.

I.e. approximately 10% of final maximum retail price.

Monitoring Systems Motive : Work to all and

AT TALUKA LEVEL: Health is wealth to all



District level: District Co-Operative Milk Union, Zillah Parishad etc.

State level: State milk federation, Maharashtra Livestock Development Board, BAIF (Bhartiya Agro Industries Foundation) like NGO's.

National Level: NDDB (National Dairy Development Board), NABARD, NCDFI (National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India), NCDC, etc.

Why we all should come together?

1) Price fixation to avoid cut throat competitions.

2) Vaccination to all livestock to avoid diseases.

3) Breeding of ultimately good genetic material to get better result.

4) Marketing under one brand.

E.g. Amul at National level, Mahananda at state level or like GCMMF – Maharashtra Milk Marketing Board Comprises of Government, Coop & Pvt. Sector.

5) Avoiding duplication of work, to minimize cost.

6) Farmers should get one window service for each and every problem.

7) One research institute should guide all sections & business e.g. Vasantdada Sugar Institute for Sugarcane growers.

Risk Reduction through Rural:

Insurance and	**Assurance Services**
1) Farmer both husband & wife	1) Farm guidance
2) Animals	2) Agricultural services
3) Cattle sheds	3) Veterinary services
4) Other Important or precious equipment e.g. Milking Machines	4) Manufacturing services for different local by products e.g. 1) Milk – Khowa i.e. evaporated unit 2) Grains are cleaned and well packed for consumer or even making Atta - Floor
5) Productive life diseases protection E.g. Brucellosis some part 55% animals are infected.	5) Marketing Services
6) Simple way and make it compulsory and free from Animal Husbandry Welfare Board.	6) Extention Services

Close monitoring is must in agro-dairy Industries because every small experience gathered and data circulated amongst all would give better results. Even the results could be again brain stormed for improvement. These decisions could be implemented taking the opinion of experts in this field based on the data collected under close monitoring .This cycle should be continued for continual improvement.

Breeding policy is documented but unfortunately it is not properly implemented. There is no monitoring & control on A.I. worker for their activities scientifically and type of quality of semen doses used. So neither we could maintain the blood levels in the animals nor we could increase lactation yield per animal. The farmers are not educated. Even at 100% A.I. coverage areas which can be observed in the survey there is no bulls' A.I. workers should be trained and made responsible and accountable for the services. . A.I. workers must be registered. Low quality semen should be banned and we must use proven sire semen doses for A.I. to raise the lactation yield.

By rearing of cattle and buffaloes we get milk, meat, hide, draft power, agriculture waste conversion, and alternate energy, and manure, weapons from horns and bones, thus it helps to develop the economy either by barters system or cash system or by hypothecation of loans.

The important benefits of milk business are as follows,

1) **Milk:** milk is highly nutritious and with the clean milk production, we would get best quality milk available for the market.

2) **Female calves:** female calves rearing programme is to be taken seriously so that a good quality heifers and then cows will be easily and economically available at farmers' doorsteps. But because of negligence, lack of patience and lack of scientific rearing, mortality rate in female calves is considerable. There is also a tendency to purchase animals for milk, which are not at all cost effective.

3) **Male calves:** In many sector there is 100% mortality rate of male calves or they are put to death by not feeding milk But this situation can be changed easily with male calf rearing farms. These young bulls can be made available in the remote areas for draft power or for slotting purpose. This would act as an additional source of income to dairy business.

4) **Dung:** Establishment of Gobar-gas plant gives alternate energy economically. Plants can be established either individually or on community basis. The by product is very good manure as well it maintains hygiene. This would result in additional earning in rural areas through energy generation and protecting environment and discouraging deforestation.

Besides this, rearing livestock repays immense love and affection leading to positive state of mind for the owners which can't be calculated in money. It teaches; naturally what is life and death. It also gives sex education to young ones at door steps.

Milk can be converted into more than thousands different end products of different qualities like curd, butter, cheese, ice-cream etc. It is nutritious. It has got its own importance.

India has approximately 250 mg/ capita milk availability. But developed countries like Israel, America are having per capita milk availability more than 1 liter. Hence India has four fold scope in dairy industry, including paradairy industries, like veterinary medicines, chemicals and instruments. Therefore to protect dairy industry, co-ordinating with agro-industry is just like protecting the big stem of banyan trees. . If the stem is strong, naturally, the resources from the roots would be utilised and there will be many branches with numerous fruits. There is need to create motivated and dedicated human resources from different sectors like government, private, co-operative and NGOs.

Like vehicle industries, where we must have showrooms for trials, sales and service, the same way one can buy cattle and buffaloes from guarantied market. There should be no exploitation, whenever a farmer wanted to change or sell cattle. For veterinary sector there should be polite, educative, informative round the clock mobile services available to dairy owners. For feed and fodder, good quality fodder seeds must be made available so that we can avoid poor quality roughage. Excrete of good quality fodder with less methane, is required. As methane is hazardous to environment, it should be minimum. One must be positive and co-operative to rare the livestock Good health of livestock would avoid risk factors for them and naturally we would be able to secure rural livelihoods.

To achieve this, there is need for intervention by statutory control, suitable laws and capable human resources for the implementation and education. Even the small part of the state or one district can be considered where we can take up a pilot work to change the present scenario of uneconomical dairy Industries.

TRAINING

- Training is must before starting business
- In a family at least 2 persons to be trained.
- Training : Theory, Practical, Study tour.
- Gradation if you get good lower interest for loans.
- Audio-Visual Aids, TV, Radio
- Do's & Don'ts Charts
- Man is not a machine needs motivational training.

FEEDING

- Cattle Feed and Mineral mixture quality must be ISI grade.
- Easily availability of damaged grains.
- Qualities of feed and types e.g.
  - Calf starter
  - Milk Replacer
  - Dry cow ration etc. to be marketed carefully.
  - Strict quality control and defaulties must be punished heavily.
  - Minerals Mapping and use it correctly.
  - Fodder seeds of good quality available.
- Irrigated tract must Supply good quality green fodder silages.
- Practical training of azola, urea treatment, silage is must.
- Burning farm residues or jungle are to be banned.

Marketing

- Gradation data for cattle to be maintained like Matrimonial service for ease of selection & economical direct dealing between buyer & seller.
- Sales & Service different cattle & buffalo are easily available and non-productive or problematic cattle to be kept under expert control. After pregnancy that animal will be given back to owners house with payment of actual charges.
- Certification of animals, price fixing and record keeping Will be mandatory.

Artificial Insemination

- Proven sire & their all data is easily available to all
- Tagging of all animals with RFID or Genotyping like Adhar Cards till their death is to be maintained.
- Zoonotic disease like Brucellosis is to be controlled.
- Good bulls for N.S. in remote areas.
- Milk recording system is to be adopted. .
- Bull Mother farm is to be established
- Good semen labs to be established and poor ones to be closed.

Milk & Milk Products

- Explore local Market by selling milk & milk products.
- Establish scientific techniques for milk product manufacturing
- Small retail outlets can be established nearby urban or rural areas
- Taking Advantages for different festivals like Deepawali, Kojagiri Poornima, Dasara, Gudipadwa etc.
- Supply to nearby states through state level agency and exporting to other countries through national level agency.

Rural Livelihoods with their livestock

Treatment

- Preventive: Vaccination & deworming regularly mass vaccination programme like "pulse polio" to be implemented.
- Supportive: by addition of Vitamin/ Minerals during pregnancy stage etc.
- Curative: good quality authentic and 100% effective no adulteration or substandard medicines with best veterinarian hands.
- Good extension worker's services at door step.
- Dedicated workers should be recognised by awards.
- Ethino veterinary medicines to be promoted

Cattle Shed

- Open type
- Eco-friendly
- Parasites control mostly biological
- Drainage effectively working

Breaking Rural to Urban running cycle by:

- Establishment of residential schools, old age homes, training centres in rural areas.
- Hospitals & other necessity centres e.g. Entertainment etc. to be establish in rural areas.
- National services scheme like forestation, plant nursery etc. can be established.
- Sorting grading & storage of rural produce at villages which will give employment and unnecessary load on transportation and storage.
- Farm houses & agro tourism etc. business to be encouraged.

Exploring other Markets

- Raring male calves for natural service, Drought purpose, Beef.
- Raring female calves.
- Biogas availability
- Manure availability
- Fodder banks
- Fodder seed cultivation
- Other Ayurveda byproduct e.g. Gomutra (urine of cow).

DETAILS OF FARMERS INTERVIEW SHEETS:

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
1	Shri. Kisan Mahadeo Mane	Shree Shivganga	1557	Ambale	Purandar	9890328733
2	Shri. Shamrao Sadashiv Kale	Shree Shivganga	1557	Ambale	Purandar	9503018188
3	Shri. Nivrutti M. Munjir	Shree Shivganga	1557	Ambale	Purandar	9011914862
4	Shri. Devidas Vasant Ghate	Ramdas Swami Garade	363	Garade	Purandar	8805319594
5	Shri. Dilip Amruta Jagtap	Ramdas Swami Garade	363	Garade	Purandar	9881211368
6	Shri. Ananta Shivaram Ranade	Ramdas Swami Garade	363	Garade	Purandar	9850575222
7	Shri. Vitthal Sakharam Tarawade	Ramdas Swami Garade	363	Garade	Purandar	9881952363
8	Shri. Bhanudas Dharmaji Rawade	Kalubai Thapewadi	2656	Thapewadi	Purandar	9850462550
9	Shri. Santosh Dattatray Zambre	Swami Vivekanand Handewadi	841	Holkarwadi	Haveli	9850067877
10	Shri. Sandip Vilas Zambare	Swami Vivekanand Handewadi	841	Holkarwadi	Haveli	7588070822
11	Shri. Vasant Maruti Zambare	Swami Vivekanand Handewadi	841	Holkarwadi	Haveli	9922074401
12	Shri. Ganesh Ramdas Zambare	Swami Vivekanand Handewadi	841	Holkarwadi	Haveli	9623326006
13	Shri. Ramesh Tukaram Zambare	Swami Vivekanand Handewadi	841	Holkarwadi	Haveli	9763720105
14	Shri Ganpatrao Dhondibhau Kokane	Shri Ganesh Borghar		Borghar	Ambegaon	9890240359
15	Mrs.Tarabai sukaji Shinde	Shri.Bhimashankar shindemala		Avasari Kh	Ambegaon	9960369135
16	Shri. Sawkar Tukaram Shinde	Shri.Bhimashankar shindemala		Avasari Kh	Ambegaon	9096342399

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
17	Shri. Dattatray Sambhaji Shinde	Shri.Bhimashankar shindemala		Avasari Kh	Ambegaon	9860951657
18	Shri. Sanjay Nathu Shinde	Shri.Bhimashankar shindemala		Avasari Kh	Ambegaon	9960422746
19	Shri. Kondibhau Sakharam Shinde	Shri.Bhimashankar shindemala		Avasari Kh	Ambegaon	9970459008
20	Mrs.Suman Jijabhau Shinde	Shri. Ganesh Dairy Farm		Avasari Kh	Ambegaon	9890230517
21	Shri. Ravindra Ramdas Thite	shree Bhairavnath Avsari khurd	10	Avsari Khurd	Ambegaon	9890315590
22	Shri. Gangaram Dnyaneshwar Shinde	shree Bhairavnath Avsari khurd	10	Avsari Khurd	Ambegaon	9890330191
23	Shri. Krushna Bahgwant Shete	Shree kalambadevi Shwalwadi		Manchar	Ambegaon	9970826555
24	Shri. Bharat Gangaram Thorat	Shree Vikas Manchar		Manchar	Ambegaon	
25	Shri. Ashok Ramchandra Bankhele	Shree Vikas Manchar		Manchar	Ambegaon	9822813259
26	Mrs.Shobha Baban Bagkhale	Shree Vikas Manchar		Manchar	Ambegaon	9975344328
27	Shri. Sunil Baban Khodase	Shree Datta Co-Op Milk Soc	244		Junnar	9975429289
28	Shri.Gangaram Shinde	Shree Datta Co-Op Milk Soc	254		Junnar	9657469153
29	Shri.Kondobhau Maruti Bhare	Sanmitra Mahila Saha			Junnar	8888240516
30	Shri.Yuvraj Dagadu Kundalik	Sanmitra Mahila Saha			Junnar	9975973164
31	Shri.Mangal Kashinath Kolhe	Bhagyeshwer,Warulwadi	1292	Narayangaon	Junner	99755171353
32	Shri. Ramchanadra Shanker Pate	Bhagyeshwer,Warulwadi	1292	Narayangaon	Junner	9766027662
33	Shri. Arvind Bhau Meher	Bhagyeshwer,Warulwadi	1292	Narayangaon	Junner	

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
34	Shri. Ashok Ramchandra Aadsare	Bhagyeshwer,Warulwadi	1290	Narayangaon	Junner	9890913440
35	Shri. Ashok Shanker Khaugate	Shri Datta Co - Op sanstha, Hivre	244	Narayangaon	Junner	9096490552
36	Shri Sopan Dattu Khaugate	Shri Datta Co - Op sanstha, Hivre	244	Narayangaon	Junner	9960529914
37	Shri Chimaji Jijabhau Gadeker	Shri Datta Co - Op sanstha, Hivre	244	Narayangaon	Junner	9766394342
38	Shri. Ashokshte Bhare	Sanmitra Mahila Saha		Hivare	Junner	9860360573
39	Shri. Ramdasshte Marutirao Khodse	Sanmitra Mahila Saha		Hivare	Junner	9975973164
40	Shri. Rajendra Tabaji More	Shri Datta Co - Op sanstha, Hivre	244	Narayangaon	Junner	9766394342
41	Suresh Kundalik	Sanmitra Mahila Saha			Junnar	9970463039
42	Shri. Rajendra Mahadev Matade	Narayangaon Co-op Soc	221	Narayangaon	Junnar	9860219006
43	Shri. Mahipat Dhondiba Tambe	Narayangaon Co-op Soc	221	Narayangaon	Junnar	9730681074
44	Shri Ananda Janu Saveker	Jay Satya Sanstha	2624	Vadnuve	Bhor	9623371286
45	Shri. Ramesh Namdev Dere	Narayangaon Co-op Soc	221	Narayangaon	Junnar	9730947814
46	Tukaram Maruti Thite	Kisan Milk	1319	Kalwadi	Junner	9730070485
47	Suresh Januji Vaman	Kisan Milk	1319	Kalwadi	Junner	9961927928
48	Satish Magan Kakade	Kisan Milk	1319	Kalwadi	Junner	9860934153
49	Dattray Sukhdev Kakade	Kisan Milk	1319	Kalwadi	Junner	9975604176
50	Kishor Sukhdev Gadge	Gomata	2280	Wadgaon Anand	Junner	9096301022

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
51	Maruti D.Danger	Gomata	2280	Dangermala	Junner	9503383366
52	Gopal Narayan Phulrundar	Gomata	2280	Wadgaon	Junner	9960007027
53	Balu Nyaneshwar Shinde	Gomata	2280	Wadgaon	Junner	9665549525
54	Dasharath Bhikaji Valunj	Gomata	2280	Wadgaon	Junner	9766456488
55	Ganesh Ramchandra Devker	Gomata	2280	Wadgaon	Junner	9730394197
56	Ganesh Maruti Waghmare	Gomata - Alephata	2280	Vadgaon - Anand	Junnar	9860417126
57	Chhaya Vijay Kalekar	Padmavati Mahila Banglavasti	2281	Pimplevadi - banglavasti	Junnar	9860370443
58	Namdev Dagdu Shinde	Jay Hanuman		Malewadi-Mahude khurde	Bhor	9226774274
59	Pandurang Kondiba Kindre	Shree Bhairavnath sah Dudh Sansta Rayri	504	Rayri	Bhor	9373569267
60	Shri. Ananda Janu Saneka	Jay Hanuman	2624	Wadtumpi	Bhor	9623371289
61	Anandrao Bhivaji Dhonde	Siddhivinayak	456	Aadachiwadi	Bhoi	9921048611
62	Maruti Dagadu Pangalu	Velband	953	Velvand		
63	Santosh Krishna Dhanawade	Laxmi Milk	2071	Panval	Bhor	9767031792
64	Jagnnath Vithoba Kudale	Ganesh Dairy		Nandgaon	Bhor	9011292162
65	Balasaheb Dagadu Jedhe	Bhairavnath	441	Panhol	Bhor	9921920715
66	Parvati Ganpati Bodake	Pandurangkrupa Dairy Farm	3590	Malwadi, Bhor	Bhor	9623094290
67	Parvati sadoba Kumkar	Madureshwar Khurd	469	Madure Khurd	Bhor	9225237736

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
68	Balasaheb Bhikaji Dhumal	Narrye Area		Pasure	Bhor	9011810924
69	Sharad Ananta Sawant	Janani revi co-oprative	479	Karandi Br.	Bhor	9822831764
70	Shobha Baban Bapkhele	Vikas Sahkari	760	Manchar	Ambegaon	9766101105
71	Panditrao Pandurang Nighate	Vikas Sahkari	760	Manchar	Ambegaon	9881025452
72	Babaji Maruti Mule	Vikas Sahkari	760	Manchar	Ambegaon	
73	Bhaoso Rakhmathorao Burape	Vikas Sahkari	760	Manchar	Ambegaon	9766116612
74	Santosh Arjun Tambade	Kaloba Sahakari	2004	Tambade Mala	Ambegaon	9890226651
75	Umesh Ashok Chavkar	Mauli Sahakari	Private	Nandur Ramvadi	Ambegaon	9860664262
76	Santosh Ganpat Arande	Shri ram baba Dairy	3430	Bhugaon	Ambegaon	9822676318
77	Bapu Rambhau Gate	Shri ram baba Dairy	3430	Bhugaon	Ambegaon	9822716281
78	Bhagavan Devram Kale	Shri ram baba Dairy	3430	Bhugaon	Ambegaon	9271664676
79	Vikas Vitthal Gavade	Shri ram baba Dairy	3430	Bhugaon	Ambegaon	
80	Mahendra Baban Shinde	Shri ram Dairy	1013	Shri ram nagar	Ambegaon	9623148558
81	Mahesh Nyaneshwar Thorat	Ranubai Mahila Sahakari	2011	Chandoli	Ambegaon	9975408807
82	Nyaneshwar Genbhao Gavade	Shri Datta Guru Milk	42	Gavade Wadi	Ambegaon	9503664614

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
83	Laxman Shankar Gavade	Shri Datta Guru Milk	42	Gavade Wadi	Ambegaon	9970215775
84	Santosh Devram Gate	Shri Sai Dairy		Kukhandi	Ambegaon	9503368627
85	Sanjay Sopan Daine	Shri Krishna Milk Product	832	Wadgaon Kashibange	Ambegaon	9960534722
86	Ganapat Balphi Manka	Shri Krishna Milk Product	832	Wadgaon Kashibange	Ambegaon	8605431353
87	shivaji Govind Daine	Shri Krishna Milk Product	832	Wadgaon Kashibange	Ambegaon	9960232466
88	Ashok Manikrao Doke	Shri Krishna Milk Product	832	Wadgaon Kashibange	Ambegaon	
89	Ramshethe Baburao Pirad	Shri Krishna Milk Product	832	Wadgaon Kashibange	Ambegaon	9970903440
90	Dasharath Baban Doke	Shri Krishna Milk Product	832	Wadgaon Kashibange	Ambegaon	9665626204
91	Balu Baban Nighate	Bhimashankar Milk Sahakari	48	Manchar	Ambegaon	9730423888
92	Bankhele Nitin Nivrutti	Bhimashankar Milk Sahakari	48	Manchar	Ambegaon	9665676008
93	Shivaji Chadarinath Nighut	Bhimashankar Milk Sahakari	48	Monchor	Ambegaon	
94	Namdev Rambhau Nighte	Bhimashankar Milk Sahakari	48	Manchar	Ambegaon	9960801044
95	Somanath Gangaram Butte	Vakeshwar Sahakari	33	Peth	Ambegaon	9657049301
96	Suresh Shankar Dhumal	Vakeshwar Sahakari	33	Peth	Ambegaon	9226389982
97	Nikam Dattu Biju	Baleshwar Sahakari	33	Peth	Ambegaon	9960176294

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
98	Somanath Ramdas Dhumal	Baneshwar Sahakari	33	Peth	Ambegaon	9922037972
99	Atul Dattatray Dhumal	Baneshwar Sahakari	33	Peth	Ambegaon	9689031035
100	Nilesh Dattatray Pavale	Baleshwar Sahakari	33	Peth	Ambegaon	9850029534
101	Aathiba Ramchandra Randive	Renukadevi Milk Product		Pargaon	Daund	9766087007
102	Laxman Haribhau Wakvane	Shri Ram Sahakari Milk	216	Pargaon	Daund	9763063494
103	Dattatray Aaburao Takave	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9423227497
104	Sudam Madhavrao Monavade	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9689790173
105	Balasaheb Madhavrao Monvade	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9890352060
106	Vitthal Shankar Shelake	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	8007306497
107	Nyanashwar Kisan Pawar	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9822847911
108	Santhaji Nyandev Kale	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9850465350
109	Sanjay Vitthal Jagtap	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9503152517
110	Botre Ramdas Baburao	Renukadevi Milk Product	216	Pargaon	Daund	9761277616
111	Shivaji Dagadu Jadhav	Uttam Sahakari Milk	2236	Dapodi	Daund	9665964559
112	Baban Baburao Shelake	Uttam Sahakari Milk	2236	Dapodi	Daund	9405865573

Sr. No.	1	2		3		4
	Name of the Farmer :	**Name of Co-operative Society :**	**Sanstha Code No. :**	**Name of the Village :**	**Taluka :**	**Mobile No. :**
113	Narayan Sitaram Mandvalkar	Uttam Sahakari Milk	2236	Dapodi	Daund	9970702762
114	Dattatray Jayvanta Gulame	Uttam Sahakari Milk	2236	Dapodi	Daund	9689984133
115	Namdev Bajirao Mandvalkar	Uttam Sahakari Milk	2236	Dapodi	Daund	7875621474
						TOTAL
						AVERAGE

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
1	3						2	1			40		Yes		5/6 months	Maize/Lucerne
2	4							1			52		Yes		6 months	Maize
3	4						4				20		Yes		4\5 months	Maize
4	8						2	6			20	50	Yes		6 months	Maize
5	3						2	4			25	10	Yes		5 months	Maize
6	4						4	0			70		Yes		5/6 months	Maize
7	3						4	2			40	10	Yes		6 months	Grass/maize
8	2						0	2			0	25	Yes		4/5 months	Maize/Lucerne
9	5						5	0	1		35		Yes		6 months	Maize/Lucerne
10							4	1	2	1	40	5	Yes		6 months	Maize
11	4						3	1	1		25			No	6 months	Maize/Lucerne
12	7						10	2	2		100		Yes		8 months	maize
13	4						4				30		Yes		4 months	Maize

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
14	6						6	1			42		Yes		6/8 Months	Maize/Kadwal/ Lucerne
15	3						3	1			35		Yes		8 Months	Lucerne/ Kadwal
16	4						7				25		Yes		9 months	Maize/Lucerne
17	2						5		1		16		Yes		8/9 months	Maize/Lucerne
18	4						5				40		Yes		8 months	Maize/Lucerne
19	3						5				25		Yes		8 months	Maize/Lucerne
20	25						35	3	2		350	15	Yes		12 months	Maize/Lucerne
21	7						8				52		Yes		12 months	Maize/Lucerne
22	8						7		1		60		Yes		8 months	Maize/Lucerne
23	5						6				35		Yes		8 months	Maize/Lucerne
24	3						2				30		Yes		8 months	Maize/Lucerne
25	3						3	1			30	6	Yes		12 months	Maize/Lucerne
26	6								7		40		Yes		8 Months	Maize/Lucerne/ Kadwal
27							2		5		23		Yes		8 Months	Maize/Grass

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
28	2						7	1			15		Yes		6 Months	Maize/Grass
29	2							1			25		Yes		12 Months	Maize/Grass
30	6						3	2			20	5	Yes		12 Months	Maize/Grass
31	5						3						Yes		12 months	Grass/maize
32	4						4				15		Yes		12 months	Grass/maize
33	6						6				30		Yes		12 months	Grass/maize
34	3						5				40		Yes			Grass/maize/ Gajargavat
35	4						9	2	1		33		Yes		12 months	Grass/maize/ Gajargavat
36	2						5	1	1		21		Yes		12 months	Grass maize/ Gajargavat
37	2						3				25		Yes		12 months	Grass maize/ Gajargavat
38	2						4				22		Yes		12 months	Grass maize/ Gajargavat
39	3						8	1			15		Yes		12 months	Grass maize/ Gajargavat
40	20						20	1			98		Yes		12 months	Grass maize/ Gajargavat
41	3						8				25		Yes		12 months	Maize, Grass

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
42	2						4	1			22		Yes		10 months	Marvel Grass
43	5						11				40		Yes		5 months	Maize, Jawar, Grass
44	4						2	2			5	4		No	3/4 Months	Grass
45	4						7				40		Yes		12 months	Maize, Jawar, Grass
46	4						6				25		Yes		1Year	Maize
47	10						30	1			100		Yes		1Year	Maize
48	4						2		1		25		Yes		1Year	Grass
49	3						5		1		25		Yes		1Year	Maize
50	7						10				45		Yes		4 Months	Lucerne
51	5						7				25		Yes		6 Months	Maize
52	4						5				35		Yes		4 Months	Maize
53	4						8				35		Yes			Maize
54	4						8	1			60		Yes		10 Months	Maize
55	7						10	1			110		Yes		8 Months	Lucerne

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
56	2						5				20		Yes		10 months	Maize/Lucerne
57	3						8	10			16	45	Yes		12 Months	Grass/maize
58								10		10		20	Yes		6 Months	Grass/maize
59	2							2		2		8	Yes		6 Months	
60	2						2	2	1		5	4	Yes		3/4 Months	Grass
61	4						4				25		Yes		8 Months	Maize
62								8	22	8	671	18	Yes		4 Months	Grass
63	4							4		4		25		No	6 Months	Maize
64	22						4		24				Yes		6 Months	Grass
65	3						1	2		2	20	10	Yes		6 Months	Grass
66	6						4				100		Yes		2/3 months	Maize
67	6						2	2	2	2	12	10	Yes		8 Months	Maize
68	2						2				20		Yes		2/3 Month	Grass
69	2						2				16		Yes		3 Months	Grass

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
70	6						5	5			40		Yes			Vilayati Grass
71	4						6				30		Yes		12 months	Vilayati Grass
72	5						6				30		Yes		12 months	Maize
73	3						3				35		Yes		12 months	Vilayati Grass
74	9						5		4		180			No	6 Months	Maize
75	22						5		3		440		Yes		12 months	Maize
76	5						5		5		50		Yes		12 months	Maize
77	2						2				36		Yes		12 months	Maize
78	2						2		2		27		Yes		6 Months	Maize
79	4						4				60		Yes		6 Months	Maize
80	3						3		3		30		Yes		6 Months	Maize
81	6						6		6		40		Yes		12 months	Maize
82	4						4		4		27		Yes		12 months	Maize
83	5						5		5		60		Yes		12 months	Maize

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
84	2						2				40		Yes		12 months	Maize,Jawar
85	7						7		7		50		Yes		12 months	Maize
86	2						3	2		2	154	2	Yes		12 months	Maize
87	2						4				22		Yes		12 months	Maize
88	6						15				68		Yes		12 months	Maize
89	2						4				25		Yes		12 months	Maize
90	8						6				60		Yes		12 months	Maize
91	3						5		5		20		Yes		12 months	Maize
92	3						5				32		Yes		12 months	Lucerne
93	3						4				15		Yes		12 months	Maize
94	5						5		5		35		Yes		12 months	Maize
95	4						6				40		Yes		6 Months	Maize
96	4						4				15		Yes		6 Months	Grass
97	4						5		8		55		Yes		6Months	Maize

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
98	5						9				42		Yes		12 months	Maize
99	2						5				20		Yes		6 Months	Maize,Jawar
100	2						3				19		Yes		5 Months	Maize
101	15						25				250		Yes		12 months	Maize
102	10						15	2	1		100	3	Yes		12 months	Maize,Jawar
103	2						2				10		Yes		12 months	Grass
104	5						9				40		Yes		12 months	Maize,Jawar
105	4						12				30			No		
106	4						6				18		Yes		12 months	Maize, Grass
107	4						3	2	1		20		Yes		12 months	Maize
108	4						8				50			No		
109	2						3	2			14		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren
110	5						10	5	2		65		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren
111	2						2		1		22		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren

Sr. No.	5						6		7		8		9		10	11
	Total No. of milking animals :						Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :		Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :		One day milk Cultivation (In liter):		Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?		How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.
	Milking	Dry	Pregnant	Young	Heifer	Calves	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Cow	Buffalo	Yes	No		
112	5						9	1			40		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren
113	12						12	2			90		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren
114	4						4	2			15		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren
115	3						4	1	1		15		Yes		12 months	Maize,Luceren
Total	**544.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**649.00**	**105.00**	**138.00**	**31.00**	**5757.00**	**275.00**	**109.00**	**6.00**		
Average	**4.73**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5.64**	**0.91**	**1.20**	**0.27**	**50.06**	**2.39**	**0.95**	**0.05**		

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
1	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	6/7 months		No	Well	Cattle Feed	Godrej	910		No
2	Purchase & Cultivate	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	6 months	Yes		Well	Cattle Feed	Katraj	860	Yes	
3	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	6/7 months		No	Well	Cattle Feed	Nandan	980		No
4	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar	6 months		No	Well	Cattle Feed	Godrej	940		No
5	Purchase & Cultivate	Dry fodder/ sugarcane	6\7		No	Tape Water	Cattle Feed	Godrej	900	Yes	
6	Purchase	Dry fodder/ Jawar/ Sugarcane	6 months		No	Tape Water	Cattle Feed	Godrej	910		No
7	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4 months		No	Tape Water	Cattle Feed	Godrej	900	Yes	
8	Purchase	Sugarcane/ dry fodder	4/5 months		No	Well	Cattle Feed	Godrej	910		No
9	Purchase	Dry fodder/ Jawar	6 months		No	from Outside	Cattle Feed	Katraj	870		No
10	Purchase	Jawar	6 months		No	from Outside	Cattle Feed	Katraj	870	Yes	
11	Purchase	Jawar	6 months		No	from Outside	Cattle Feed	Katraj	860		No

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
12	Purchase	Dry Fodder	4 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Katraj	860	Yes	
13	Purchase	Dry Fodder	6 months		No	from Outside	Cattle Feed	Katraj	860		No
14	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	12 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Suprim /Katraj	900	Yes	
15	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	8 Months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	850	Yes	
16	Purchase	Dry Fodder	4 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Datta Digambar	890	Yes	
17	Purchase		9 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Datta Digambar	890	Yes	
18	Purchase	Dry Fodder	4 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Datta Digambar	890	Yes	
19	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	4 months	Yes		Well	Cattle Feed	Datta Digambar	890	Yes	
20	Purchase	Dry Fodder	12 months	Yes		Well	Cattle Feed	Datta Digambar	890	Yes	
21	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	12 months	Yes		Well	Cattle Feed	Sampurna	950	Yes	
22	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	9/10 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Sampurna	950	Yes	
23	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	4 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Sampurna	870	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
24	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar/ Sugar Cane	8 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed		840	Yes	
25	Cultivate	Dry fodder	3/4 months	Yes		Well	Cattle Feed	Datta Digambar	890	Yes	
26	Cultivate		4 Months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed				No
27	Cultivate			Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	850	Yes	
28	Cultivate	Dry Fodder/Sugar Cane	4 Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej		Yes	
29	Cultivate	Dry Fodder/Sugar Cane		Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed		670	Yes	
30	Cultivate		0 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Katraj	840	Yes	
31	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Godrej	950	Yes	
32	Cultivate	Dry fodder	2 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Katraj	880	Yes	
33	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Well	Cattle Feed		670	Yes	
34	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Well	Sarki	Godrej	930	Yes	
35	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Katraj	670	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
36	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Katraj	697	Yes	
37	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	915	Yes	
38	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1 Days	Yes		Tank		Katraj	670	Yes	
39	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1 Days	Yes		Tank		Katraj	670	Yes	
40	Cultivate	Dry fodder	12 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Katraj	670	Yes	
41	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	12 months	Yes		Water Tank	cattle feed	Katraj	670	Yes	
42	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	12 months		No	Bucket	cattle feed	Hindustan	745	Yes	
43	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	6 months		No	Bucket	cattle feed	Godrej	930	Yes	
44	Cultivate	Dry Fodder	5/7 Months		No	Bucket	cattle feed			Yes	
45	Cultivate	dry fodder	6 months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	725	Yes	
46	Cultivate	Dry fodder	2Months	Yes		Bucket	Kandi		750	Yes	
47	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months	Yes		Water Tank	Kandi	Makhandhara	900	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
48	Cultivate	Dry fodder	7Months		No		Kandi		800		No
49	Cultivate	Dry fodder			No	Drum		Makhandhara	900	Yes	
50	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months		No	Water Tank		Baramati Agro	825	Yes	
51	Cultivate	Dry fodder	8Months		No	Water Tank	Kandi	Baramati Agro	850	Yes	
52	Cultivate	Dry fodder	8Months		No	Bucket	Kandi		850		No
53	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months		No	well	Kandi	Baramati Agro	825	Yes	
54	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Water Tank	Kandi	Baramati Agro	850	Yes	
55	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months	Yes			Kandi	Baramati Agro	825	Yes	
56	Purchase	Yes	12 months	Yes		Tank	Cattle Feed	Baramati Agro	825	Yes	
57	Purchase & Cultivate	Dry Fodder	12 months		No	from Outside	Cattle Feed	Godrej	930	Yes	
58	No	Dry Fodder	6 Months	Yes		from Outside	Cattle Feed				No
59	Purchase & Cultivate	Dry Fodder	6 Months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed		870	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
60	purchase	Dry Fodder	5/7 Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed				No
61	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed			Yes	
62	Cultivate	Dry fodder	8Months	Yes		River			870		No
63	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months		No		Katraj Gold		870		No
64	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months		No	Bucket			870		No
65	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months	Yes		River	Katraj Gold	Katraj	870	Yes	
66			2/4 months		No		Cattle Feed	Katraj	870	Yes	
67	Purchase	Dry fodder/Jawar	4Months		No	Well	Cattle Feed	Katraj	870		No
68		Dry fodder	2Months		No	Well				Yes	
69	Cultivate	Dry fodder/Jawar	7Months		No	Bucket		Milk More	900		No
70	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Bucket		Hindustan	845	Yes	
71	Cultivate	Dry fodder	Yearly	Yes		Bucket	Hindustani Feed	Hindusthan	845	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
72	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Bucket	Indranil Kandi	Hindusthan	845	Yes	
73	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Water Tank		Indranil	840	Yes	
74	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months	Yes		Water Tank	Indranil Kandi	Hindusthan	870		No
75	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Water Tank	Indranil Kandi	Hindusthan	870	Yes	
76	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Drum		Indranil	990	Yes	
77	Cultivate		1Year		No	Bucket					No
78	Cultivate	Jawar		Yes		Well		Indranil	990	Yes	
79	Cultivate	Jawar	12Months	Yes		Bucket	Indranil Kandi	Hindusthan	990	Yes	
80	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Bucket		Suprim Milk	730		No
81	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Bucket					No
82	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Bucket					No
83	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Bucket					No

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
84	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Bucket	Indranil Kandi	Baramati Agro	990		No
85	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Water Tank	Cattle Feed	Godrej	990	Yes	
86	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed		760		No
87	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months	Yes		Water Tank	Cattle Feed	Godrej	920	Yes	
88	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months	Yes		Water Tank		Godrej	1020	Yes	
89	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed				No
90	Cultivate	Dry fodder	9Months	Yes		Water Tank	Cattle Feed	Godrej	920	Yes	
91	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months	Yes		Water Tape Water	Cattle Feed	Suprim Milk	910		No
92	Cultivate	Dry fodder	5Months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed		720	Yes	
93	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes		Bucket		Suprim Milk		Yes	
94	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	850	Yes	
95	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No		Godrej Milk plus	Godrej	930	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
96	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Water Tank	Cattle Feed	Godrej	930		No
97	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Bucket	Kandi	Godrej	930	Yes	
98	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Bucket	Yes	Godrej	930	Yes	
99	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year		No	Bucket	Kandi	Godrej	930	Yes	
100	Cultivate	Dry fodder	7Months		No	Barrel	Kandi	Godrej	930	Yes	
101	Cultivate			Yes			Kandi	Godrej	950	Yes	
102	Cultivate			Yes		Water Tank	Kandi	Godrej	950	Yes	
103	Cultivate	Dry fodder	9Months		No			Godrej	1100		No
104	Cultivate	Dry fodder	3Months		No	Bucket	Kandi	Godrej	1250	Yes	
105	Cultivate			Yes		Water Tank	Kandi	Godrej	950	Yes	
106	Cultivate	Dry fodder	3Months	Yes		Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	950		No
107	Cultivate	Dry fodder	1Year	Yes				Hindusthan	1000	Yes	

Sr. No.	12	13	14	15		16	17	18		19	
	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?	Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?		Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?	Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?	Name of cattle feed company :		Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?	
				Yes	No			Company	Rate (Per 50 Kg.)	Yes	No
108		Dry fodder	4Months		No	Bucket		Godrej	950		No
109	Cultivate	Dry fodder	6Months		No	Bucket	Kandi	Hindusthan	750		No
110	Cultivate	Dry fodder			No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	950	Yes	
111	Cultivate	Dry fodder	3Months		No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	950		No
112	Cultivate	Dry fodder	4Months		No	Bucket		Godrej	950		No
113	Cultivate	Dry fodder			No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	950	Yes	
114	Cultivate	Dry fodder			No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Godrej	950	Yes	
115	Cultivate	Dry fodder			No	Bucket	Cattle Feed	Sona Chandi	700		No
Total				**61.00**	**54.00**					**79.00**	**36.00**
Average				**0.53**	**0.47**					**0.69**	**0.31**

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
1				No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
2	Katraj	32	Yes		Laxmi Indu. Kolhapur	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
3				No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
4				No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
5	Agrimin	110		No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
6			Yes		Ballal and co.		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	
7	Gromin	80	Yes		Omkar Ind.		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
8				No			No	Yes			No	Yes			No	
9	Godrej	970		No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
10	Lyakamin	120		No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
11	Agrimin	110		No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
12	Katraj	32	Yes		Ballal and co.		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	
13	Agrimin	100	Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
14	Katraj	30		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
15				No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
16	Katraj	30		No		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	
17	Katraj	30		No		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	
18	Pramilk	560	Yes		Katraj	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	
19	Vimal	400		No		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	
20	Vimal	530	Yes		Krushna Ballal	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		D- Laval
21	Katraj	30	Yes		Diamond	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	
22	Katraj	30	Yes		Laxmi	Yes		Yes			No		No		No	
23	Katraj	30		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
24	Katraj	30		No		Yes		Yes			No		No		No	
25	Katraj	30	Yes		Krushnaji & Ballal	Yes		Yes			No		No		No	
26				No		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
27	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	
28	Katraj	32		No		Yes			No	Yes			No		No	
29	Agro Milk	20		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
30	Fat Plus	20		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
31	Agrimin	100	Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		
32	Katraj	35		No		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
33	Agrimin	120	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
34	Agrimin	100	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
35	Katraj	35		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
36	Katraj	35		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
37	Agrimin	100		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
38	Katraj	35		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
39	Katraj	35		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
40	Katraj	35	Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
41	Katraj	35		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
42	Heer Brand	110	Yes			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
43	Katraj	32		No		Yes			No	Yes			No		No	
44			Yes				No	Yes			No		No	Yes		
45	Virback			No			No	Yes		Yes			No		No	
46	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		No			No	
47	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	
48			Yes				No		No	Yes		Yes			No	
49	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	
50	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		
51	Katraj	32		No			No		No	Yes		Yes			No	
52			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
53	Virback	110	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
54			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
55	Virback	110	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes	No	Yes		
56	Heer Brand	160		No		Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes		
57	Katraj	32	Yes		Tiger	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	
58			Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
59			Yes				No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
60				No			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
61			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
62				No			No	Yes			No		No		No	
63				No			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
64				No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
65				No			No	Yes			No		No		No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
66			Yes			Yes			No		No		No	Yes		
67				No		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	
68			Yes			Yes			No		No		No	Yes		
69				No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
70				No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
71	Katraj	40	Yes			Yes			No		No		No		No	
72	Katraj		Yes			Yes			No		No		No	Yes		
73	Katraj	40		No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
74		60		No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
75	Virback	60	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes		Yes		Hindusthan Pump
76	Agreemen Fort	150	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
77	Katraj	34	Yes			Yes	No		No		No	Yes			No	
78	Agreemen Fort	150		No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
79	Agreemen Fort	150		No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
80	Katraj	34	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
81	Katraj	34	Yes			Yes			No		No		No		No	
82	Katraj	34	Yes			Yes			No		No		No		No	
83	Katraj	34	Yes			Yes			No		No		No		No	
84	Katraj	35	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
85	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
86	Katraj	35		No					No		No	Yes			No	
87	Katraj	35		No		Yes			No	Yes			No		No	
88	Katraj	40	Yes				No		No	Yes		Yes			No	
89			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
90	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	
91	Katraj	110		No		Yes			No		No		No		No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
92	Katraj	32		No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
93	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
94	Katraj		Yes			Yes			No		No		No		No	
95	Katraj	32		No			No		No	Yes			No		No	
96				No			No		No	Yes		Yes			No	
97	Katraj		Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		
98	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	
99	Katraj	35		No			No		No	Yes		Yes			No	
100	Katraj	40	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
101	Vikasdhara	1000	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
102	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
103				No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
104	Katraj	32		No		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	

Sr. No.	20		21			22		23		24		25		26		
	Name the company of mineral mixture :		Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?		Mention the company name.	Is cattle feed is given with the water?		Is the cattle shed is made by cement?		Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?		Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?		Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.		
	Company	Rate (Per 1/ 5/10 Kg.)	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Company
105	Katraj	32	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	
106				No		Yes			No	Yes			No		No	
107	Virback	800	Yes			Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
108			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes		Yes		
109			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
110			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
111				No			No		No		No	Yes			No	
112			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
113	Virback	150	Yes				No		No		No	Yes		Yes		
114	Virback	150		No			No		No		No	Yes			No	
115			Yes			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	
Total			**61.00**	**54.00**		**94.00**	**21.00**	**52.00**	**63.00**	**45.00**	**70.00**	**85.00**	**30.00**	**18.00**	**97.00**	
Average			**0.53**	**0.47**		**0.82**	**0.18**	**0.45**	**0.55**	**0.39**	**0.61**	**0.74**	**0.26**	**0.16**	**0.84**	

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
1	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
2	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
3	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
4	Can		No			Yes	24.5	35/40	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			6\7
5	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			3\4
6	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
7	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
8	Can		No	Yes			23		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		
9	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			6
10	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			6
11	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
12	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			3
13	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
14	Bucket		No	Yes			15		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			3
15			No	Yes			15.5		Yes		Yes			No		No		4
16			No	Yes			16		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			4
17	Bucket		No	Yes			15.5		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
18	Bucket		No	Yes			15.5		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			
19	Bucket		No	Yes			15.5		Yes		Yes			No		No		4
20	Cooler		No			Yes	15	14.5	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		4
21	Can		No	Yes			16		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			4
22	Can		No	Yes			15.5		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			4
23	Can		No	Yes			16		Yes		Yes			No		No		4

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
24	Can		No	Yes			18		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		4
25			No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
26	Bucket		No	Yes			18		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			4
27	Bucket		No	Yes			16.5		Yes			No		No	Yes			3
28	Bucket		No	Yes			16.5		Yes			No		No	Yes			3
29	Bucket		No	Yes			16.5		Yes		Yes			No		No		6
30			No			Yes	18.5		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		6
31			No	Yes			16.5		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			3
32			No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
33			No	Yes			16.5		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			2
34			No	Yes			15		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			6
35			No	Yes			15		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
36			No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
37			No	Yes			18.5		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
38			No	Yes			16.5		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			6
39			No	Yes			16		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
40			No	Yes			16.5		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
41			No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
42	Can		No	Yes			18.5		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			6
43	Bucket/ Can		No	Yes			16.5		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			3
44	Can		No	Yes			16/17		Yes		Yes			No		No		3
45	Can		No	Yes			16.5		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			2
46	Can		No	Yes			16	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			3
47	Can		No	Yes			16.5	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			3

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
48	Can		No	Yes			16	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			3
49	Can		No	Yes			16	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
50	Can		No	Yes			16	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			6
51	Can		No	Yes			16.5	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			6
52	Can		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			6
53	Can		No	Yes			17	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			6
54	Can		No	Yes			17	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			6
55	Can		No	Yes			17	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			3
56	Bucket		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			
57	Can		No			Yes	15	17	Yes			No		No	Yes			
58	Can		No		Yes				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			
59	Can		No	Yes			16		Yes		Yes		Yes			No		

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
60	Can		No	Yes			17		Yes		Yes			No		No		
61	Bucket		No	Yes			15	15	Yes		Yes			No		No		3
62			No	Yes			15	15	Yes		Yes			No		No		
63	Pot		No	Yes			25	15	Yes		Yes			No		No		
64	Bucket		No	Yes			16	15	Yes		Yes			No		No		
65	Pot		No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			
66			No	Yes			26	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			
67	Still Pot		No	Yes				15	Yes			No		No		No		3
68	Can		No	Yes				15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			
69	Bucket		No	Yes			16	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
70	Bucket		No	Yes			16	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
71	Bucket		No	Yes			16.4	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
72	Bucket		No	Yes			16.4	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			
73	Bucket		No	Yes			16.5	15		Yes	Yes			No	Yes			3
74	Can		No		Yes		16.4	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			2
75	Can		No		Yes		17.5	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			2
76	Can		No	Yes			17.5	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
77	Can		No	Yes			17.75	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
78	Can		No	Yes			17.5	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
79	Can		No	Yes			17.75	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
80	Can		No	Yes				15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
81	Can		No	Yes				15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			4
82	Can		No	Yes				15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			5
83	Can		No	Yes				15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
84	Bucket		No	Yes			17/25	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
85	Can		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			6
86	Can		No	Yes			17	15	Yes			No		No	Yes			6
87	Can		No	Yes			17	15		Yes		No		No	Yes			6
88	Can		No	Yes			17	15	Yes			No		No	Yes			3
89	Can		No	Yes			17	15	Yes			No		No	Yes			4
90	Can, Bucket		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			2
91	Can		No	Yes			14	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			4
92	Bucket		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			4
93	Bucket		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
94	Bucket		No	Yes			15/50	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3
95	Bucket		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes			No	Yes			3

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
96	Bucket		No	Yes			18	15	Yes			No		No	Yes			3
97	Bucket		No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		4
98	Bucket		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		6
99	Bucket		No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		6
100	Plastic Bucket		No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		6
101			No	Yes			15	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		6
102			No	Yes			17.5	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		6
103			No	Yes			16	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		3
104			No	Yes			17	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		3
105			No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		3
106			No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		3
107			No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		

Sr. No.	27			28			29		30				31		32			
	How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk Cultivation?			Where you can sale your milk?			What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?		When you can get your milk payment?		Can you get reasonable rate?		Have you checked you milk by fat machine?		Is deworming is done at your farm?		Duration of Months.	
	Storage In	Yes	No	Co-Op. Soc	Private	Both	Co-Op. Soc Cow/ Buffalo	Private Cow/ Buffalo	Aft 15 Days	Aft 1 Month	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Days	Months
108			No	Yes			17.5	15	Yes			No	Yes			No		
109			No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes			No		No		
110			No	Yes			18	15	Yes			No	Yes			No		
111	Bucket		No	Yes			18	15	Yes		Yes			No		No		
112	Bucket		No	Yes			15	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		
113	Bucket		No	Yes			20	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		
114	Bucket		No	Yes			20	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		
115	Bucket		No	Yes			18.5	15	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		
Total		**0.00**	**115.00**	**108.00**	**3.00**	**4.00**	**1794.20**	**1006.50**	**107.00**	**8.00**	**100.00**	**15.00**	**49.00**	**66.00**	**80.00**	**35.00**		
Average		**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.94**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**15.60**	**8.75**	**0.93**	**0.07**	**0.87**	**0.13**	**0.43**	**0.57**	**0.70**	**0.30**		

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
1		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
2	Yes		Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes		Yes		B.A.I.F.		No	Yes	
3		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
4		No	Yes			No	BQ/HS		No	Yes				No		No
5		No	Yes			No	BQ/HS/FMD	Yes		Yes		B.A.I.F.		No	Yes	
6		No	Yes			No	FMD/HS	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
7		No	Yes			No	HS/FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
8		No	Yes			No	HS/BQ		No	Yes				No	Yes	
9		No	Yes			No	BQ/HS/FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
10		No	Yes			No	BQ/FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
11		No	Yes			No	BQ/HS/FMD	Yes		Yes		B.A.I.F.		No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
12		No	Yes		Yes		BQ/HS/FMD	Yes		Yes		B.A.I.F.		No	Yes	
13		No	Yes			No	FMD/HS	Yes		Yes		B.A.I.F.		No	Yes	
14		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		B.A.I.F.		No	Yes	
15		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.	Yes		Yes	
16		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
17		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.	Yes		Yes	
18		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.	Yes		Yes	
19		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
20		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt.	Yes		Yes	
21		No	Yes			No	FMD/HS	Yes		Yes		Govt.	Yes		Yes	
22		No	Yes			No	FMD/HS	Yes		Yes		Govt.	Yes		Yes	
23		No	Yes			No	FMD/HS	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
24		No	Yes			No	FMD/HS	Yes		Yes		Govt.		No	Yes	
25		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI & Govt.		No	Yes	
26		No	Yes			No	BQ/HS/FMD	Yes		Yes		Govt		No	Yes	
27		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes	
28		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes	
29		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		BAIF	Yes		Yes	
30		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
31		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
32		No	Yes			No	FMD / Theileriasis	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
33		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
34		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
35		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
36		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
37		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
38		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
39		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
40		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
41		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
42		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
43		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI	Yes		Yes	
44		No	Yes			No		Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
45		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes		Yes		NCDFI		No	Yes	
46		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
47		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
48		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
49		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
50		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
51		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
52		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
53		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
54		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
55		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes		Yes				No	Yes	
56		No	Yes			No	BQ/HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
57		No	Yes		Yes		BQ/HS/FMD	Yes			No		Yes		Yes	
58		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
59		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
60		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
61		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
62		No	Yes			No	FMD		No		No			No	Yes	
63		No	Yes			No	FMD		No		No			No	Yes	
64		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
65		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
66		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
67		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
68		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
69		No	Yes			No	BQ / HS / FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
70		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
71		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
72		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
73		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
74		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
75		No	Yes			No	FMD		No		No			No	Yes	
76		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
77		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
78		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
79		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
80		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
81		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
82		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
83		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
84		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
85		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
86		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
87		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
88		No	Yes			No	HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
89		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
90		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
91		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
92		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
93		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
94		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
95		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
96		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
97		No		No	Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
98		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
99		No	Yes		Yes		HS/FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
100		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
101		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
102		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
103		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
104		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No		No
105		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No		No
106		No	Yes		Yes		FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
107		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	33		34				35	36		37			38		39	
	Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?		Is any vaccination done at your farm?		Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?		For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?	Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?		Do you know the company of semen straw?			Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, progeny testing?		Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Company	Yes	No	Yes	No
108		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
109		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
110		No	Yes			No	FMD		No		No			No	Yes	
111		No		No		No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
112		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
113		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
114		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
115		No	Yes			No	FMD	Yes			No			No	Yes	
Total	**1.00**	**114.00**	**113.00**	**2.00**	**35.00**	**80.00**		**109.00**	**6.00**	**54.00**	**61.00**		**25.00**	**90.00**	**112.00**	**3.00**
Average	**0.01**	**0.99**	**0.98**	**0.02**	**0.30**	**0.70**		**0.95**	**0.05**	**0.47**	**0.53**		**0.22**	**0.78**	**0.97**	**0.03**

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1		Yes		7 km.				Yes			No		No		No		No
2		Yes		5 km.				Yes			No		No	Yes			No
3		Yes		5 km.				Yes			No		No		No		No
4			No	2 km					No	Yes			No		No		No
5		Yes		3 km				Yes			No		No		No		No
6		Yes		500 m				Yes			No		No		No		No
7		Yes		500 m				Yes			No		No		No		No
8		Yes		5 km				Yes			No		No		No		No
9		Yes		5 Km.				Yes			No		No		No		No
10		Yes		6 km.				Yes			No		No		No		No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
11		Yes		7 Km				Yes			No		No		No		No
12		Yes		7 Km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
13		Yes		6 km.				Yes			No		No		No		No
14		Yes		1 K.M				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
15		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
16		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
17		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
18		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
19		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
20		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
21		Yes		2.5 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
22		Yes		3 km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
23		Yes		3 km				Yes			No		No	Yes			No
24		Yes		2 km					No	Yes			No		No		No
25		Yes		2 km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
26		Yes		2 1/2 KM				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
27		Yes		4 KM				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
28		Yes		3 KM				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
29		Yes		3 KM				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
30		Yes		4 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
31		Yes		1 K.M				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
32		Yes		2 K.M				Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
33		Yes		1 K.M				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
34		Yes		3 K.M				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
35		Yes		3 K.M				Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
36		Yes		3 K.M				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
37		Yes		3 K.M				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
38		Yes		3 km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
39		Yes		3 km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
40		Yes		3 K.M				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
41		Yes		3 km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
42		Yes		1 km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes	
43		Yes		1 km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
44		Yes		5 KM				Yes			No		No		No	Yes	
45		Yes		1 km				Yes		Yes			No		No	Yes	
46	Yes		No	3Km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No
47	Yes		No	3Km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
48	Yes		No	3Km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
49	Yes		No	3Km				Yes		Yes			No		No	Yes	
50			No	5km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes	
51			No	4Km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
52	Yes	Yes		3Km				Yes		Yes			No		No	Yes	
53		Yes		6Km				Yes		Yes			No		No	Yes	
54	Yes	Yes		1Km				Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		No		No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
55	Yes	Yes		8Km				Yes			No		No		No	Yes	
56			No	8 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
57		Yes		1 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
58		Yes		1 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
59		Yes		5 km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
60		Yes		5 km				Yes			No		No		No		No
61	Yes	Yes		1Km					No	Yes		Yes			No		No
62	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes			No	Yes			No		No
63	Yes	Yes		3Km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
64	Yes	Yes						Yes			No		No		No	Yes	
65	Yes	Yes		3Km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
66	Yes	Yes		2km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
67	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
68	Yes	Yes		1/2km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
69	Yes	Yes		in Village				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
70	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
71	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
72	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
73	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
74	Yes	Yes		3km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
75	Yes	Yes		2km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
76	Yes	Yes		10km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
77	Yes	Yes		3km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
78	Yes	Yes		10km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
79	Yes	Yes		6km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
80	Yes	Yes		10km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
81	Yes	Yes		3km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
82	Yes	Yes		5km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
83	Yes	Yes		3km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
84	Yes	Yes		12km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
85	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
86	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
87	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
88	Yes	Yes		3km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
89	Yes	Yes		2km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No
90	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
91	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
92	Yes	Yes		1/2km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
93	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
94	Yes	Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
95	Yes	Yes		100m				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
96	Yes	Yes		3km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
97	Yes	Yes		2km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
98	Yes	Yes		2km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
99	Yes	Yes		2km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
100		Yes		2km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
101		Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No
102		Yes		4km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
103		Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
104		Yes		2km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
105		Yes		2km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
106		Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
107		Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
108		Yes		1km				Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No
109		Yes		1km				Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	40			41				42		43		44		45		46	
	When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, transparency.	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?		What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?	What are remarks in these services?			Is calf rearing done at your farm?		Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?		Do you know about the cattle starter, is it used in your farm?		Do you know about the milk, replacer, calf starter?		Is there any spread of disease at your farm?	
		Yes	No		Good	Better	Best	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
110		Yes		3km				Yes		Yes			No		No	Yes	
111		Yes		2km				Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
112		Yes		9km				Yes			No		No		No		No
113		Yes		9km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
114		Yes		9km				Yes			No		No		No		No
115		Yes		9km				Yes		Yes			No		No		No
Total		**107.00**	**8.00**					**112.00**	**3.00**	**95.00**	**20.00**	**54.00**	**61.00**	**48.00**	**67.00**	**21.00**	**94.00**
Average		**0.93**	**0.07**					**0.97**	**0.03**	**0.83**	**0.17**	**0.47**	**0.53**	**0.42**	**0.58**	**0.18**	**0.82**

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	If Required	Yes		1		Kikvi	1		No	Yes		Yes			No
2	If Required	Yes				Kikvi	1\2		No	Yes		Yes			No
3	If Required		No			Saswad			No	Yes		Yes			No
4		Yes				Kikvi	1\2		No	Yes		Yes			No
5	If Required	Yes				Saswad	1\2		No	Yes		Yes			No
6	If Required	Yes		1\2		Saswad	1		No	Yes		Yes			No
7	If Required	Yes				Saswad	1\2		No	Yes		Yes			No
8	If Required		No			Kikvi	2		No	Yes		Yes			No
9	3 months	Yes		4\5		Kikvi	1\2		No	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
10	If Required		No	1\2		Kikvi	1		No	Yes		Yes			No
11	2 months		No	2\3		Kikvi	1\2		No	Yes		Yes			No
12	3 months	Yes				Kikvi	6		No	Yes		Yes			No
13	3 months	Yes				Kikvi	4		No	Yes		Yes			No
14	1 Months	Yes				Belha, Alephata, Sangamner			No	Yes		Yes			No
15	2/3 Months	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
16	15 Days	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
17	15 Days	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
18	15 Days	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
19	15 Days	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
20	3 Days	Yes		4\5		Belha	5\6		No	Yes		Yes			No
21	2 Times	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
22	10 Days	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
23		Yes				Belha, Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
24	2 Times	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
25	2 Times	Yes				Belha, Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
26	2 Times	Yes				Belha,Alephata,Sangmner			No	Yes			No		No
27	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
28	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
29	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
30	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
31	If Required	Yes		3\4		Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
32	1	Yes		2		Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
33	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
34	6	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
35	If Required	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
36	If Required	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
37	If Required	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
38	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
39	If Required	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40	If Required	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
41	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
42	2 times	Yes		1		Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
43	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
44	2 times	Yes				Kikvei			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
45	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
46	If Need	Yes				Alephata	1	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
47	If Need	Yes				Alephata	5	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
48	If Need	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
49	If Need	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
50	If Need	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes			No		No
51	If Need	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes			No		No
52	1Month	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
53	If Need	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
54	If Need	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes			No	Yes	
55	If Need	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
56	1 Time	Yes		1		Alephata			No	Yes			No	Yes	
57	If Required	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
58	2 Times	Yes				Kikvi	2		No	Yes		Yes			No
59	2 Times	Yes				Kikvi	4		No	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
60	1 Time	Yes				Kikvi			No	Yes			No		No
61	Sometimes	Yes				Kikvi			No	Yes			No		No
62	2 Times	Yes				Kikvi	2		No	Yes			No		No
63	4 Times		No			Kikvi	2		No	Yes			No	Yes	
64			No			Kikvi			No	Yes			No		No
65	3 Time	Yes				Kikvi			No	Yes			No	Yes	
66	No		No			Kikvi	1		No	Yes			No		No
67	3 Time		No			Kikvi	2	Yes		Yes			No		No
68	1 Time		No			Kikvi		Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
69	4 Times		No			Kikvi		Yes		Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
70	15 Days	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes			No		No
71	15 Days		No			Alephata		Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
72	15 Days		No			Alephata		Yes		Yes			No		No
73	15 Days	Yes				Alephata	2	Yes		Yes			No		No
74	2 Times	Yes				Chakan	2	Yes		Yes			No		No
75	1Time	Yes				Chakan		Yes		Yes			No		No
76	15 Days	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
77	15 Days	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
78	15 Days	Yes				Manchar		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
79	2 Times	Yes				Chakan		Yes		Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
80	15 Days	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
81	2 Times	Yes	Yes			Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
82	2 Times	Yes				Chakan, Manchar		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
83	2 Times	Yes				Chakan		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
84	1 Time	Yes				Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
85	1 Time	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes			No	Yes	
86	If Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
87	If Need		No			Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
88	If Need	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
89	If Need	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
90	If Need	Yes				Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
91	If Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
92	If Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
93	If Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
94	If Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
95	If Need		No			Chakan		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
96	If Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes			No		No
97	if Need		No			Alephata			No	Yes		Yes			No
98	if Need		No			Alephata		Yes		Yes			No		No
99	if Need		No			Chakan, Alephata			No	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
100	if Need		No			Alephata		Yes		Yes			No		No
101	5/6Times		No			Alephata		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
102	4Times	Yes							No	Yes		Yes			No
103		Yes				Yavat			No		No	Yes			No
104	2/3 Times	Yes				Yavat		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
105	2/4 Times	Yes				Yavat		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
106	3 Times		No			Yavat		Yes		Yes			No		No
107	3 Times		No			Yavat		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
108	2/4 Times	Yes				Yavat		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
109	2/3 Times	Yes				Yavat			No	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	47	48		49		50	51			52		53		54	
	How many time veterinary services (doctor) visited your farm in a month?	Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?		How many cattle is sold by you in a year and what are their cost?		Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?	How many cattle is purchased by you in a year?	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.		Is pregnancy diagnosis done after the three month of A.I.?		Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?		Is all cattle insured at your farm?	
		Yes	No	No. Sold Cattle	Cost			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
110	3 Times	Yes				Yavat		Yes			No		No		No
111	1/2 Times	Yes				Yavat		Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
112	3/4 Times	Yes				Yavat			No	Yes			No		No
113	3/4 Times	Yes				Yavat			No	Yes			No		No
114	1/2 Times	Yes				Yavat			No	Yes			No		No
115	1/2 Times	Yes				Yavat			No	Yes			No		No
Total		**88.00**	**27.00**					**46.00**	**69.00**	**113.00**	**2.00**	**64.00**	**51.00**	**24.00**	**91.00**
Average		**0.77**	**0.23**					**0.40**	**0.60**	**0.98**	**0.02**	**0.56**	**0.44**	**0.21**	**0.79**

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
2				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
3				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
4				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
5				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
6				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
7				No		No		No		Yes		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
8				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
9				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
10				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
11				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
12				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
13				No		No		No		Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
14				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
15				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
16				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
17				No		No		No		Yes		No	Yes			No		No
18				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
19				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
20				No		No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
21				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
22				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
23				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
24				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
25				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes			No
26				No		No		No				No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
27				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
28				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
29				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes			No
30				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
31				No		No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
32				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
33				No		No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			No		No
34				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes			No
35				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
36				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
37				No		No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
38			Yes			No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
39				No		No		No		Yes		No	Yes			No		No
40				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
41				No		No		No		Yes		No	Yes			No	Yes	
42				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	**Rate**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Self**	**Other**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
43				No		No		No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			No		No
44	Oriental India Insurance Co Ltd.		Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
45				No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No
46			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
47			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
48			Yes		Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
49			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
50				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
51				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
52				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
53			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
54			Yes			No		No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
55				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
56			Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes			No		No
57	Tata A I G		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		No	Yes			No		No
58				No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
59				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
60				No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No
61				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
62				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
63			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
64				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
65			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
66				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
67				No		No		No	Yes		No	No	Yes			No		No
68			Yes			No		No	Yes		No	No	Yes			No	Yes	
69				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
70				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
71			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
72				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
73				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
74				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
75				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
76				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
77				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
78				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
79				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
80				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
81	New India		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
82			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
83			Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
84				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
85	Oriental India Insurance Co Ltd.		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
86				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
87				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
88				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
89				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
90				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
91				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
92				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
93				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
94				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
95			Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
96				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
97				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	Rate	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Self	Other	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
98				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
99				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
100				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
101				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
102				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
103				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No
104	Tata A I G		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
105	Tata A I G		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
106				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
107				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
108	Tata A I G		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	55		56		57		58		59		60		61		62		63	
	Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?		Is all document for cattle insurance kept neatly?		Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?		Is there phone no. of insurance company?		Who can take care in the cattle farm?		Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?		Do you know about the milk business?		Is getting monthly profit from the business of milk?		Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?	
	Company Name	**Rate**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Self**	**Other**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
109				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
110				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
111	Bajaj Allianz		Yes			No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
112				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
113				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
114				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No		No
115				No		No		No	Yes			No	Yes			No	Yes	
Total			**23**	**92.00**	**6.00**	**109.00**	**5.00**	**110.00**	**109.00**	**31.00**	**8.00**	**107.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**	**65.00**	**50.00**	**51.00**	**64.00**
Average			**0.20**	**0.80**	**0.05**	**0.95**	**0.04**	**0.96**	**0.95**	**0.27**	**0.07**	**0.93**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.57**	**0.43**	**0.44**	**0.56**

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		1\2
2			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
3			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
4			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		lesser
5			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		lesser
6			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		No
7			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		sometimes
8			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		few
9			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		no
10			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		1\2

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
11		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		few
12			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0
13			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0
14			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
15			No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		0
16			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
17			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
18			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
19			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		60%
20		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		20%
21		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		40%

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
22		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		20%
23			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
24			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		20%
25			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		50%
26			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		50%
27		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
28		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
29		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
30		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
31		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
32		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
33		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
34		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
35		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		20
36		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		20
37		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50
38		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		20%
39		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		25%
40		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		20
41		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		20%
42		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		1%
43	3 yrs.	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
44	1 yrs		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
45	4 yrs	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
46			No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		3%
47			No	Yes	Yes		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		2%
48			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
49	Before 2 Year		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		6%
50	Before 3 Year		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
51			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
52	Before 3 Year		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
53			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		3Year
54			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		3Year

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
55	Before 1 Year		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		18Months
56	5 Years	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		0%
57		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		0%
58			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
59			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
60	1 year		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
61			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		40%
62			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
63			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
64			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
65			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
66			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
67			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
68			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
69			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Maximum
70			No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
71			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
72			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
73			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
74			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		30%
75			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		2%
76			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
77			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
78			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
79			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
80			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
81	1 Year	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
82			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
83			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
84			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
85	1 Year		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
86			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
87			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
88			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
89			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
90	6 Months		No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
91			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
92			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
93			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
94			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		50%
95			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
96			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
97			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
98			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
99			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
100			No		No		No	Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
101			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
102			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
103	Last Year		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		2%
104			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
105	Last Year		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
106			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
107			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
108			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
109			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		1%

Sr. No.	64	65		66		67		68		69		70		71		72		73
	What is the period and year when cattle is insured?	Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?		Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?		Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?		Are you believe in you milk society?		Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?		Is there Gobar gas Cultivation in your cattle farm?		Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?		Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?		What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?
	Period	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
110			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
111			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
112			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
113			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
114			No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
115			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Minimum
Total		**25.00**	**90.00**	**52.00**	**63.00**	**80.00**	**35.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**	**11.00**	**104.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**	
Average		**0.22**	**0.78**	**0.45**	**0.55**	**0.70**	**0.30**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.10**	**0.90**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	20/25 months	2.5/3 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/7 min		No		No		No
2	18\20 months	2\2.5 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/10 min		No		No		No
3	18\24 months	3\3.5 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/10 min		No		No		No
4	18/25 months	3/3.5 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/10 min		No		No		No
5	2/2.5	3/3.5 months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5/7 min		No		No		No
6	2/2.5	2/3 months	2.5/3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		7-10 min		No		No		No
7	2.5\3	2\3 months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5/7 min	Yes			No		No
8	2-2.5	3-3.5 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/10 min.		No		No		No
9	18\20 months	3 months	2.5 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		7/8 min		No		No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
10	16/20 months	3/4 months	2.5/3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/10 min.		No		No		No
11	18/24 months	3 months	2.5 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/10 min	Yes			No	Yes	
12	18 months	3 months	2 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes			No		No
13	18 months	3 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		7-8min	Yes			No		No
14	24 Months	4 months	4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
15	15 months	4 months	4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes			No		No
16	15 months	4/5 months	4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes			No		No
17	15/20 months	4/5 months	3/4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		4 min	Yes		Yes		Yes	
18	15 months	4/5 months	4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes		Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
19	15 months	4 months	4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes		Yes		Yes	
20	9/15 months	4 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5/6 min	Yes		Yes			No
21	2 Times	4 months	4 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes		Yes			No
22	15 months	3/4 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		4 min	Yes		Yes			No
23	15/24 months	5 months	4 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		7/8 min	Yes			No		No
24	15 months	4 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes		Yes			No
25	15/24 months	4 months	4 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes		Yes			No
26	15/20 months	4 Months	4 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes			No		No
27	36 Months	3 Months	3 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 Min	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
28	36 Months	4 Months	3 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 Min	Yes			No		No
29	18 Months	4 Months	5 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10/15 Min	Yes		Yes		Yes	
30	10 months	3 Months	4 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10/15 Min	Yes			No		No
31	24 Months	6 Months	4 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10-15 Min	Yes		Yes			No
32	24 Months	4 Months	4 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes			No
33	24 Months	4 Months	4 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		15 Min	Yes		Yes			No
34	24 Months	3 Months	4 Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
35	18 Months	3 Months	3 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 Min	Yes		Yes			No
36	18 Months	6 Months	3 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 Min	Yes		Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
37	18 Months	3 Months	4 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 Min	Yes			No		No
38	20 months	3 Months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		20/25 min	Yes		Yes			No
39	17 months	4 Months	3 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		15/20 min	Yes		Yes			No
40	24 Months	3 Months	3 Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 Min	Yes		Yes		Yes	
41	20 months	4 months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10/15 min	Yes			No		No
42	18 months	4 months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		7 min	Yes			No		No
43	24 months	3 months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		10 min	Yes			No		No
44	18 months	2 months	3 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5 Min	Yes			No		No
45	3 yrs	3 Months	3/4 months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes		Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
46	3Year	3Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10Min		No		No		No
47	18Months	2Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5Min		No	Yes			No
48	2Year	2Months	3Months		No		No	Yes		Yes		4Min		No	Yes			No
49	2Year	2Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10Min		No		No		No
50	3Year	4Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes				No		No		No
51	3Year	3Months	3Months		No		No	Yes		Yes		10Min		No	Yes			No
52	13Months	4Months	4Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5Min		No		No		No
53	3Year	4Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10Min		No	Yes			No
54	3Year	2Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10Min		No		No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
55	18Months	3Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
56		30 months	3 months		No		No	Yes		Yes		7 min		No	Yes		Yes	
57		2 Years	3 months		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes			No	Yes	
58	3 Years	6 months	6 months		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		2 min	Yes			No		No
59		4 months	4 months		No		No	Yes		Yes		2 min		No	Yes		Yes	
60	1/12 months	2/3 months	3 months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5 min	Yes			No		No
61	3Year	3Months	2/3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5Min		No		No		No
62	3Year	1Year	8Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes				No		No		No
63	1Year	6Months	2Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5min	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
64				Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
65	1Year	4Months	2Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
66	2Year	3/4months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
67	2Year		90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
68	2Year	2Months	90Days	yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
69	1Year	3Months		Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes			No
70	1 1/2Year	4Months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5min	Yes		Yes			No
71	1 1/2Year	4Months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		6min	Yes		Yes			No
72	1//Year	4Months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10min	Yes		Yes			No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73	1Year	3Months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		6min	Yes		Yes			No
74	2Year	3Months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10min	Yes			No		No
75	2Year	3Months	Suddenly	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10min	Yes			No		No
76	1 1/2Year	4Months	90Days	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
77	2Year	4Months	4Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		7min	Yes			No		No
78	18Months	4Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
79	2Year	6Months	4Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		10min	Yes			No		No
80	1 1/2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		6min	Yes			No		No
81	1 1/2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
82	2Year	4Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		7min	Yes			No		No
83	2Year	4Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		6min	Yes		Yes			No
84	2Year	4Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		3Min	Yes		Yes			No
85	2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
86	2Year	90Days	60/60Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
87	2Year	3Months	2/3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
88	2Year	2Months	30/60Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
89	2Year	3Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
90	2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
91	18Months	3Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
92	3Year	3Months	2/3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
93	4Months	3Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
94	18Months	3Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
95	2Year	3Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
96	3Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5min	Yes			No		No
97	18Months	2Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5Min	Yes		Yes			No
98	2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5Min	Yes			No		No
99	2Year	90Days	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5Min	Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
100	2Year	3Months	60/90Days	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		5Min	Yes		Yes			No
101	2Year	3Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes			No
102	3Year	3Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes			No
103	15Months	3Months	5Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes		Yes			No
104	3Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
105	2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
106	3Year	3Months	3Months	Yes			No	Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
107	15Days	3Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
108	3Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No

Sr. No.	74	75	76	77		78		79		80			81		82		83	
	What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.	How many days of dry period is there at your farm?	After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?	Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?		Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7,8,9 month of pregnancy?		If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?		Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?		How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Or have you clean Udder, Utensils before milking?		Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?		Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?	
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	By Hand	By Mach.	Min./ Hrs.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
109	3Year	2Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
110	3Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
111	2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
112	2Year	3Months	3Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
113	3Year	2Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
114	3Year	2Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
115	3Year	2Months	2Months	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes			No		No
Total				**109.00**	**6.00**	**51.00**	**64.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**	**115.00**	**0.00**		**93.00**	**22.00**	**37.00**	**78.00**	**11.00**	**104.00**
Average				**0.95**	**0.05**	**0.44**	**0.56**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**		**0.81**	**0.19**	**0.32**	**0.68**	**0.10**	**0.90**

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
1		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
2		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
3		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
4		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
5		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
6		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
7		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
8		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
9		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
10		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
11		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
12		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
13		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
14		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
15		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
16		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
17		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No		No	Yes	
18		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
19		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
20		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
21		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
22		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
23		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
24		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
25		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
26		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
27		No		No	Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
28		No		No	Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
29		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No		No	Yes	
30		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
31		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No	Yes		Yes			No
32		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes		Yes	

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
33	Yes		Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
34		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes		Yes		Yes			No
35	Yes		Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
36	Yes		Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
37		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
38		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
39	Yes		Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No		No		No
40		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
41	Yes		Yes		Yes		Don't know		No		No	Yes			No
42		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
43		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
44		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
45	Yes		Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
46		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
47		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
48		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
49		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
50		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
51		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
52		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
53		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
54		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
55		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
56		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
57		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes		Yes	
58		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
59		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
60		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
61		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
62		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
63		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
64		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No	Yes	
65		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
66		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
67		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
68		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
69		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
70		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No	Yes		Yes			No
71		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No	Yes		Yes			No
72		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No	Yes		Yes			No
73		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
74		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
75		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
76		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
77		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
78		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
79		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
80		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
81		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
82		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
83		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
84	Yes		Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
85	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
86	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
87	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
88	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
89	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
90		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
91		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
92		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
93		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
94		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
95		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
96		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
97		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
98		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
99		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No	Yes		Yes			No
100	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk		No	Yes		Yes			No
101	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
102	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
103	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
104	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
105	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
106	Yes		Yes			No	Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
107	Yes		Yes			No	Don't know	Yes			No	Yes			No
108		No	Yes			No	Don't know	Yes			No	Yes			No
109		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No

Sr. No.	84		85		86		87	88		89		90		91	
	Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the Central & State Govt.?		After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?		Have you seen fat an SNF every day?		What is the purpose to feed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?	Is mineral mapping done from govt. or any other institution in your area?		Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?		Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?		Do you know the procedure of Insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**		**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
110		No	Yes			No	Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
111		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No		No		No
112		No	Yes		Yes		Don't know	Yes			No	Yes			No
113		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
114		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk	Yes			No	Yes			No
115		No	Yes		Yes		Increase Milk		No		No	Yes			No
Total	**20.00**	**95.00**	**113.00**	**2.00**	**52.00**	**63.00**		**19.00**	**96.00**	**7.00**	**108.00**	**96.00**	**19.00**	**12.00**	**103.00**
Average	**0.17**	**0.83**	**0.98**	**0.02**	**0.45**	**0.55**		**0.17**	**0.83**	**0.06**	**0.94**	**0.83**	**0.17**	**0.10**	**0.90**

SUMMARY OF FARMERS INTERVIEW

Sr. No.				
1	Name of the Farmer :			
2	Name of Co-operative Society :			
	Sanstha Code No. :			
3	Name of the Village :			
	Taluka :			
4	Mobile No. :		TOTAL	AVERAGE
5	Total No. of milking animals :	Milking	544.00	4.73
		Dry	0.00	0.00
		Pregnant	0.00	0.00
		Young	0.00	0.00
		Heifer	0.00	0.00
		Calves	0.00	0.00
6	Total No. of Crossbreed Cows & Buffalos :	Cow	649.00	5.64
		Buffalo	105.00	0.91
7	Total No. of Indian Cows & Buffalos :	Cow	138.00	1.20
		Buffalo	31.00	0.27
8	One day milk production :	Cow	5757.00	50.06
		Buffalo	275.00	2.39
9	Is there any type of green fodder feed to the animal?	Yes	109.00	0.95
		No	6.00	0.05
10	How many days green fodder is feed to the animal in a year?			
11	Name the type of green fodder feed to the animal.			
12	Do you cultivate the green fodder in your field?			
13	Which type of dry fodder fed to the animal?			
14	How many days the dry fodder is fed to the animal in a year?			

15	**Is there clean drinking water provided 24 hours to the animal?**	**Yes**	**61.00**	**0.53**
		No	**54.00**	**0.47**
16	**Which type of arrangement is made for the drinking of water to the animal?**			
17	**Which type of cattle feed is given to the animal?**			
18	**Name of cattle feed company :**	**Company**		
19	**Is there use of mineral mixture for the animal in your farm?**	**Yes**	**79.00**	**0.69**
		No	**36.00**	**0.31**
20	**Name the company of mineral mixture :**	**Company**		
		Rate		
21	**Is there use of chalf cutter in your farm?**	**Yes**	**61.00**	**0.53**
		No	**54.00**	**0.47**
	Mention the company name.	**Company**		
22	**Is cattle feed is given with the water?**	**Yes**	**94.00**	**0.82**
		No	**21.00**	**0.18**
23	**Is the cattle shed is made by cement?**	**Yes**	**52.00**	**0.45**
		No	**63.00**	**0.55**
24	**Do you know about the free housing system in cattle?**	**Yes**	**45.00**	**0.39**
		No	**70.00**	**0.61**
25	**Is there any free space of rearing the animal around the cattle shed?**	**Yes**	**85.00**	**0.74**
		No	**30.00**	**0.26**
26	**Is there use of milking machine at your farm? Name of the company.**	**Yes**	**18.00**	**0.16**
		No	**97.00**	**0.84**
		Company		
27	**How milk is stored in you farm? Do you know about the clean milk production?**	**Storage In**		
		Yes	**0.00**	**0.00**
		No	**115.00**	**1.00**
28	**Where you can sale your milk?**	**Co-Op. Soc**	**108.00**	**0.94**
		Private	**3.00**	**0.03**
		Both	**4.00**	**0.03**
29	**What is the rate per liter of milk in co-op society, private dairy?**	**Co-Op. Soc**	**1794.20**	**15.60**
		Private	**1006.50**	**8.75**
30	**When you can get your milk payment?**	**Aft 15 Days**	**107.00**	**0.93**
		Aft 1 Month	**8.00**	**0.07**
	Can you get reasonable rate?	**Yes**	**100.00**	**0.87**
		No	**15.00**	**0.13**
31	**Have you checked your milk by fat machine?**	**Yes**	**49.00**	**0.43**
		No	**66.00**	**0.57**

32	**Is deworming is done at your farm?**	**Yes**	**80.00**	**0.70**
		No	**35.00**	**0.30**
	Duration of Months.	**Days**		
		Months		
33	**Is fecal sample checked before the deworming?**	**Yes**	**1.00**	**0.01**
		No	**114.00**	**0.99**
34	**Is any vaccination done at your farm?**	**Yes**	**113.00**	**0.98**
		No	**2.00**	**0.02**
	Do you know the procedure for storage of the vaccine?	**Yes**	**35.00**	**0.30**
		No	**80.00**	**0.70**
35	**For which disease you can vaccinate your animal?**			
36	**Is there use of Artificial Insemination at your farm?**	**Yes**	**109.00**	**0.95**
		No	**6.00**	**0.05**
37	**Do you know the company of semen straw?**	**Yes**	**54.00**	**0.47**
		No	**61.00**	**0.53**
		Company		
38	**Do you know about the bull type blood level, breed, mother milk yield, and progeny testing?**	**Yes**	**25.00**	**0.22**
		No	**90.00**	**0.78**
39	**Do you know about the symptoms of heat in cow and buffalo?**	**Yes**	**112.00**	**0.97**
		No	**3.00**	**0.03**
40	**When to call doctor, What is discharge, colour, and transparency.**			
	Daily can you see the cow and buffalo coming in heat, and which time?	**Yes**	**107.00**	**0.93**
		No	**8.00**	**0.07**
41	**What is the distance between the government veterinary services and your cattle farm?**			
	What are remarks in these services?	**Good**		
		Better		
		Best		
42	**Is calf rearing done at your farm?**	**Yes**	**112.00**	**0.97**
		No	**3.00**	**0.03**
43	**Is deworming done every three months at your cattle farm?**	**Yes**	**95.00**	**0.83**
		No	**20.00**	**0.17**
44	**Do you know about the calf starter is it used in your farm?**	**Yes**	**54.00**	**0.47**
		No	**61.00**	**0.53**
45	**Do you know about the milk, replacer, and calf starter?**	**Yes**	**48.00**	**0.42**
		No	**67.00**	**0.58**

46	**Is there any spread of disease at your farm?**	**Yes**	**21.00**	**0.18**
		No	**94.00**	**0.82**
47	**How many time veterinary services (doctor) is visited at your farm in a month?**			
48	**Do you know the Name of doctor? And their educational qualification?**	**Yes**	**88.00**	**0.77**
		No	**27.00**	**0.23**
49	**How many cattle are sold by you in a year and what are their costs?**	**No. Sold Cattle**		
		Cost		
50	**Which is the nearest cattle market from your village?**			
51	**How many cattle are purchased by you in a year?**			
	Do you take any help of veterinary doctor for observation of milk, pregnancy, body condition etc.	**Yes**	**46.00**	**0.40**
		No	**69.00**	**0.60**
52	**Is pregnancy diagnosis is done after the three month of A.I.?**	**Yes**	**113.00**	**0.98**
		No	**2.00**	**0.02**
53	**Is record keeping there, while rearing the animal?**	**Yes**	**64.00**	**0.56**
		No	**51.00**	**0.44**
54	**Is all cattle insured at your farm?**	**Yes**	**24.00**	**0.21**
		No	**91.00**	**0.79**
55	**Write the name of Insurance company and the premium rate of that company?**	**Company Name**		
		Rate		
56	**Is all documents for cattle insurance kept neatly?**	**Yes**	**23**	**0.20**
		No	**92.00**	**0.80**
57	**Do you know the claim procedure document required after the death of animal?**	**Yes**	**6.00**	**0.05**
		No	**109.00**	**0.95**
58	**Is there phone no. of insurance company?**	**Yes**	**5.00**	**0.04**
		No	**110.00**	**0.96**
59	**Who can take care in the cattle farm?**	**Self**	**109.00**	**0.95**
		Other	**31.00**	**0.27**
60	**Is there computer, TV, Mixture, Mobile, Gas, Vehicle, etc. at your home?**	**Yes**	**8.00**	**0.07**
		No	**107.00**	**0.93**
61	**Do you know about the milk business?**	**Yes**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		No	**0.00**	**0.00**
62	**Are you getting monthly profit from the business of milk?**	**Yes**	**65.00**	**0.57**
		No	**50.00**	**0.43**
63	**Is the coming /next generation in the milk business?**	**Yes**	**51.00**	**0.44**
		No	**64.00**	**0.56**
64	**What is the period and year when a cattle is insured?**	**Period**		

65	**Do you take any information about the bull, milk of mother, blood type while A.I.?**	**Yes**	**25.00**	**0.22**
		No	**90.00**	**0.78**
66	**Do you ask the veterinary doctor about the prescription and medicine given to the animal when animal is ill?**	**Yes**	**52.00**	**0.45**
		No	**63.00**	**0.55**
67	**Are you taking any information about the fat SNF?**	**Yes**	**80.00**	**0.70**
		No	**35.00**	**0.30**
68	**Are you believe in you milk society?**	**Yes**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		No	**0.00**	**0.00**
69	**Is there rearing of male calf at your farm? What is the no. of calf reared at your farm?**	**Yes**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		No	**0.00**	**0.00**
70	**Is there Gobar gas production in your cattle farm?**	**Yes**	**11.00**	**0.10**
		No	**104.00**	**0.90**
71	**Have you used dung which is obtained from cattle?**	**Yes**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		No	**0.00**	**0.00**
72	**Is colostrum is feeding 1/2 hours to the calf after the birth?**	**Yes**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		No	**0.00**	**0.00**
73	**What is the mortality percentage of male and female calf?**			
74	**What is the period required between the birth of calf and getting the pregnant.**			
75	**How many days of dry period are there at your farm?**			
76	**After the parturition of when next A.I. is done?**			
77	**Is any checking is done from qualified veterinarian after the three month of A.I.?**	**Yes**	**109.00**	**0.95**
		No	**6.00**	**0.05**
78	**Is any extra feed given to the pregnant animal after 7, 8, 9 month of pregnancy?**	**Yes**	**51.00**	**0.44**
		No	**64.00**	**0.56**
79	**If animal is infertile is any extra treatment given to the animal?**	**Yes**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		No	**0.00**	**0.00**
80	**Which procedure of milking is carried out at your farm?**	**By Hand**	**115.00**	**1.00**
		By Machine	**0.00**	**0.00**
	How much time is required while milking is done by Hand?	**Min./ Hrs.**		
81	**Do you spread any disinfectant in the cattle shed? Are your Clean, Udder & Utensils before milking?**	**Yes**	**93.00**	**0.81**
		No	**22.00**	**0.19**
82	**Do you know about the different schemes of Z.P., State Govt., which is implemented for the farmers?**	**Yes**	**37.00**	**0.32**
		No	**78.00**	**0.68**
83	**Do you know about the different schemes of Bank, Nabard which is implemented for the farmer?**	**Yes**	**11.00**	**0.10**
		No	**104.00**	**0.90**

84	**Do you know about the different schemes implemented for the farmer by the central & state Govt.?**	**Yes**	**20.00**	**0.17**
		No	**95.00**	**0.83**
85	**After milking have you kept animal half an hour in standing position to avoid mastitis?**	**Yes**	**113.00**	**0.98**
		No	**2.00**	**0.02**
86	**Have you seen fat an SNF every day?**	**Yes**	**52.00**	**0.45**
		No	**63.00**	**0.55**
87	**What is the purpose to fed green fodder to the milking cow and buffalo?**			
88	**Is mineral mapping done from govt.? Or any other institution in your area?**	**Yes**	**19.00**	**0.17**
		No	**96.00**	**0.83**
89	**Have you seen the test report of cattle feed and mineral mixture?**	**Yes**	**7.00**	**0.06**
		No	**108.00**	**0.94**
90	**Have you vaccinated the animal with theileriasis disease?**	**Yes**	**96.00**	**0.83**
		No	**19.00**	**0.17**
91	**Do you know the procedure of insurance claim, Name of the Company, Phone No. of concern officer after death of animal?**	**Yes**	**12.00**	**0.10**
		No	**103.00**	**0.90**

CONCLUSION

The Pune District Cooperative Milk Products Union Ltd., Katraj Dairy Pune – 46. Conducted a survey of 115 Farmers to know what are the problems faced in milk business. The milk producers are from Ambegaon, Junnar, Daund and Purandar, Here the cross breeds are more in number in above tehsil than that of the buffaloes. They were asked 91 questions and answers were written. Pune District is a progressive animal husbandry district in India. As BAIF and all commissioners Head Offices are situated at Pune. The farmers are considered above average not only in the state of Maharashtra but also in India. Hence the awareness can predict the whole scenario in the country.

- There are many cattle Insurance scheme conducted by different company. But unlike the human Insurance there is less awareness about the cattle insurance, even through Maharashtra Government has implement the cattle Insurance scheme with 50% subsidy.
- Some Milk producers have Insured their cattle but they didn't know how to claim the insurance amount at the death of animal. They also don't know any information about the concerned person of the insurance company.
- Some Milk producer have problem about the premium rate.
- The animal is vaccinated by FMD, Which is conducted by Government of Maharashtra. But there is no awareness about the theileriasis vaccine.
- The deworming is done by 50% farmers, without testing the faecal sample.
- There is feeding of green and dry fodder 4 to 5 months throughout year according to season and locations.
- The schemes implemented by Government of Maharashtra NABARD, etc. are not known by the farmers.
- People know the clean milk production but in field condition this is not practised.

REFERENCES

1. Dynatech marketing company Andheri (E), Mumbai 400093.

How the exhibition held, of different events but no basic question of profitability for producers hard work cannot be trimmed dams methods cannot be published or discussed whole hearty letter issued to me. 17th August 2012.

2. Livestock improving performance and reducing energy loss – 3 pages.

- Methane can be more produced with poor quality feeds.
- Livestock Nitrogen can be effectively used to improve crop growth and biogas manure with additional benefit of energy in cows.
- Identifying monitor and cull less productive stock.

3. Maharashtra Rajya Kruti Samiti meeting held at Vidya Pratishthan IT Auditorium, Baramati on 10th May'2012.

- Various speakers narrated the problems faced by milk industry in Maharashtra. To overcome the above situation it was decided in the meeting, to suggest government of India. (GOI) and GOM for the different measures like basic cost of SMP, details of milk procurements in Maharashtra, status of SMP stock in Maharashtra and details of milk converted to SMP.

4. Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries.

- Dairy development.
- Operation flood – objective of the operation flood – increased milk production, the augmenting rural income, Ensuring fair prices for consumers.
- Schemes for dairy development from GOI – "Intensive dairy development program", "straightening infrastructure of quality and clean milk production", "assistant to co-operatives" and "dairy, poultry venture capital fund", "national project for cattle and buffalo breeding for genetic improvement", the government has also launched a new scheme called RKVY with a massive investment of Rs. 25,000 crores for the next 4-5 years to promote agriculture and allied sectors.

5. Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dudh Mahasangh Maryadit MRSDMM

- Is an apex federation of District / Taluka milk unions established to implement the operation flood program in the state of Maharashtra.
- Objectives – procure milk from the member's milk unions at remunerative rates and distribute the same to the consumers at reasonable rates, vital link between the milk producers and consumers and working for the economic development and upliftment of the farmers in the rural areas.
- MRSDMM – was established on 9th June 1967. At present MRSDMM have 86 member union

- Mahanand Dairy – It is a unit run by MRSDMM established on 18th August 1983. At present, it distributes 6.5 lacks liter milk per day in Mumbai.

6. Dairy breeds and selection.

- Introduction of Dairy breeds
- Dairy cattle breed – Iraqui, Kenkeg, Lebenease, Mauricious, Creole, Ongole, Rathi, RS, Sahiwal, Sudanese, Tharparkar,
- Some new cross breeds – Australian Friesian Sahiwal, Australian Milking Zebu, Frieswal, Jamaica Hope, Gersinth, Karanswiss.
- Non-descript cow - Pitanqutriras, siboney, Sunandini.
- Performance potential of dairy cattle feeds
- Selection schemes.
- Grading up to local cattle with improved indigenous breeds.
- Selection within indigenous breeds.
- Cross breed – synthesis of cross breed strength.
- A.I. and embryo transfer.

7. Breeding policy for cattle and Buffalo:

- Brief about previous breeding policy
- Aim of breeding policy
- Breeding policy for livestock. – Breeding policy for cattle – Genetic up gradation.
- Strategy for genetic up gradation of cattle- cross breeding, natural service, conservation of native place,
- Germplasm for crossbreeding – Jersey and HF
- Inheritance level – increase in cost of rearing of cattle by increase in inheritance level and possibility of achieving higher milk production at 50% inheritance level by inseminating semen of bull of higher pedigree.
- Ensuring quality of crossbreeding program – progeny testing program, keeping pedigree records of bulls, artificial insemination(A.I.)
- Breeding policy for indigenous breeds
- Breeding policies for buffalos – To get genetic up gradation germplasm, strategy, conservation of indigenous breeds of buffalos.

8. Guaranteed female calf in cows and buffaloes without sexed semen – Aulprofen:

- Drawbacks of sexed semen technique

- Advantages of Aulprofen over sexed semen techniques.
- Dr. Sanjeev Pawar, M.V. Sc. (animal nutrition) Mumbai.

9. Seminar on Dairy sector "The Way forward"

- Letter from CGM, NABARD, seminar on dairy sector on 4th Sep'2012 at 10.30 AM. There is discussion on the two programs launched NABARD:
- Umbrella program for natural resource management. (UPNRM) run by NABARD.
- Producers Organization Development Fund. (PODF) programme.

10. Newsletter LIKE

- Sifymail Aug. 29 2012.
- Cereal prices update.
- ICAR to focus on retaining rural youth in agriculture.
- Punjab on top in a milk production.

11. Geneombio technologies Pvt. Ltd.

Genetic Test for cattle like blad, ctrolineya, dumps, factor 11.

- **Source:** Geneombio technologies Pvt. Ltd. Baner, Pune.

12. About Milk Wending Machine

- **Source:** Cityanchor.

13. Due to drought condition milk prices is going to increased.

- **Source:** 9th Aug 2012, "Sakal Newspaper".

14. Dairy Co-operative challenges and opportunity.

- **Source:** Sahakar Sugandh April 2012.

15. Management & effectiveness of cattle insurance under IRDP.

- **Source:** IRDP General vol. 15 No.2 April to June 1990.

16. National Dairy development –Philosophy, Genesis, Board of Director & Locations:

- **Source:** www.nddb.org.
- IAI Vision 2020

17. Adult female bovine population by different states in 2007 (in thousand).

The cross breed over 2 and ½ years is more in Tamilnadu i.e. 3505 (in thousand) and in Maharashtra the population is 1734 (in thousand) ,The indigenous over 3 years is more in Madyaparadesh i.e. 7563 (in thousand) & in Maharashtra is 3649 (in thousand). The total no of cows in Maharashtra is 5383 (in thousand) but the highest no. of cows is in

Madyaparadesh. i.e. 7803 (in thousand) in 2007. The female buffalo over 3 years is highest in Uttarpradesh i.e. 11483 (in thousand), in Maharashtra the no. is 3584 (in thousand). The both cow and buffalo is highest in Uttarpradesh i.e. 18501 (in thousand) and the Maharashtra the no. is 8968 (in thousand) in 2007.

- Source - Livestock Census Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and fisheries, ministry of Agriculture GOI

18. The total no of livestock population in 2007 of cattle, adult female cattle, Buffalo, Adult female is 304.4 (million).

- **Source:** Livestock Census Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and fisheries, Minister of Agriculture GOI.

19. Milk production in India is 55.7 (Million Tonnes) in 1991- 92 and that of the percapita availability is 178 gm./ day. In 2011-2012 the milk production is rising, i.e. 127.3 (Million Tonnes) and percapita availability is 281 gms./ day respectively.

- **Source:** Department of animal Husbandry Dairying and fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture GOI.

20. The contribution of milk alone (Rs.2,62, 214.51 crore) was higher than paddy (Rs.1,51,634 crore) during 2010-11. The milk production was 121.8 (Million Tonnes) in 2010-11 compared to 116.42 (Million Tonnes) in 2009-10 indicating growth rate 4.66%.

- **Source:** Central Statistics Office (CSO)

21. Milk production across countries is highest in India 117 (Million Tonnes) in 2010 and that of USA is 87.46 (Million Tonnes) and total world is 720.98 (Million Tonnes) in 2010.

- **Source:** FAOSTAT.

22. Percapita availability of milk by states is highest in Punjab, i.e. 937 gms/ day & in Maharashtra it is 197 gm./ day in 2010-11.

- **Source:** Department of animal Husbandry Dairying and fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture GOI.

23. The milk production by states in India is highest in Uttarpradesh i.e. 21.03 (Million Tonnes) and in Maharashtra 8.04 (Million Tonnes) in 2010-11 compared 121.84 (Million Tonnes) that of total India.

- **Source:** Department of animal Husbandry Dairying and fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture GOI.

24. Because of draught condition Atpadi Taluka in Sangali District the farmers were migrated towards the nearer tehsil & district so that the milk procurement is decreased and also the animals were died due to less availability of water.

- **Source:** Sakal newspaper dated 9 Aug 2012 Thursday.

25. The women also came in co-operatives in large no to solve the problem faced by co-operative.

- **Source:** Tarun Bharat, Sahakar, 2012 – Topic No. 13, Page No 62.

26. NDDB also implement of National Dairy plan Phase-I and set up the laboratories of NDDB, SAG & BIDAJ to achieve the production of 100 Lakh semen doses.

- **Source:** Dairy, July 2012, Volume 24 No.3.

27. All about the Amul Dairy

- **Source:** Website www.amuldairy.com

28. Schemes of Maharashtra Govt.

- **Source:** Website and Maharashtra.gov.in

29. XIFMR

The Livestock protection scheme is a successful programme because of its simple and highly diluted processes which have reduced the turnaround time and made administration costs almost negligible. Close monitoring with strong community ownership results in lesser frauds & helps in building trust among community members, this has been instrumental in the reach of this programme to the masses. There is a profound social impact of the programme which is very much visible in form of women's empowerment with them being an active part of decision making processes at the household and community levels. With this programme having a profound positive. impact on society, we can safely assume that similar programmes in other rural areas will not only help take insurance products to the masses, but will also help in the upliftment of the society.

- **Source:** XIFMR Research centre for insurance and risk Management.

30. Status and trends in milk production world-wide.

- **Source:** IFCN – Summary of results from the IFCN dairy report 2011.

31. Integrated insurance and risk mitigation solution for dairy farmers.

- **Source:** XIFMR technical note.

32. The challenges for massification of livestock insurance in India. The study incorporates the perspectives of insurers, delivery channels and the regulator on the issue. The author has expressed her opinion and recommendations to overcome these challenges in concluding section.

- **Source:** XIFMR – Centre for insurance and risk management.

33. Micro insurance innovation facility – A case for livestock insurance.

- **Source:** IFCO – Tokyo General Insurance Co. Ltd.

34. Barriers to household risk management: Evidence from India.

- **Source:** IMF working paper WP- 12/195

35. All about Livestock Insurance Scheme

- **Source:** GOI, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and fisheries.

36. Livestock Insurance Scheme Guidelines

- **Source**: GOI, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and fisheries.

37. Livestock Insurance Scheme – India Development Gateway, in this chapter there is discussion on Health, Primary Education, Social Welfare, Rural Energy.

- **Source:** Livestock Insurance Scheme 2008-09 to 2011-12, Department of Animal Husbandry GOI.

38. Centrally sponsored Cattle Insurance scheme.

- **Source:** www.ahd.Maharashtra.gov.in

39. Management and Effectiveness of Cattle Insurance under IRDP.

- **Source:** IRDP journal vol.15, No. 2 April – June 1990.

40. Guideline for implementation of Livestock Insurance scheme.

- **Source:** GOI Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries

41. Veterinary Centres and incharge name, in Pune District.

- **Source:** Dr. Modve Dy. Commissioner, date – 13/9/2012, Mobile No. 9028833571.

42. Information of veterinary centres there category, status and block.

- **Source:** Dr. Modve Dy. Commissioner, date – 13/9/2012, Mobile No. 9028833571.

43. Z.P veterinary centres in Pune District.

- **Source:** Shri Suryavanshi (L.S.S), Mobile No. 7276647480.

44. Village under "Kamdhenu Dattak Gram Yojna" Pune. Department of Animal Husbandry.

- **Source:** Z.P. Meeting proceeding date. 10/7/2012.

45. All about "Kamdhenu Dattak Gram Yojna"

- **Source:** Government of Maharashtra G.R. date - 16/12/2011.

46. Villages under fodder development scheme in Maharashtra-under "Kamdhenu Dattak Gram Yojna".

- **Source:** Government of Maharashtra G.R. date 16/12/2011.

47. Seminar on challenges for Indian Dairy Sector in the coming decade organised by CLFMA of India.

In this issue's the NDP plan is discussed, the first phase of NDP is proposed to be implemented over period of Six years and envisages an investment of around Rs.2000/- crore for activities ranging from.

- Production of high genetic Merit bull, production of disease free quality semen, AI with SOP, Ration balancing programme, Extension and demonstration for fodder development, interventions to strengthen the village based milk procurement system, ICT for breeding and nutrition services based on ear tagging of animals & capturing and transmitting data from the field to central database servers for monitoring, analysis and feedback augmenting systems in the villages for procurement of milk in a fair and transparent manner and project learning and monitoring capacity building and training.

  There is also information about the strategic feeding of High yielding dairy animals. In this chapter there is discussion about the use of feed additives and feed supplements. The nutritional needs of high producing dairy cows are somewhat different from native animals. The demand for milk for our ever – increasing population can only be met by the rearing of high yielding animals. Proper feeding of these animals to meet their nutrient demand is necessary for exploiting their full genetic potential.

- **Source:** Livestock and feed trends CLFMA of India Volume – 09 No. 5. December 11 – January 12.

48. Producer price of liquid milk – Major Milk Unions.

49. Consumer price of liquid milk – Major Cities.

50. Producers price of Liquid Milk in Major Milk Unions of India.

There is information about the price of milk on the basis of fat and SNF and the total cost obtained per litre of milk at the field level to the farmer for cow and buffalo milk and also information about the processing cost, of dairy commission and the rate per litre of milk given by the people.

- **Source:** Letter given to CM of Maharashtra by Gulabrao Dere Chairman, Dudh Utpadak Kalyankari Sangh, Ahemadnager dated 24/9/2012.

51. Annual Report of Pune District Milk Production Union Ltd. of year 2010 -2011.

IN DETAILS IMP REFERENCES

A) IAI Vision 2020: ***(Ref. No. 16; Page No. 151)***

IAI Vision 2020 for dairy industry is an adept. Two envision 'future of dairy industry in 2020. The document provides insight into dairy industry and outlines the opportunities and challenges being faced by this industry. IAI vision 2020 has been developed with intent. Develop a future roadmap is achieve the ambitious targets of Indian dairy industry as laid down under various policies and plans and lat.er two review them on regular basis at. Regional levels under the same theme till they are achieved. It might. Appear at. 'The end that all aspect's related two dairying in India is not. Covered in this vision document due two diversity in dairy practices across the country but. We are committed two incorporate all the missed out issues in our Subsequent versions of vision 2020.

India is probably the only cow worshipping country in the world. Milk and milk products are the integral part. Of our rituals and we have the largest liquid milk consuming population of the world. The first mention of milk trading occurred during Mahabharata times (nearly 2500 BC) when butter (milk fat) is taken out of milk to ease movement from Gokul to Mathura. Lord Sri Krishna has been considered as a true cow saviour. Indian dairy industry has shown an unprecedented growth in milk production from about 51.4 million tons in 1990 to 115 million tones in 20010-11. India has emerged as the largest. Milk producer in the world, but could only expect. to reach about 160 million tons by 2020.The overall growth rate of the dairy industry in India is around 4%, which is almost 3 times the average growth rate of the dairy industry in the \World. The milk production grew by 3 (MT) per annum from 1992 to 2007 and now we need it. Two grow at 5 (MT) per annum in next Fifteen years so as to meet the ambitious target of around 183 (MT) in 2022. Believe it or not it looks impossible as on now until the whole system and policies are geared for some radical changes in the areas of breeding, fodder, health and CMP.

Dairy till date has not been considered as a fulltime business by the farmers. Around 70% of milk production is carried out by small and marginal farmers and organized dairy farms with more than 500 animals can still be counted on fingers. There has been huge requirement of land for fodder production and against the claret. Levels of around 3 % land utilization for fodder, we need around 10% of the agriculture land to produce high quality (nutritionally) fodder so as to meet the targets as envisioned for 2020. Only 20% of the total breedable animals are provided with Artificial insemination as against the requirements of 50%. The emerging issues with dairy industry are not only limited two disease prevention from animals but are also raising concerns over zoonotic aspects of the disease.

Unlike west where the average lactation period of animal for milking purpose is 3.5 years only after which they use the same animal for meat purpose, we have a highly cost. Inefficient system where due to cultural and religion reasons. We have to feed and maintain animals after their productive period. This is more in case of cows than buffaloes. This financial burden of keeping the animal till it dies naturally has evolved some bad practices like starving the young calves to death.

There is no clear policy on unproductive bulls, which also keep on contributing to increasing population of unproductive cattle on one hand, and thrive on already minimal resources of feed, fodder and water. We also have a major limitation of unorganized sector handling the raw milk. In west you cannot sell raw milk and only registered agencies with capability to eat. Least pasteurizes it, can sell it to the industry as well as two the consumers.

The whole eco system around dairying lacks capacity of building the farmers towards better productivity, animal health, breeding practices, clean milk production and better use of animal wastes. The whole world is becoming more and more environment conscious; therefore, dairy remission's is an important area two is controlled through intensive knowledge sharing and dissemination. A large number of organizations from India and abroad are willing in empowering farmers through information, however, it cannot be done without involving committed NGOs, private players and government in a meaningful partnership in various parts of the country. It calls for private, public participation (PPP) model to strengthen dairy eco system in the country.

Indian dairy farming, which has always been considered as the most competitive in terms of labour and law.

Input costs, is no more enjoying the same status. However the reality lies with the fact that the farmer goes for imputed costing in dairy farming and never considers the costs of labour and inputs. Even the land cost for grooving the fodder is not considered as it is normally done at Gohar land. MENERGA schemes and other ambitious projects of government of India are providing a better employment opportunity for rural farmers, therefore, if better prices are not given then the coming generation might loose interest in dairying.

There is lack of elite knowledge amongst the farmers for better dairying practices. It is estimated that we might be requiring a total of around 300000 trained dairy workers in different cadres by 2020 so as to facilitate AI, balanced rationing, farm management, clean milk production, silage production, organic farming, mastitis and other disease control, use of IT at farm level, managing milking and chilling and other activities effectively and efficiently.

There is a huge gap in demand-supply of high quality mineral mixture and concentrated feeds for animals in order to ensure health and productivity. Lack of governance in this area has lead to mushroom growth. Small feed manufacturers offering unknown formulations to farmers for milk yield improvement at the cost of animal health. The emerging trends of GM crops in cotton, soya and maize are also an area of concern. Though till date not much of negative impact is noticed but our researchers must forecast its impact once whole of the crop would be shifted to GM crops.

Lastly due to change in socio economic structure in our country dairy and horticulture crops are going to surplus the cereals in 2011. In 2010 the contribution of cereals, dairy and horticulture to GDP was 151000 Cr, 149000 Cr and 145000 Cr, respectively. Since 1960 our food society occurring cereals only while dairy and horticulture are the food for tomorrow. Dairy thus requires a

comprehensive warehousing and distribution mechanism along with a differential minimum support price (DMSP) based on Indigenous cows, buffaloes and hybrid cows. The major threat is from spurious or synthetic milk suppliers who attempts to fill the huge demand-supply gap at both industry and consumers level. We have high hopes with the currently enacted Food Safety Act but time would tell about how effectively it would get implemented.

There is a need to strengthen the milk processing industry also in terms of technology, carbon foot print and water miles. The production levels could really make India the dairy basket of the world. Indian dairy industry incurs high costs of production due to lack of scale, poor product mix, high wastage, costly cold chain and lack of R&D in the sector for both products and packaging. At times it is said that India has the cheapest raw milk but the costliest dairy products.

2. Dairy Industry in India at a glance:

» Indian agriculture supports 17.5% of world population with 2.3% of global land and 4.2% of water.

» Milk production in India has come a long way over the years from a low volume & of 17 Million Tons in 1951 to around 116 Million Tonnes in 2010 and is the largest producer of milk in the world.

» Livestock sector contribute 5.59% in national GDP and 36.6% in Agriculture GDP.

» In 1964-65 rice production is as 39.3 Million Tons which has increased to 100 Million Tons.

» In corresponding period, milk production increased from 17 Million Tons to 105 Million Tons.

» The livestock sector provides regular employment to 8.5% of the total workforce.

» Largest livestock population: 57 % of world buffalo and 16 % of cattle.

» About 70% of milk is produced by marginal farmers having 1-4 animals.

» The productivity of Indian milk animal is 987 kg./ year (world average is 2200 kg.).

» Regional contribution to milk production can be seen as North (38%), South (20%), East (11 %) and West (31%).

» In 2007 around 28 crores * liters of milk was produced 49 crores which animals on per day basis. (1 Crore = 10 Million).

» The marketable surplus was around 50% and out of the organized sector processed around 5 crore liter of milk per day with equal handling by cooperatives and private dairies which is around 30% of available surplus and which needs to be doubled up till 2020 so as to match the lands. (1 Crore = 10 Million)

» India has grown by around 3 Million Tons per annum till 2007 and requires growing at 5 Million Tons per day so as to meet the ambitious target of around 170 Million Tons by 2020.

» There are around 835 organized sector dairies in India being registered under MMPO with total installed capacity of around 10 crore litre of milk per day.

» There has been a negative growth of 6.5% in indigenous cow's population in last five years.

» There has been a positive growth of 10% and 35 % respectively in the population of in buffaloes and hybrid cows.

» The current value of milk output from livestock at current prices is around Rs.240000.00 crores and the value of dairy products market is around 400000.00 crores.

» The increase in price of milk as base (Wholesale price index WPI 1993-94 as 100) WPI as compared to other commodities may be represented as follows :

» There has been a decline in annual growth rate of milk production in last two decades. It was found to be 5.5, 4.21 and 3.5% for 1980, 1990 and from 2000-2008 respectively.

Strengths:

» Largest pool of dairy cattle in the world.

» Our culture makes us passionate about keeping cows.

» Availability of skill animal rearing in most parts of the country.

» Indian breeds of cows represent the world largest A2 milk producing herd.

» Keeping animal is a household practice.

» India is the largest producer of milk in the world.

» 70 % of milk production is done by small and marginal farmers in the country and is largest employment provider in the non-farm sector.

» Indigenous breeds of cows shows better immunity than crossbred cows.

Weakness:

» Coexistence of a large portion of useless cattle population with low productivity.

» Too much fragmented production of milk.

» Farmers have a poor knowledge on costing of milk as most of the costs are imputed costs.

» Land cost or growing 'fodder is never calculated as it is done on gochar land.

» Labor is becoming costlier.

» Traces of insecticides, pesticides and antibiotics are common in milk.

» Poor knowledge about nutrition and balanced ration animal.

» Poor personal hygiene of farmers and his family and ignorance of clean milk production also lead to poor quality of milk.

» It is not considered full time employment and is being carried out by woman or elderly person a t home.

» Current practices are not environment friendly.

» Poor infrastructure for milk collection, chilling and transportation.

» Poor infrastructure in networking of information opportunities.

» Huge demand of milk and milk products in unorganized retail.

» High purchasing power of the customer.

» Large dairies are feeling the need to invest in backward integration.

» Large corporates are looking or developing large herd arms.

» More awareness about benefits of cow's milk and panchgavya.

» Large opportunities in carbon credits and development of non-conventional environment friendly sources of energy through dairying

» Large part of population (about 25%) is lacto vegetarians, who consider milk as the only source of animal protein.

Threats:

» High rate of Urbanization.

» No distribution and pricing policy on milk.

» No incentive on entering into this sector unlike other food processing and meat sector.

» No fodder policy and it is not clear under which ministry does fodder fall.

» No firm plan on breeding/ AI/ Progeny testing and protection.

» No control on unproductive animals growth both for bulls and cows.

» No incentive on Clean Milk Production.

» Very poor anima I insurance policy.

» Import and export policies on animals, semen, embryos and dairy products are not conducive of small and marginal farmers.

5. Focus and Challenge areas for dairy industry.

Focus areas:

» To improve productivity in large pool of animals so as to meet large demands of milk and milk products.

» To promote indigenous animals for A2 milk as well as on chemical free and organic milk to meet future demands.

» To improve capacity utilization of existing capacities by making value added products.

» To develop critical mass for economies of scale both through community projects and by supporting setting up of large dairy farms Challenge areas.

» Availability of green fodder for the animals.

» To keep unproductive and low quality animals away from accessing the high value natural.

Medicine which is actually equivalent to position or salt in our food. Only 2-3 % of the breedable animals could be fed with currently produced mineral mixture. We should contribute to making the positioning of mineral as equivalent to salt & advocate its use by farmers daily. This will help to overcome the losses of Minerals from the body reserves in milk. (Milk contains all the minerals excepting iron for e.g. One litre or milk contains 1.2 gms of calcium which means @ an average of 10 litres per day production an animal is liable to lose about 3.6 Kg. 0" Calcium in a lactation period of about 300 days. This is not replenished then a day will come wherein animal stops giving milk totally. A healthy animal can give 10-12 lactations in its lifecycle if fed properly. But if mineral Mixture is not regularly supplemented then it gives on 5-6 lactations at the most.

Now a day's software's are also available for pocket held devices to compute balanced ration at village level. It is required to develop area specific mineral mixture.

A need for setting up a state / region specific mineral mixture plant is the need of an hour. Village resource person who is advising farmers on balanced ration could also be inst.rument.al in promoting the need for mineral mixture.

There is a requirement for specially formulated compound cattle feed for growing and lactating bovines for different lactation stages.

By-pass-protein technology to improve productivity and even if a small percentage or 16 million protein meals being consumed per year is treated at solvent extraction plants (with incentives) then a kilogram of treated protein meal will add to 1 kg of extra milk production.

By-pass-fat technology to be used for 100 days after calving and helps in improving milk production and also reproductive efficiency.

Need for a feed regulatory authority for governance in 'feed manufacturing sector is the order of the day. A large number or unorganized as well as a couple of organized sector players are also selling feed with non-descript ingredients and low cost fillers.

There will be need of 1000 Million Tons or green fodder by 2020 but neither there is a fodder policy nor availability of data on crops and green fodder produced in various parts or the country. There would also be a need to increase the area under cultivation for fodder from around 5% currently to around 15% by 2020.

Green Fodder and self-fad pasture practice results in the lowest cost of milk production and at the same time healthiest milk for human nutrition low in total fats and high in EFA contents.

The major challenge with green fodder is land availability, and thus suitable amendments in land acquisition and urbanization acts should be made as well as identification and utilization of wastelands for this purpose should be promoted.

Hydroponics Fodder could also be seen as a solution to the land related problems Indian experience with hydroponics fodder with imported devices nearly twenty years ago due to inept handling, was given up as a bad dream. World over Hydroponics fodder is considered a very important green highly nutritive, high digestibility cattle feed alternative strategy. By vertical growing it improves land use nearly 200 times and reduces irrigation wat.er requirement to mere 5% of normal cultivation and completely immune from vagaries of weather.

We can develop our own Hydroponics Fodder device designs in India to suit various climate zones. As practiced abroad, for India it is not necessary to use air conditioning and artificial lighting to grow Hydroponics Fodder. It is also possible to avoid use of chlorine as sanitizing agent against fungus problems.

Combined with a Biogas plant a Hydroponics Fodder system is a completely green energy based fodder production method for Indian conditions. Just two kg/ day of any coarse grain can provide a complete highly digestible & nutritious balanced cattle feed for an average Indian cow, throughout the year.

It is a general belief that Greens are use in reading, however, it remains to be seen that it’s actually the Dry fodder which helps in better digestion (owing to its less water quantum). Green contain more than 60% wat.er at the minimum as such there is not much of chewing which forms the basics of Rumination process which is extremely vital for aiding digestion thereby improving productivity.

The Grasses are fed as such thereby there is a minimum wastage of 30% which can be curtailed by efficient use of Chaff Cutters.

The cutting of fodder at a correct length of 1-1.5 inches will be optimal for improving the Rumination. This has been shown to improve the Fat % of milk also Fat % forms the basic parameter for Milk procurement prices.

Breeding and Genetics:

It is advisable to align breeding strategies with market demands. Instead of selling what we make we must make what could be sold. Milk of only Indian breeds of Cows, (Confirmed by laboratory type testing as being free from BCM 7 (Beta Caso Morphine 7) from SI DNA tested herd, for A2 milk-should be supplied separate Milk, not mixed with Buffalo or A1 HF milk. States such as Gujarat that produce large quantities of natural A2 Milk from its GIZ cows fit excellently well to take a lead. Pure milk of Indian breeds of Cows commands very good premium prices in India.

Low fat A2 milk as the premium grade A2 milk, can command very high premium prices and cater to better informed clientele in India. EU under its Lipgene project is conducting research simultaneously in 21 laboratories in Europe to produce designer's natural milk that has low t.ot.al fat and high EFA content.

Indian cows were traditionally pasture fed. (Stall feeding of cattle and concentrated prepared feed Is a rather recent. development from Indian point of View.)

Cows raised in Pastures as reported in Kautilya 5 Arth Shastra had total fat content of less than 1%. This is when Cow's Milk WBS truly Amrit- Nature's Nectar- 0 preventive and cure for all self-degenerating diseases of human body. Taking guidance from our ancient cow management practices in Vedas and other Sanskrit. text’s. It is not difficult for us in India to produce within foreseeable future, a 'Designer's Milk' with low total fat. Content by reducing fat content the milk yield also goes up. Indians over thousands of years had enjoyed such low fat high EFA, A2 type Milk of Indian cows. The high Omega 3 content of this milk explains the secret of the well-recognized highly developed capacity of Indian brains in the world.

Low in total Fat & high EFA, Milk of Indian breeds of Cows will be the most highly prized A2 milk from commercial considerations.

A2 Milk Based Infant food is considered most important for baby food and milk formulae. This presents India with an excellent commercial opportunity to become a world leader in Infant milk food supplies.

AI as a tool to enhance yield, productivity and genetic quality of bovines.

The breeding practices require genetic improvement of bovine and the prime agenda for carrying it out is by making a huge shift. Form natural service to artificial insemination (AI).

AI also requires regulation and governance from A1/ A2 type of milk perspective.

The current level of AI in India is at around 20 % for breedable cows which needs to be increased to around 45 % by 2020.

Farmers should be thought & shown the effective means of record keeping by virtue of which only the proper up gradation of indigenous breed is possible.

The perfect blood % would be bench mark & curt ailed at that point or else it will reach almost 100% which is really not wanted as most of the cross breeding is done with animals who are comfortable in cooler climates which is not the case in India. Crossbreeding has been followed so that the progeny gets best of both the characters viz. acclimatization & increased disease resistance (from Foreign Blood point of view) & increasing productivity (from Indian point of view).

All cross breeding in India with large number of identifiable phenotypes of Indian breeds of cows had evolved to suit the natural conditions, over the last thousands of years. Let us not consciously loose this nature's precious gift to our country. In view of the modern researches about A2 milk, it will be prudent on the part of our Government to stop cross breeding with A1 type mainly with HF semen.

Production of high genetic merit bulls is also required for:

a) Semen stations where currently 300 bulls are being used with only 20 % being produced under genetic improvement program. On an average around 8000 high genetic bulls will be required by 2020 of different breeds with an annual replacement rate of around 2500. The projected requirements include bulls through progeny testing, import of exotic bull’s semen and embryos and bulls from pedigree selection (for some indigenous breeds).

b) Natural service which as per a current estimation around 300000 bulls are used for natural service. They are not being produced in a scientific manner. It is required to produce minimum 100000 bulls per annum under Standard operating procedures as laid down by the scientific guidelines.

Semen production for AI delivery Services is currently required for 45 Million AI per annum in about 20 % of bovine population. This needs to be raised for around 130 Million AI by 2020 in around 50 % of breedable bovines. Only 20 Million of the 45 mill Als are being carried out at the door steps of the milk producer. Remaining 25 Million AI also needs to reach to famers door steps and for this an additional 60000 mobile AI technicians would be required to be added to provide AI services alone. It could be done through "Train the trainer program" also. There is a need to charge a cost with some profit also for delivering Ai services. The subsidized services should be available to people at BPL level.

AI should be excluded from the list of minor veterinary services otherwise it restricts delivery of these services in a couple of states by government technicians only. This way the opportunities to include private organizations to build a structure around this vast: opportunity gets eliminated.

As against 80 % success rate of AI in USA, we could hardly achieve around 25 % in last over sixty years of independence. Regular failure of AI leads to infertility of cow over a period of time. Fibroids caused by lack of professional expertise of the AI provider staff', after a few calving renders good fertile cows incapable of future conception. Loss of good milk yielding cows due to infertility has also never been assessed in the Indian Animal Husbandry practice. By poor AI delivery apart from tremendous burden on farmers in feeding cows for the extended dry period, excellent milk cattle is being turned infertile. In this way AI is helping the cow slaughter industry.

All precautions must be taken to avoid spread of IBR (Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis) which has been known to be an uncontrollable Zoonotic disease during AI. Indian veterinary experts have the data of 20000 animals from Military Farms, Gaushala, Two Coordinated projects and 50 PG studies on this disease from India in support of this observation. It is reaching human population in the form of Swine FlU, Dengue fever, H1 N1 infection, Common Cold and Cough spreading like epidemics in closer.

A combination of breeding program which leads to animals with a higher feed conversion efficiency and a balanced ration will lead to a lower methane emissions and thus more efficient dairying. The poultry model of feed conversion must also be benchmarked in dairy industry in terms of milk production and not for meat.

For bett.er governance in semen production, AI delivery, registration of semen career, protocol of AI delivery to animals with log keeping, promoting semen production to produce A2 type milk as against A1 type milk, there is a need for Draft bovine breeding bull.

B) Dairy cooperatives: ***(Ref. No. 14; Page No. 151)***

Challenges & opportunities:

Livestock, including dairying contributed to about 28% of the agricultural GDP during the year 2009-10 and this share has been consistently increasing over the past several years. Distribution of livestock assets in our country is more even as compared to land. About 73% of milk animals in our country are owned by small and marginal farmers and the landless. Therefore, it is quite evident that higher investments in this sector will not only drive agriculture growth and contribute to higher GDP in the future years but will also make the growth process more equitable. Livestock and dairying in particular can therefore be used as an effective tool for agricultural development and poverty reduction.

It is important to create the right kind of institutional structures so that millions of dairy farmers in our country who typically own 1-3 dairy animals each can be connected to the markets and at the same time get a fair share of the consumer price. The cooperative form of organization was rightly considered to be most appropriate form to achieve this objective. On the one hand, farmers pool their milk and through a value chain of forward linkages, have access to the market. On the other hand, they are able to access technology, techniques, knowledge, information, services and inputs. This unique form of service oriented business enterprise model has, over the years, proved to be a successful recipe .for ushering in growth and transformation of dairying in large parts of the country. Operation Flood, considered to be one of the most successful development initiatives throughout the world, rode on this very institutional structure which it also sought to strengthen and expand.

Operation Flood which was implemented by, NDDB with World Bank aid during the period 1970-1996, aggressively promoted and nurtured this 3-tier dairy cooperative structure throughout the country. Establishment of cooperatives were incentivised and encouraged as integral to funding of dairy projects in different parts of the country. Replication of the "Anand pattern" throughout the country had a fair measure of success. Prior to this, Government initiatives to promote dairying through different dairy development schemes were largely unsuccessful in transforming the dairy sector. During 1970 to 2010-11 which includes the OF period the number of DeS in the country increased from about 1 ,350 to 1.4 lakh, while their membership increased from about 1.10 lakh to 144 lakh, most members being small/marginal farmers and landless. Women members constitute about 30% of the total membership demonstrating positive gender impact of the programme. In terms of volume of milk handling, which is a measure of business growth, the peak milk procurement by cooperatives grew from about 6 LKgPD to more than 290 LKgPD over this period. All these figures speak volumes of the impact and contribution of dairy cooperatives to the growth of dairy business in the country.

National Dairy Development Board will continue to promote dairying through the cooperative strategy defined in its broader sense, while implementing the National Dairy Plan (NDP) over the next 6 years. Both the traditional dairy cooperatives which will hopefully function under a more enabling regulatory framework and the producer companies which are a different form of cooperative organization will be the engines of growth in dairying in the future. So NDDB firmly believes that both the concept and principles of cooperation are as relevant today as they

were in the past and the institutions which are based on this concept and principles will form the structural framework for driving the NDP in the years to come. Even the World Bank which is increasingly being perceived to be espousing the cause of private sector has acknowledged this approach and has agreed to fund investments to create and promote these institutions which continue to be the only form of organizations relevant to the small holder dairy system. The FAO too recognizes the need for strong cooperatives and producer organizations as key institutions in the agricultural sector for achieving food security at the global level. I would like to end with a statement made by Mr. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations on the occasion of the International Day of Cooperatives last year. It reads as follows: "Cooperatives are a reminder to the International community that it is possible to pursue both economic viability and social responsibility".

C) Dairy Development: ***(Ref. No. 16; Page No. 151)***

Dairying has become an important secondary source of income for millions of rural families and has assumed a most important role in providing employment and income generating opportunity. Indian Dairying is unique in more than one ways. It ranks first with its 185.2 million cattle & 97.9 million buffaloes accounting for about 51 percent of Asia's and about 19 per cent of world's bovine population. It also ranks first in milk production with a production of 100.9 Million Tons in 2006-07 and that of 121.84 (Million Tons) in 2011-12.

Contributing about 5.3 per cent to India's agricultural GDP, milk is a leading agricultural produce. The value output from milk at current prices during 2006-07 has been over Rs.144386 crores which is higher than the output from paddy (Rs.85032 core) alone and is also higher than the value output from wheat (Rs.66721 crore) and sugarcane (Rs.28488 crore), put together. The unique feature of the system is that about 120 Million rural families are engaged in milk production activities as against big specialized dairy farmers in the west.

During the post-independence period, progress made in dairy sector has been spectacular. Milk production has increased more than four folds more 17 Million Tons during 1950-51 to 104.8 Million Tons in 2007-08. However, the country's per capita availability is still lower than the world's daily average of about 285 gms./ day though it has doubled from 124 gms./ day in 1950-51 to 256gms./ day per day in 2007-08. This impressive growth effort speaks volume about the co-ordinated efforts of large number of milk producing farmers, scientists, planners, NGO's and industry in achieving self-sufficiency in milk production.

After notable feature of Indian dairying sector is that buffaloes contribute more than 53 percent of the country's total milk production. Buffaloes are known for their efficiency as converter of coarse feeds into rich milk. Similarly about 45% of total cow milk produced is contributed by crossbred cows.

In spite of India's position as highest producer of milk, productivity per animal is very poor. It is only about 987 kg/lactation as against world average of 2,038 kg/lactation. This low productivity is due to the gradual genetic deterioration and general neglect of animals over the centuries and consequent to the rise in the population of non-descript cows (80%) and buffaloes (50%). Other factors contributing to low productivity include continuing draughts in some parts of the country, chronic shortages of feed & fodder coupled with their poor nutritive value and poor fertility of dairy animals. Hence we have to face a twin challenge: increase milk productivity of animals with the limited resources on one hand and make best use of the available milk by processing it into hygienic packaged milk and milk products of high quality.

- **OPERATION FLOOD:**

Government is actively supporting the dairy sector by implementing various schemes. It all started with the White Revolution under the title Operation Food (OF) Programme launched in 1970. By promoting Anand Pattern of dairy cooperatives, OF envisaged sustained increase in resource productivity cumulating in improved quality of milk producers and assured supply of quality of milk and other dairy products to consumers at reasonable price in a free market environment. Following the cooperative path, market oriented milk production and modernization of dairying, milk production, processing and marketing progressed significantly. The bedrock of Operation Flood has been village milk products' cooperatives, which procure milk and provide inputs and services making modern management and technology available to members.

The objectives of Operation Flood included:

- Increased milk production ("a flood of milk").
- Augmenting rural incomes.
- Ensuring fair prices for consumers.

- **SCHEMES FOR DAIRY DEVELOPMENT FROM GOI:**

Following Operation Flood, the Government of India had been implementing various dairy development schemes since 1993-94 and is presently implementing Centrally Sponsored schemes "Intensive Dairy Development Programme", "Strengthening Infrastructure of Quality & Clean Milk Production", Central Sector schemes "Assistance to Cooperatives" & "Dairy/Poultry Ventures Capital Fund" with focused objectives. Apart from these, Government is also envisaging implementing a scheme "National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding" for genetic improvement of cattle and buffalo to increase the productivity. Government is also examining launching of a National Dairy Plan with an outlay of more than Rs.17000 crores spread for over a period of 15 years to enhance average incremental production of milk from 2.5 Million Tons to 5 Million Tons annually. This is being envisaged through increasing productivity, expanding infrastructure for procurement, processing, marketing and quality assurance. Simultaneously the Government has launched a new scheme called "Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana" (RKVY) with a massive investment of Rs.25,000 crore for the next 4 to 5 years to promote agriculture and allied sectors. All these activities are expected to help India emerge as a major player in the world dairy sector.

Export & Import of Milk and Milk products including casein in quality and value terms for India.

Year	Export		Import	
	Qty. (Thousand kgs.)	Value (Rs. In Lakh)	Qty. (Thousand kgs.)	Value (Rs. In Lakh)
2003-04	13813.72	17023.87	17166.83	13389.01
2004-05	55597.06	62353.15	6932.45	5691.24
2005-06	86454.40	95855.69	3204.01	3750.10
2006-07	54028.26	64172.91	12788.23	11142.89
2007-08	84621.8	101862.74	3684.82	6144.85
2008-09 (Apr to Sept)	49903.49	63659.68	2080.85	3431.78

National Dairy Plan 2007-08 To 2021-22

D) Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dudh Mahasangh, Maryadit

(MRSDMM): *(Ref. No. 5; Page No. 149)*

MRSDMM:

Is an Apex Federation of District / Taluka milk unions established to implement the Operation Flood programme in the state of Maharashtra. The main objectives of MRSDMM are to procure milk from the member from milk unions at remunerative rates and distribute the consumers at reasonable rates.

- **MRSDMM:**

Is thus working as a vital link between the milk producers and consumers and working for the economic development and upliftment of the farmers in the rural areas.

- **MRSDMM:**

Was established on 09th June, 1967.

At present MRSDMM have 86 member unions (25 District + 49 Taluka + 11 Multi-state unions) with more than 2000 primary milk societies & 23 lacks which include approx. 27000 women members.

- **MAHANAND Dairy:**

Is the unit run by the MRSDMM, Mahanand Dairy has made significant growth and progress in the field of productivity improvement, quality improvement, energy conversion, cost control etc. due to sincere and dedicated efforts put at all the levels. The details of significant growth, high lights and achievements of MRSDMM / MAHANAND DAIRY are as under:

- **ENHANCEMENT IN MILK HANDLING:**

MAHANAND DAIRY was established on 18th Aug. 1983 with milk handling capacity was expanded up to 6 LLPD during the year 1997-98.

At present, Mahanand Dairy is distributing 6.5 Lakhs litres milk as per day in Mumbai with the help of two packing depots strategically located at New Mumbai (Capacity 3.00 LLPD) & Byculla. (Capacity 1.00 LLPD).

E) National Dairy Development Board: ***(Ref. No. 16; Page No. 151)***

About Us:

The National Dairy Development Board's creation is rooted in the conviction that our nation's social rural India.

The National Dairy Development Board was created to promote, finance and support producer- owne programmes and activities seek to strengthen farmer cooperatives and support national policies that Fundamental to NDDB's efforts are cooperative principles and cooperative strategies.

Philosophy:

- Cooperation is the preferred form of enterprise, giving people control over the resources they.
- Self-reliance is attained when people work together, have a financial stake, and both enjoy the building and managing their own institutions.
- Progressive evolution of the society is possible only when development is directed by those wh.
- In particular, women and the less privileged must be involved in cooperative management and
- Technological innovation and the constant search for better ways to achieve our objectives is dynamic market.
- While our methods change to reflect changing conditions, our purpose and values must rema.

Genesis:

The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was founded in 1965 to replace exploitation and stagnation with growth, transforming dairying into an instrument for the development of India NDDB began its operations with the mission of making dairying a vehicle to a better future. Millions achieved thrust and direction with the launching of "Operation Flood", a programme extending over finance which saw India's emergence as the world's largest milk producing nation. Operation Flood's third number of significant achievements.

As on March 2009, India's 1,33,349 village dairy cooperatives federated into 177 milk unions and 1 litres of milk every day. 13.9 million farmers are presently members of village dairy cooperatives. Since its inception, the Dairy Board has planned and spearheaded India's dairy programmes by producers and the professionals they employ to manage their cooperatives. In addition, NDDB also allied industries and veterinary biological on an intensive and nation-wide basis. Dr. (Ms) Amrita Patel is the Chairman of NDDB.

Constitution:

The National Dairy Development Board has been constituted as a body corporate and declared Act of India's Parliament.

The National Dairy Development Board -- initially registered as a society under the Societies Act 186 Corporation, a company formed and registered under the Companies Act 1956, by an Act of India's with effect from 12 October, 1987. The new body corporate was declared an institution of national.

The general superintendence, direction, control and management of NDDB's affairs and business.

F) Management and Effectiveness of Cattle Insurance under IRDP:

(Ref. No. 39; Page No. 154)

- **Cattle Insurance under IRDP:**

Initiated in 1978-79, IRDP is the single largest anti- poverty programme currently under way in all the community development blocks in India. It aims at providing income generating assets and employment opportunities to the rural poor and gives special priority to underprivileged communities. Its beneficiaries are assisted through viable projects which are financed partly by a subsidy and partly by a bank loan. In the case of the milk animal scheme, the success of the programme depends very much on the viability of milk production and the sale of milk as a business at the household level (Singh, Prasad, and Raju, 1984).

Insurance of milk animals is expected to considerably reduce the risk involved in undertaking dairying as a supplementary or main occupation. Insurance of cattle protects both the loan amount as well as the repayment burden of the beneficiary in the event of the death of the cattle. It is for this reason that cattle insurance has been made compulsory for all IRDP-assisted milk animals (Shenoy, Raju, and Acharya, 1987).

Cattle insurance under **IRDP** provides the following advantages: low premium rates, extra coverage for age, and simple procedures for insurance and claim settlement. The broad terms and conditions *at the* insurance scheme are as follows: milk cows, milk buffaloes, and stud bulls (both indigenous and crossbreed) are eligible for insurance; the age of coverage is between two and twelve years; the sum insured is based on agreed value basis; the premium rate is 2.25 percent of the sum insured a year to be subsidized by project authorities and financing banks; permanent total disability is covered at an extra premium of 0.85 percent. In the case of **IRDP** subsidized bullocks which are put to agricultural operations, the following risks are not covered: use in hilly terrain and heavy rainfall areas for non-agricultural purposes. On the other hand, the risk of permanent total disability caused by accidents or diseases can be covered on payment of an additional 1 per cent premium by the beneficiary. The liability of the insurance company in the case of permanent total disability is limited to 75 percent of the sum insured. The beneficiaries of milk animals insured under the **IRDP** project have to agree to certain conditions:

- Any illness or accident should be communicated to the company immediately.
- The insured, at his own expense, will call a qualified veterinarian in the event of illness or accident to the animal.
- The carcass shall be retained for at least 24 hours after a notice of death is given to the insurance company.

If an animal dies, the cattle owner will have to furnish a copy of the postmortem report and death certificate jointly signed by the sarpanch of the village, president or officer of the dairy cooperative society (DCS), official of the milk collection centre or government veterinary doctor, and supervisor or inspector of the central cooperative bank.

- **Pereceived Problems of Beneficiaries in Cattle Insurance:**

- Problems Related to Premium Rates.

- Problems Related to Documentation.

Table 2: Kinds of Documents **Required for Cattle Insurance Purpose:**

a) Animal Health Certificate

b) Dairy Cooperative Society Membership

c) Photograph

d) Land Certificate

e) Veterinary Doctor's Certificate

f) Insurance Agent's Certificate

j) Caste Certificate

Problems Related to Claim Settlement.

- **Conclusion :**

Based on the study, some suggestions are given below to improve the working of the cattle insurance scheme.

Insurance companies and banks should educate the beneficiaries about the benefits of cattle insurance. In order to popularize the scheme, insurance forms and publicity materials should be made available in regional languages.

Periodic check-up of the cattle by veterinary doctors and timely vaccinations and inoculations are essential. Veterinary services should be provided at affordable cost.

The purchase committee constituted for the purpose should ensure purchase of healthy and breedable cattle. It should also ensure that the price of the cattle is not unduly high. Developing cattle breeding centres would reduce the price and make available better breeds. In Gujarat, there are two breeding centres - Mehsana and Sabarkantha - which are projects of the local cooperative dairy unions and subsidized under IRDP.

Quick settlement of claims is essential for the success of the scheme. Although GIC has simplified guidelines, they have been rarely implemented. It takes the insurer at least six months to get the claim settled. In order to facilitate quick disposal, veterinary doctors should verify and issue death certificates within a specified number of days. The charges for issuing certificates should also be fixed. The task of issuing death certificates can be assigned to veterinary doctors of the animal husbandry department or DCS. Death of the animal can be reported to the local bank rather than to the distant insurance company.

At present, insurance companies limit insurance coverage to bank financed and subsidy covered cattle (see Table 4). Coverage of all milk cattle may be done under a master policy, as is being done in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Such a policy provides for uniform and low premium rates, uniform procedures, and quick disposal of claims. Insurance coverage can also be for three to five years instead of one year as is the case at present. Individually owned non-bank financed cattle should also be covered by insurance. For this purpose, it is necessary to have coordination between village level agencies, DCS, banks, insurance agencies, and state governments. The scheme introduced in Kaira district by Amul could serve as a model for the rest of the country.

Table 4: Coverage of Cattle Insurance Scheme: All India

	1984	**1985**
Number of cattle (in lakhs)		
Financed by banks	99.13	112.29
Non-financed by banks	41.36	48.39
	140.49	160.68
Premium recovered (In Rs. crores)	44.82	51.27

Source: General Insurance Corporation.

Insurance agencies claim that the cattle insurance scheme is a loss making venture. This is true as long as the mortality rate of the animal for this age group is more than 2.25 percent. Secondary data for Surat district (Table 5) indicate that the claim rate is much higher than the general mortality rate (NOR!, 1980). This is mainly because beneficiaries file false claims of death. However, it is very difficult to substantiate this allegation. What is

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	daplO	*hdagnoS*	*dap/O*	*hdagnoS*	*daplO*	*hdagnoS*	*daplO*	*hdagnoS.*	*daplO*	*hdagnoS.*
-eneb fo rebmuN	169	655	*835*	676	329	1137	*339*	*632*	*396*	96
slamina fo rebmuN derusnl	*169*	*655*	*835*	676	*329*	1137	*339*	*632*	369	96
slamina fo rebmuN -daed	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN	AN
etar mialC *(%)*				2.7	*7.6*	*5.8*	*16.8*	13.1	10.8	

NA : Not available.

Source: TOO office, Olpad and Songadh.

Till April 1985 .

No secondary data available with authorities.

Ratio of claims settled to number of animals insured .

needed is coordinated action among those involved in the working of the scheme to reduce false claims. The chairman of GIC mentions (Goenka, 1987) that the number of cattle heads covered by insurance has increased from 30,000 in 1974 to 161 lakhs in 1985. This is just about 32 percent of the insurable cattle population in the country. There is, thus, scope for insuring the uncovered cattle population. This requires concentrated efforts on the part of insurance companies, various developmental agencies, and cattle owners.

References:

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- *Singh, K. Prasad, P Durga, and Raju, K V (1984). Impact of Milch Animlll Programme of IRDP in Sabarkantha District,*
- *Gujarat. Anand: rnstitute of Rural Management.*

- **CATTLE INSURANCE IN INDIA:**

CATTLE INSURANCE:

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

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

- **DIFFERENT COMPANYS INVOLVED IN CATTLE INSURANCE:**

1) Cattle insurance scheme implemented by Government of India:

Under the scheme the crossbred and high yielding cattle and buffaloes are being insured at maximum of their current market price .The premium of the insurance is subsidized.to the tune of 50%.The entire cost of the subsidy is being borne by the central government. The benefit of subsidy is being provided to a maximum of 2 animals per beneficiary for a policy of maximum of three years. The scheme is to be implemented on regular basis in 100 newly selected districts. The scheme will be restricted to crossbred and high yielding buffaloes only. Which gives 1500 litre of milk per lactation? The animal will be insured for the maximum of its current market price.

2) Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.:

The insurance covers indigenous cross breed and exotic cattle (owned by private owners and financial institutions i.e. Bank financed, military dairy farm, co-op. dairies, corporate dairies. Death of cattle due to accident inclusive of flood, cyclone ,famine ,or any other fortuitous circumstances, disease, surgical operations, riot and strike terrorism, transit beyond 80 kms. by road by additional premium only. Malicious act, accident/disease contracted prior to commencement of risk transit by air or sea, intentional slaughter, theft or clandestine sales, missing of insured, animals war and allied perils, nuclear exclusion clause etc.

3) ICICI LOMBARD:

It covers indigenous cross bred and exotic cattle owned by private owners an financial institutions i.e. Bank financed, military dairy farm, co-op. dairies, corporate dairies it provides protection against death of cattle due to accident or acts of God perils. It covers accident caused by fire, Electrocution, snake bite, wild life attack, strangulation, and

accidental external means. It also covers the uncontrolled risks- act of god. Health related causes occurring during the policy period only. Surgical operations with prior intimation to ICICI Lombard general insurance company. The sum insured of cattle depends on the market value of the insured cattle.as determined by authorised cattle valuation agencies authorised veterinary or insurance company's authorised personnel. The policy provides cattle against almost all possible causes of accidental death. Premium payable per animal is worked as percentage of the sum insured of the animal .This rate is usually 5 to 6% of the value of the animal. In claim process first intimate to the company immediately after the death of the animal. And after that assesses the reason for death and issues a death certificate from the veterinary Doctor and required document in complete are sent to the company.

4) TATAAIG:

It provides comprehensive insurance cover for cattle against death due to disease, accidents, natural calamities, riots, malicious damage, terrorism, permanent loss of milk yielding capacity due to disease.

5) RELIANCE CATTLE INSURANCE:

Key advantages of reliance cattle insurance is to offer protection for wide variety of cattle, provides compensation against death or permanent total disability due to accidents /disease. And also covers both scheme and non-scheme animal.

Premium rate depends on the type of cattle, cover required and the age. There is a concession in the form of reduction in rates in respects of animals covered under Government schemes like IRDP etc. There are also discounts for group policy coverage and long term covers. After death of animal immediately give notice to the nearest office of the company. veterinary certificate and all such satisfactory proof as to the company may require .Necessary steps to be taken to ensure that identification tag provided by the company is intach on ear of the animal, if the tag is damage or lost immediately information needs to be provided to company in written.

6) BHARTI AXA:

It compensates for death of cattle, like milk cows, buffaloes, calves/ heifers, sud, bullocks and mithuns. Policy compensates for death of cattle due to accidents, surgical operations; the policy also covers the permanent disability. There are also some exclusions of this policy.

7) HDFC ERGO:

It covers death of cattle due to life accidents or disease contracted or surgical operations. It also covers the subject matter of insurance occurring outside the said *geographical* area in the events of drought, epidemic and other natural calamities. It also covers the permanent disability. The premium payable on the policy would be dependent on the benefits purchased. The policy does not cover the overloading, unskilled treatment. disease contracted within 15 days from commencement of policy period., transit by air, intentional slaughter, theft, missing of insured animal, act of terrorism, war, radioactivity and nuclear perils, consequential loss, etc. document required is photograph of animal, proposal form (a duly filled and signed), certificate of veterinary doctor prescribed form confirming the health status and market value of the animal. Receipt of payment made while purchasing the animal. Claims shall be assessed and paid on the basis of the relevant documents submitted to the company the policy will be considered for payment on production of duly completed claim form, death certificate from a qualified veterinary surgeon., policy certificate, ear tag.

8) NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

9) INDIA MART.

10) INDIA FIRST.

Comparative study of different cattle insurance company:

Govt. of India	Oriental Insurance company	ICICI Lombard	TATA AIG
Cattle and buffalo at its current price.	Insurance covered by crass breed and exotic cattle owned by private owners and financial institutions.	Insurance covered by cross breed and exotic cattle owner financial institution.	It covers death due to disease accident, national calamities, riots, malicious damage etc.
Premium subsidised 50%.	Risk covered is due to accidents. Inclusive of flood cyclone etc. there are also some exclusions.	The sum inured depend upon the market value of the insured cattle.	The sum insured depend upon the marked value of the insured cattle.
Benefit is for 2 animals only.	Premium rate is 4%	Premium rate is 5 to 6%	Premium rate is 5 to 6%
Period of policy is 3 yrs.			

Reliance Cattle Insurance	**Bharti AXA**	**HDFC ERGO**	**United India Insurance**
It covers Compensation of death due to permanent and total disability due to accidents / disease and also Cover both scheme and Non-Scheme animal.	It covers for death of cattle like milk cows, buffalo, calves, heifer, bullocks and mittens, it covers also the death of cattle due to accidents, surgical operation, and the policy also covers permanent disability. They as also exclusion of the policy.	Policy also covers the 10% of accident or disease or surgical operation. The policy covers death of cattle insured outside the geographical area. It also covers the permanent disability.	It covers all the indigenous core and cross breed/exotic animals.
Premium rate depend upon the type of animal and the animal.	Premium rate depends upon the type of animal.	The premium payable on the policy would be dependent on the benefits purchased.	It covers all the animals with prescribed age group.
There is discount for group policy.		Loading unskilled treatment intentional acts or grow negligence is not covered under this policy.	Total disability due to total incapacity to conceive or yield milk by paying extra premium.
There is also the identification tag provided by the Company.			Premium rate is 3%.

G) Dairy Breeds and Selection: ***(Ref. No. 6; Page No. 150)***

Introduction:

Genetic potential of dairy breeds in the tropics is low yet hardly exploited because the common objective has been to meet the limited milk requirements of the household. The levels of animal husbandry in most tropical countries, except Israel and Australia, are low. The breeds perform under harsh and unfavourable climates, varying between equatorial (rainfall above 2032 mm/annum and a temperature range of 21 – 32^0c) to tropical arid (low and erratic rainfall less than 500mm/annum and temperature extreme of 0 – 60^0c). Large variation in climate and vegetation, and shortage of feeds across the region are the major constraints to dairy production. Field recording in most tropical countries is almost negligible and virtually no information on the performance potential of cattle and buffalo breeds in their native environments is available. Change in cattle and buffalo population dynamics, in relation to calves born, disposal patterns through sale of heifers and cows in a village has never been looked into. Against this background, the development of breeds has produced district characteristics suited to different conditions.

Dairy Cattle:

Breeds

- Damascus
- Gir
- Hariana
- Iraqi
- Kankrej
- Lebanese
- Mauritius Creole
- Ongole
- Rathi
- Sindhi
- Sahiwal
- Sudanese
- Tharparkar

Some New Crossbreds:

- Australian Friesian Sahiwal (AFS)
- Austalian Milking Zebu (AMZ)
- Freiswal
- Jamaica Hope (JH)
- Jersindh
- Karan Fries
- Karan Swiss
- Mambi
- Non-descropt Cow
- Pitaqueras
- Siboney
- Sunandini

Performance potential of dairy cattle breeds:

Age and weight at first calving:

Production performance of some of the indigenous dairy cattle breeds o tropics.

Breeds	Weight at maturity (Kg)	Age at first calving (months)	Milk production per lactation (Kg)	Lactation length (days)	Calving interval (days)	Fat (%)
ASIA						
Sahiwal	301 - 544	37.4 - 48.8	972 - 2523	184 - 354	405 - 571	4.3 - 5.2
Red Sindhi	317 - 454	39.0 - 50.9	835 - 1869	231 - 245	435 - 562	4.5 - 5.2
Rathi	295 - 386	40.0 - 52.0	1325 - 2129	306 - 331	486 - 617	3.7

Kankrej	430 - 650	45.0 - 47.0	576 - 1850	351 - 351	487 - 510	-
Gir	319 - 568	43.3 - 61.5	1126 - 1859	230 - 394	426 - 541	4.5 - 4.6
Ongole	363 - 591	36.0 - 54.0	613 - 1590	217 - 279	485 - 637	5.1
Hariana	287 - 499	41.0 - 60.0	656 - 1783	209 - 315	434 - 631	4.3 - 5.3
Tharparkar	293 - 544	37.5 - 53.0	911 - 2449	240 - 326	399 - 474	5.0 - 5.2
Iraqui	272 - 363	33.0 - 45.0	609 - 1035	193 - 277	391- 454	
Damascus	136 - 318	-	1500 - 3000	190 - 300	-	4.0 - 5.0
Lebanese	230 - 350	-	1000 - 2500	-	-	4.0 - 5.0

AFRICA						
Creole	343 - 500	30.0 - 31.0	500 - 3481	180 - 300	365 - 420	4.6 - 5.1
Boran	259 - 680	35.0 - 52.0	454 - 1814	139 - 313	334 - 420	4.1 - 6.8
Sudanese	250 - 500	24.0 - 54.0	454 - 2723	168 - 339	365 - 730	4.7 - 5.5

- **Caving interval**
- **Milk yield**
- **Selection schemes:**
  - Grading up of local cattle with improved indigenous breeds.
  - Selection within the indigenous breeds, and
  - Cross of native cattle with temperate dairy breeds.

- **The following conclusions emerge from the analysis of various crossbreeding experiments:**

a) Significant reduction in age at first calving and calving interval was observed in crossbreeds. The increase in milk yield in cross breeds (first as well as lifetime yield) over the indigenous breeds was two - to three fold depending upon the exotic and indigenous breeds used, level of exotic inheritance, availability of inputs and climatic conditions.

b) Holstein crosses with improved indigenous breeds (Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Gir and Tharparkar) were superior to crosses from other native breeds or non – descript cattle, thus suggesting that improved native breeds have some role to play in crossbreeding.

c) Holstein crosses were superior to other temperate breed crosses for growth and production while Jersey crosses had better reproductive efficiency. The rank order of exotic breeds in terms of milk output was Holstein, Brown – Swiss, red Dane and Jersey.

d) Exotic inheritance, at around 50 percent, was ideal for growth, production and reproduction although production in higher grades in most of the studies fell short of theoretical expectations. Grading up therefore to a total replacement of genes will not lead to higher levels of production in cattle. (Taneja et al 1979).

e) Declines in milk production from the F_1 to F_2 generation were due to diminished heterosis in part. Large declines in some experiments were due to poor quantity crossbred bulls used.in most of these experiments progeny tested superior sires were used to produce F_1 progeny, while no selection among F_1 sires was practised. Part of the decline, therefore, due to non-selection of F_1 sires was expected. The need for vigilance, excellence records, and resources is paramount for efficient upgrading programmes.

f) Under free choice feeding, the crossbreeds (half-breeds, ¾ with two exotic breeds) gave 30 to 60 percent more milk than their contemporaries under general management and feeding norms for crossbreeds therefore need to be laid down in order to achieve the potential of crossbreeds.

- **Artificial insemination and embryo transfer:**

The artificial insemination (AI) envisages collection of semen from the male and its introduction in the female system at the most appropriate time.

The spread of AI brought in focus the concept of identifying good sires both in terms of fertility and milk yield.

Although a good network of infrastructure for artificial insemination in some Asian and Latin American countries has been developed over time, the conception rates in cattle under field conditions varied between 15 and 25 percent. AI services offered are mostly at fixed places and that by the time the animals are brought for AI, either the heat period is over or animal has not get bred for

other reasons. High temperature and direct sunlight in tropical countries is responsible for low fertility especially among buffalo bulls. From April to September, the buffalo males produce semen of very indifferent quality. The poor technical knowledge of inseminator also contributes to low fertility.

Conventional breeding technologies viz. selection and mating systems have contributed significantly in genetic improvement of livestock in developed countries. Progeny testing as being practised in developed countries therefor cannot be adopted in tropical countries poorly developed in Animal Husbandry. Embryo transfer (ET) is a composite technology which involves super valuation, oestrus synchronisation, artificial insemination, embryo recovery, embryo transfer and cryopreservation and micro manipulation of embryos. The most obvious impact of using ET has been to increase selection intensity among females by increasing the number of offspring from genetically superior females. It is especially more important in species with low reproductive efficiency such as cattle and buffalo which produce less than one calf per year. With super valuation and embryo transfer, it is now possible to have between 9-12 calves per year. Records are even available to have as many as 50 calves from single donor. Technologies of embryo collection, freezing and transfer both in cattle and buffalo have now been standardising and should be made an integral component of sire testing program.

- **Breeding Policy for Cattle and Buffaloes:**

Livestock sectors play an important role in Indian economy. It is an important sub sector of Indian Agriculture forming a backbone of income for majority people. The contribution of livestock to Gross Domestic Product was 4.70 per cent in 2004 -05 at 1999 – 2000 prises. This is the sector where the rural poor contribute to growth directly instead of getting from benefit from growth generated elsewhere.

The ownership of the livestock is more evenly distributed with landless labours and marginal farmers owing bulk of livestock. The progress in the sector and marginal famers owing bulk of livestock. The progress in the sector results in balanced development of the rural economy particularly in reducing the poverty amongst the weaker sections. The rural women play a conspicuous role in Animal Husbandry sector. They are directly involved in most of the operations relating to feeding, breeding, management and health-care of the livestock, self-help groups specially have aroused significantly since a decade or in this sector.

- **Brief about Previous Breeding Policy:**

The first livestock Breeding Policy was approved in the year 1981, which was later on revised in 2004. It is further revised after a National Workshop on State's Livestock Policy held at NITIE, Mumbai on 27th and 28th October 2004.

Breeding Policy aims at:

1. Livestock development for increased production of animal-products for attaining Self-sufficiency at higher level of consumption, by means of increased productivity of livestock of the State. For example – per capita, per day milk availability in the state in the year 2003-04 is reported to be only 174 grams whereas desired level is 220 grams.

2. Achieving goal of social justice, balanced regional development and increased opportunity for self-employment for rural youth.

3. Conservation of valuable animal genetic resources of the State.

4. Involving Breeder-farmers and Breeders' Association for optimizing the benefit to the owners of the livestock.

5. Setting up strict quality control mechanism for critical inputs in genetic improvement programme and increased private sector investment in the sector of livestock development.

6. To make the production system economically viable and market competitive in a well-planned regime.

Government Resolution:

A Breeding Policy for Livestock –

1. Breeding Policy for Cattle:

Target for Genetic up-gradation:

a. Breeding policy for cattle **is in consonance** with National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding **(NPCBB).**

b. It aims at increased productivity of cows by genetic improvement. However, it also aims at conservation of native breeds and ensuring adequate supply of quality bullocks for animal drought power in rural areas.

c. In order to **achieve self-sufficiency in milk production** it is aimed to achieve a level of 60% genetic improvement from present level of 28% by end of year 2015 and to further improve it to 80% by the end of year 2025 through the consolidated and **collective efforts** of all the agencies engaged in cattle breeding activity viz. State Animal Husbandry Department, Co-operative Milk Unions, NGOS, Private Sector Agencies and unorganised Artificial Insemination (AI) workers in the state.

- **Proposed Revision:**

A legislation needs to be issued to the agencies providing A.I. services in order to make them more **responsible and accountable** for implementation of breeding policy. So as to orchestrate the presently observed disarrayed efforts in a desired way as per revised livestock policy. Regular KFAs (quarterly and annual reports) from Co-operative Milk Unions, NGOs, Private Sector Agencies and unorganised Artificial Insemination (AI) workers in the state should be made available for department of Animal Husbandry.

- **Strategy for Genetic Up-gradation of cattle –**

i) **Cross-breeding** program for genetic up-gradation of targeted **non-descript** cattle population, in targeted herd / areas where cross-breeding program is suitable and desirable but excluding the home/breeding tracts of identified indigenous breeds of the state.

ii) **Natural service** by 'true to type' bulls of selected native breeds, by introduction of such bulls after ensuring minimum chances of natural service by non-descript bulls by means of castration, in the areas where cross-breeding for genetic up-gradation of non-descript cattle population is not suitable, such as tribal, hilly and non-accessible areas with prevalent practice of free grazing. Selection of bulls for natural service will be on the basis of Dam's milk-yield and draft ability of the bull itself.

iii) **Conservation for native breeds** by genetic up-gradation using semen of proven / 'true to type' bulls of the same breed and also by appropriate advanced means of bio-technology such as semen preservation, embryo preservation etc. It is envisaged that Breeder-farmers and Breeder's Associations will play important role in breed conservation.

- **Proposed Revision:**

Presently MLDB provides Frozen Semen Doses of Khillar, Dangi, Gaulao, Red Khandhari and Deoni breeds. Based on the deliberations in the brain storming session, the decision needs to be taken whether to stick to the conventional improvement programme for genetic up gradation. Original breeding tracts and additional breeding tracts if any of indigenous breeds to be finalized with the help of breeders associations or Regional Joint Commissioner of Animal Husbandry.

Germplasm for Cross-breeding:

Germplasm of Jersey and Holstein-Friesian will continue to be two germplasm, which will be used for crossbreeding program in cattle. Any triple-cross-breed such as Phule Triveni of MPKV Rahuri is not included keeping in view technical difficulties in breed stabilization and also experience of other Sates such as Kerala in this regard.

- **Proposed Revision:**

The discussion could be initiated on effect of anticipated Global warming issue and preferred indigenous trait of heat tolerance, used of high pedigree Sahiwal or Gir Semen for genetic up gradation of non-descript cattle in low input management systems. Also think of Deoni & Red Kandhari breeds in this regard (through selective breeding) The experts from NBAGR & ICAR should comment on introduction of breed such as triple cross (Phule Triveni, Sunandini) especially in view of the issue of breed stabilization.

As per GR of 2004, the Jersey Breed is recommended all throughout the state in all districts for upgrading the ND cattle. The Holsein-Friesian breed is recommended only in areas where Irrigation facilities, thereby good quality fodder available all throughout the year. The dairy farmer is expected to follow Good Dairy Managemental Practices. Hf Breed is allowed to be used in irrigated parts of Pune, Satara, Sangali, Solapur, Kolhapur, Sindhudurg, Ahemadnager, Dhule, Nandurbar, Akola, Nagpur, Bhandara and Gondia districts. However it has been noted that HF Frozen Semen Doses are demanded more and Jersey Breed is seldom preferred for upgrading ND cattle in most of the above mentioned districts mainly in Western Maharashtra (although excellent quality and high pedigreed Frozen Semen Doses of Jersey 100% breed doses are made available, they remain unutilized).

The irrigation available in Maharashtra in various regions is given as under:

Region	Irrigation Potential	Kharip 000'H	Rabi 000'H	All seasons 000'H	% Irrigation
Konkan	78.98	0.00	15.19	0.92	1.16
Nasik	668.42	51.63	132.75	19.55	2.92
Pune	1515.24	112.85	272.24	205.27	13.55
Aurangabad	878.97	0.26	117.77	94.07	10.70
Amravati	381.83	0.06	53.11	6.22	1.63
Nagpur	483.00	205.73	74.67	1.01	0.21
MS	4006.44	370.53	665.73	327.04	8.16

Inheritance Levels:

Cattle owner the possibility of increase in cost of rearing of cattle by increase in inheritance level and possibility of achieving higher milk production at 50% inheritance level by insemination by semen of bull of higher pedigree.

- **Proposed Revision:**

This issue needs to be updated. The decision needs to be taken whether to stick to the conventional improvement programme for genetic up gradation throughout the state.

- **Ensuring Quality of Cross-breeding Program:**

a. Progeny testing program has been re-established fully and it will be ensured that within shortest possible time, proven bulls are used for genetic up-gradation by all the agencies involved in crossbreeding program.

b. Keeping Pedigree Record of bulls and informing cattle owner accordingly at the time of insemination will be made compulsory. It will be made compulsory for the inseminators/ agency producing and supplying frozen semen doses to make Bull Catalogues that contains pedigree details of breeding bulls available to the cattle-owner, buyers of semen doses and breeders for ensuring quality standards.

c. Artificial Insemination (AI) Cards will be made mandatory: No proper cattle-wise record such as AI card is maintained resulting into chaotic situation in cross-breeding program. All agencies engaged in cross-breeding program will be put under statutory obligation to issue AI cards, maintain proper record for AI program executed by it and keep record regarding source of semen doses used & pedigree record of bull whose semen is used.

- **Breeding Policy for Indigenous Breeds:**

I. The home/ breed tracts of Deoni (Latur), Dangi (Nasik & Thane), Khillari, (Satara, Sangali, Solapur and Kolhapur), Gaulao (Wardha) and Red Kandhari (Nanded) have been identified as indigenous breeds of cattle, which need to be protected and propagated. Suitable technology shall be introduced for evaluating draught power of indigenous breeds.

II. Suitable technology for breed identification shall be introduced and a team of properly trained man-power will be made available for this purpose with the help of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGAR) Karnal, Haryana.

III. Three pronged strategy for genetic up-gradation /conservation of native breeds will be adopted as follows;

    a. Introduction of selected breeding bulls in herds /villages for natural service in the home tracts of these breeds.

    b. Supply of frozen semen of proven/ true to type indigenous breed for carrying out AI work in home tract of these breeds and also for cows of any of such breeds elsewhere.

    c. Native breed shall not be allowed to get destroyed by the process of cross-breeding.

IV. The Breeders Association will not only be encouraged to get involved in conservation of indigenous breed but also will be allowed to function on principles of management under its articles of association.

V. System of herd registration suitably designed milk competition etc. will be introduced to identity the high-milk yielder animals of indigenous breed and putting in place suitable system of buy-back of pedigreed male-calves for rearing them for getting quality breeding bulls.

VI. Program of castration of castration of scrub bull will take care that breeding bulls of indigenous breeds do not get castrated. However, as per owner's wish and for agricultural propose, where docility is required, castration of such bull will be allowed.

- **Proposed Revision:**

Breeding tracts of indigenous breeds to be finalized with the help of breeders associations or Regional Joint Commissioner Animal Husbandry. Contrary to the dairy traits it is difficult to arrive at or to even out the draft ability of the indigenous bullocks. Therefore it is the dire need of the hour to standardize the parameters, which will be a ready reference, to denote the draft-ability. MAFSU is needed to undertake this exercise immediately.

Field Performance Recording programme in the needs to be strengthened with the help of department a MLDB, Breeders Associations & NGOs

2. Breeding Policy for Buffaloes:

2.1 Target for Genetic Up-gradation:-

a. Breeding Policy for buffalo is in consonance with National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB).

b. It aims at increased productivity of buffaloes by genetic improvement. However, it also aims at conservation of native breeds.

c. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in milk production it is aimed to achieve a level of 60% in respect of genetically improved buffaloes by end of year 2015 and to further improve it to 80% by the end of year 2025.

d. This is expected to be achieved through the consolidated and collective efforts of all the agencies engaged in buffalo breeding activity viz. State Animal Husbandry Department, Co-operative Milk Unions, NGOs, Private Sector Agencies and unorganized AI workers in the state.

2.2 Germplasm:-

Semen of Surati, Murrah , Mehsana, Zafarabadi, Pandharpuri and Nagpuri buffaloes will be used for genetic up-gradation of non-descript Buffaloes and also for performance- enhancement of descript buffalo-breeds.

2.3 Strategy:-

a. Buffaloes of descript breeds (viz. Surati, Murrah , Mehsana, Zafarabadi, Pandharpuri & Nagpuri) should be bred only with semen of bulls of respective breed.

b. Non-descript buffaloes should be bred with germplasm of anyone of the identified breeds except Mehsana & Zafarabadi. However, subsequent selective breeding will be aimed at increasing inheritance level of the first selected breed. For this, superior germ plasm of respective breed of higher pedigreed bulls will be used. The Irrigation is correlated to the availability of the fodder. The Murrah breeds need better management and fodder compared to the Surati breed. Still AI workers demand more of Murrah FS Doses than Surati breed.

c. Conservation of Pandharpuri and Nagpuri buffaloes will be practiced especially in their home tracts and in other areas having similar geo-c1imatic conditions. These breeds will be used for up-grading non-descript buffaloes if demanded by owners. Frozen Semen Doses of Pandharpuri & Nagpuri breeds are being supplied by MLDB.

2.4 Conservation of Indigenous Breeds of Buffaloes:-

a. Pandharpuri and Nagpuri have been identified as two indigenous breeds of buffalo, which need to be protected and propagated.

b. Suitable technology for breed identification shall be introduced and a team of properly trained man-power will be made available for this purpose with the help of National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR), Karnal, Haryana.

c. The Breeders Association will not only be encouraged to get involved in conservation of indigenous breeds but also will be allowed to function on principles of management under its articles of association.

d. System of herd registration, suitably designed milk competition etc will be introduced to identify the high-yielder animals of indigenous breed and putting in place a suitable system of buy-back of pedigreed male-calves for developing them in to breeding bulls.

- **Proposed Revision:**

Legislation needs to be in place for agencies providing A.I. services in order to make them more responsible and accountable for implementation of weeding policy.

- **Cows & buffaloes without sexed semen:**

Drawbacks of sexed semen techniques:

* Poor conception rate
* Congenital defects
* Very Expensive
* Difficulty in transportation & handling
* Controversial standing

Advantages of AULPROFEM over sexed semen technique:

* Un affected conception rate (In fact it helps to improve by 11 %)
* Congenitally compatible
* Economically affordable
* Easy transport & handling
* 100% effective & stable
* Optimum storage conditions

H) Livestock – Improving Performance and Reducing Energy Loss:

(Ref. No. 2; Page No. 149)

There are many techniques that can improve livestock performance and efficiency while reducing emission produced on-farm.

Methane is the main greenhouse gas produce in grazing systems. Ruminant livestock (cattle, sheep, and goats) have microbes in their stomach called methanogens to generate energy.

Theses microbes produce the gas methane as an end product, which the animal then belches out. Poorer quality feeds produce more methane than higher quality feeds. Belched methane represents energy lost from your production system that might otherwise be converted to the milk, meat or fibre that generates income.

Livestock waste (i.e. dung and urine) contains nitrogen. If managed effectively, wastes can be used to improve pasture or crop growth instead of losing nitrous oxide to the atmosphere as greenhouse as gas emissions.

- **Management options:**

Methane is a major inefficiency in animal production systems – 6% to 10% of gross energy intake is lost as methane. This energy loss has been calculated as the equivalent of 55 to 60 days grazing intake for ewes and steers, and 40 days for dairy cows.

Nitrogen levels that are optimal for plant growth can result in excess nitrogen intake for grazing animals. Consequently, 70% to 95% of nitrogen consumed by ruminants is excreted. Livestock urine and dung, fertiliser application and nitrogen fixed by legumes are the largest source of nitrous oxide emission from grazing enterprises.

1. Optimise feed quality (digestibility) and use and minimise nutrient excretion:

Improve or forage by optimum grazing management, growing high quality forage crops or supplementing the diets of grazing livestock when necessary with grain or other energy-rich, low fibre feeds (e.g. during summer and autumn).

Consider finishing prime stock in feedlots see on high quality diets to reduce finishing times and meet market specifications.

As far as possible, match the protein to energy ratio of livestock feed with animal requirements. Young, growing stock and lactating females have a higher need for protein than dry stock.

Can help you estimate the feed demand of your herd and/or flock across the year on a monthly basis.

Use to produce fodder that better matches livestock needs (e.g. high metabolisable energy, optimum protean varieties.

Use feeding systems see that reduce spillage and spoiling.

Manage pasture quality (e.g. maturity, legume content) through grazing strategies, such as rotational grazing, to optimise feed value.

Manage silage and hay quality using short lockup periods and good storage practices.

2. Manage the flock or herd to optimise reproductive efficiency:

Maximise the proportion of young, growing or lactating stock.

Ensure that breeding stock are managed according to their nutritional requirements

Optimise fertility through good health and body condition (see body condition scoring in dairy herds).

Minimise neo-natal losses through good husbandry and provision of adequate shelter.

Improve female fertility by minimise negative energy balance and optimising body condition at joining

3. Implement a genetic improvement program to achieve increased reproductive rates and shorter finishing times:

Include breeding values for productivity traits such as fecundity. Growth rate, feed conversion efficiency and disease resistance in your ram and bull selection criteria.

Identify, monitor and cull less productive stock.

4. Manage livestock waste (dung and urine) to minimise nitrous oxide emissions:

Avoid applying slurries or manure to land in wet conditions, such as wet winter soils avoid causing conditions that lead to poorly aerated soils (e.g. pasture pugging; see consider processing livestock waste when using manure as fertiliser, test for its nitrogen content and apply at a rate based on crop or pasture manage manure stockpiles de-water storage ponds approximately every 6 months and anaerobic ponds approximately every 3 years by irrigating to crops or pastures.

5. Estimate the methane and nitrous oxide emissions on your farm using a greenhouse gas accounting tool.

I) Maharashtra Rajya Sahakari Dugdha Sangha Kruti Samiti: ***(Ref. No. 3; Page No. 146)***

On May 10, 2012 a meeting was held at Vidya Pratishthan IT Auditorium Baramati (Maharashtra).

Various speakers narrated the problems faced by milk industry in Maharashtra. The peculiar situation has arisen because of following reasons.

1. Since couple of years the milk producers in Maharashtra have received better price. At present the Government of Maharashtra (GOM) prices for cow milk is Rs.17 per litre for 3.5% fat and 8.5 SNF of milk.
2. The over heads for apex organisation declared by GOM are Rs.2.90 per litre for above milk.
3. The organised sector is collecting 97 LLPD in Maharashtra.
4. The cooperative sector is collecting about 33 lakh litres per day. The remaining quantity is handled by private organised sector.
5. The present cost of production of SMP in Maharashtra is Rs.180 per kg and Rs.173 for one kg of butter.
6. AMUL and Mother dairy are selling about 15 LLPD in Maharashtra.
7. The present stock of milk is converted to SMP.
8. About 20 LLPD of milk is converted to SMP.
9. The above mentioned stock is piling up because there are no buyers in the market.

1. The GOI should lift ban on exports of milk products
2. Mother Dairy/NDDB/GOI should purchase SMP from organised sector at Rs.175 per kg of SMP.
3. The organised sector would pay milk price and overhead as per GOM pricing.
4. The cost of production with prevailing prices is Rs.187 per kg of SMP. Therefore the balance losses would be equally borne by GOI,GOM and organised sector.

BASIC COST OF SMP (Made form CM)

DATE:- 10.05.2012

BASIC COST OF COW MILK(4.0/9.0)	18.50	Rs
Over Heads	3.00	Rs
TOTAL	21.50	Rs
COST OF 100 LTR Mixed MILK	2150	Rs

Mixed MILK ltr.	100.0 ltr.	FAT%	4.0%	SNF%	8.5%
Mixed MILK kg	103.0 kg.	KG FAT in MM	4.12 Kg. Fat	KG SNF	8.76 Kg. SNF

Basic Rate OF Butter = 151.38 Rs./Kg

QUANTITY OF BUTTTER = KG FAT X% RECOVERY of Fat in Butter 1% OF

FAT IN BUTTER

= 6.18 × 99.5/ 83

= 4.94 KG Butter

QUANITY OF SMP = KG SNF × Yield %of SMP

= 9.27 × 100.5%

= 8.80 KG SMP

$$\text{BASIC COST OF SMP PER KG} = \frac{\text{BASIC COST OF MILK} - \text{COST OF Butter}}{\text{QUANTITY OF SMP}}$$

$$= \frac{2150 - (\text{QTY.OF Butter} \times \text{RATE OF Butter})}{\text{QUANTITY OF Butter}}$$

$$\frac{2150 - (7.41 \times 151.38)}{8.80}$$

BASIC COST PER KG = 159.33 Rs./Kg BASIC COST OF SMP

BUTTER

BASIC COST OF SMP PER KG = 159.33 Rs./kg

PRODUCTION COST PER KG SMP = 26.96 Rs./kg

PACKING COST PER KG SMP = 1.45Rs./kg

NET Mfg. COST OF SMP 187.7 Rs./kg

Details of Milk Procurement in Maharashtra are as under:

(Lakh Litres per day)

Sr. No.	Month	Procure-meant	Month	Procure-meant	Increase over previous month	Month	Procure-meant	Increase over previous month
1	Oct.2009	83.00	Oct.2010	85.97	2.97	Oct.2011	97.98	12.01
2	Nov.2009	87.77	Nov.2010	89.93	2.16	Nov.2011	102.16	12.23
3	Dec.2009	87.37	Dec.2010	92.34	4.97	Dec.2011	105.98	13.64
4	Jan.2010	90.00	Jan.2011	92.95	2.95	Jan.2012	109.75	14.5
5	Feb.2010	89.27	Feb.2011	94.03	4.76	Feb.2012	111.24	17.21
6	Mar.2010	86.81	Mar.2011	97.30	10.49	Mar.2012	113.20	15.9