



PROJECT PROPOSAL

ON

APPROVAL OF PROJECT

“GOPALA SATVIK GAU SHALA”



SUBMITTED TO:-

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SUBMITTED BY:-

GOPALA SATVIK GAU SHALA FOUNDATION

Old Loha B Yamna, Khadar, Shastri Park,

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INTEGRATED CYCLE OF COW- PROJECT FOR RURAL SELF SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



**An Indigenous Cow based Model Project for Sustainable Rural
Income & Employment generation**



INDEX

S.No	Details	Page No.
1.	Covering Letter	
2.	Project Proposal	
2.1	Organization Profile	
2.2	Vision	
2.3	Mission	
2.4	Introduction	
2.5	Objectives of Proposed Project	
2.6	Summary of the Project	
2.7	The project	
2.8	Plan Of Work For Sustainable Rural Economy (Methodology)	
2.9	Indigenous Cow Dairy Development	
2.10	Rearing and Management	
2.11	Construction of cow shed	
2.12	Feeding and rearing:	
2.13	Cost involved in construction of shed and daily feeding and rearing	
2.14	Management Of Resources	
2.15	Utilization of Biogas for Cooking and Lighting	



2.16	Slurry management	
2.17	Production of Cow based Fertilizers and Pesticides	
2.18	Production of Panchgavya and Its Products	
2.18	Nutrients Content per 100 gm Cow's Milk	
2.19	Unfermented products	
2.20	Fermented Products	
2.21	Organic Farming, Cultivation Of Herbs Medicinal Plants And Rural Health Care	
2.22	Production of Daily/Domestic Use Products	
2.23	Advantages of the Project	
2.24	Location Projects District Jhajjar, Haryana	
2.25	Geographical Area, District Map, Demography,	
2.26	Management and Risk Involved	
2.27	Budget	
2.28	NGO Work Photo	
3.	Registration Certificate and MOA	
4.	List of Board Members	
5.	NGO Pan Card	
6.	NGO Darpan	
7.	12A and 80G Registration Certificate	
8.	Cancelled Cheque	
9.	ITR, Audit Report, Balance Sheet Last 3 years	
10.	Annual Report Last 3 years	



GOPALA SATVIK GAU SHALA

Project Location: Patel Nagar Sector-6, Near By St. Thomas
School, District Jhajjar, Haryana 124507



ORGANIZATION PROFILE

INTRODUCTION:

Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation is an establishment meticulously created with affection and dedication towards the welfare of cows. It was founded under the auspices of Hari Kishan ji, a visionary committed to ensuring that abandoned, injured, or accident-affected cows and cattle receive adequate food, shelter, and medical care. Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation has successfully inaugurated the largest cow treatment facility in Delhi.

REGISTRATION DETAILS:

Name of the Organization	:	Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation
Type of Organization	:	Not-For-Profit Non Governmental organization
Registered Office	:	Old Loha B Yamna, Khadar, Shastri Park, Garhi Mandu, East Delhi, Delhi-110053
Registration No.	:	U88900DL2023NPL416177
Date of Registration	:	26 th June 2023
Pan Card No.	:	AAKCG5525H
Unique ID	:	DL/2023/0354052
Contact No.	:	9599793972



E-mail : gopalasatvik@gmail.com

Nature of Association : Gau Sewa

12A : Unique Registration Number:
AAKCG5525HE20231

80G : Unique Registration Number:
AAKCG5525HF20231

ITR, Audit Report, Balance Sheet : Attachment

Annual Report : Attachment

Bank Details:

Bank Name : State Bank of India

Account name : Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation

Address : Old Loha B Yamuna Khadar Shahstri
Park, Delhi-110053

Account Number : 00000042078401148

IFS Code : SBIN0000745

MICR Code : 110002006



VISION



Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation is an establishment meticulously created with affection and dedication towards the welfare of cows. It was founded under the auspices of Hari Kishan ji, a visionary committed to ensuring that abandoned, injured, or

accident-affected cows and cattle receive adequate food, shelter, and medical care. Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation Anushandhan Kendra committed to working towards the development and empowerment of the socially and economically marginalized communities in rural India, through a range of initiatives in health care, education, child rights and relief, and community development. Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation has successfully inaugurated the largest cow treatment facility in Delhi and Haryana. Founded by Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Foundation at Delhi, in 2023, GSGSF has support from individuals and organizations across the globe, who donate funds, valuable skills and resources.

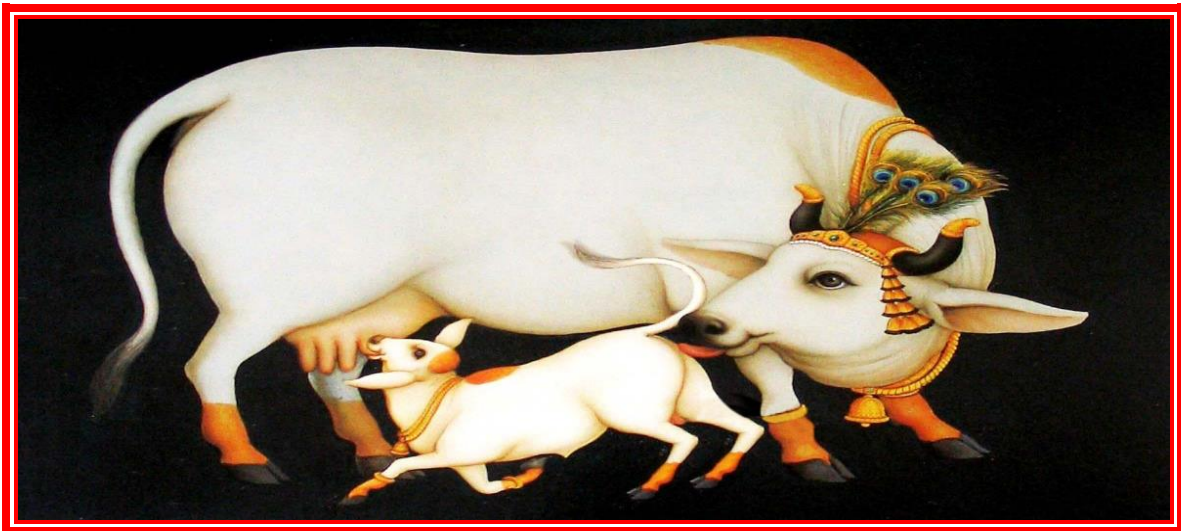
MISSION

Our mission is to reduce the pain of poverty and help strengthen the bonds of society by bringing simplicity, efficiency, and personalization to the charitable gift-giving process, thereby encouraging all to experience the incredible power and joy of giving. We aim to remove poverty and plant prosperity in India. We have no hesitation in saying that...



"Honesty and transparency is the key to our success."

Gopala Satvik Gau Shala Anushandhan Kendra - Gau Sewa is the major objective of this division. We are constructing Gau research and Gau Sewa Kendra. Gau mutra is considered sacred and medications manufactured using gau mutra may treat cancer. We are also progressing in the construction of Gobar Gas Plant. Trust also provides food to cows managed by other ten Gau shalas.



"One can measure the greatness of a nation and its moral progress by the way it treats its animals. Cow protection to me is not mere protection of the cow. It means protection of all that lives and is helpless and weak in the world. The cow means the entire subhuman world."



INTRODUCTION



We have neglected the importance of cow and her products due to modernization, industrialization and influence of western culture. But, once again the whole world is realizing the importance of her immense



potentialities. She can prove to be a boon in the areas of agriculture, science and technology, industry, energy, medicine etc for the development of any nation, in addition being eco-friendly in nature. Thus *panchgavya* (cow milk, curd, ghee, cow urine and cow dung) and its products can form the basis for revitalization of rural economy.

Therefore, the balanced mixture of modernity and tradition in the real sense will facilitate the development of a nation. The results will be fruitful if we combine both modern science and traditional science and get best out of them. No economy can really be beneficial in making country great unless it takes into consideration of the social and ethical well being of the nation.



Increasing awareness about ill effects of chemicals and pesticides in quality, taste and other properties of agricultural produce all over the world indicates that people prefer buying organic food products and in future higher prices of agricultural produce can only be fetched with organically produced materials. While input cost is less in organic farming at the same time selling cost is higher for such produce. It has also been established at many places in our country that in this way yield is not reduced. This is the only way for agriculture to sustain in long future.

Traditionally organic agriculture is very rich and time tested (scientific) practice in India and therefore, agriculture survived here for last five thousand years. The large quantity of organic manure can also be produced in village having large number of animals. Vermi compost, pesticides and herbicides can be prepared by cow urine & cow dung and neem leaves formulations in large quantity at village level.

Day by day draught animals are becoming burden on farmers and are proving uneconomical. This will also explore the avenues for the use of bullocks to run animal drawn tractor, generator and carts, which are eco friendly, sustainable and economical way to perform different agriculture practices, electricity and transportation which will enhance their utilization hours. And also the dung could be utilized for biogas production, which will provide bio-manure and bio-energy on a sustainable basis. This will also help to establish animal-human-agriculture synergy to sustainable development.



OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED PROJECT



The proposed project is formulated for the following objectives:

- 1) To promote Gau Sewa, Provide relief, aid and a quality lifestyle to the cows through foods, shelters and open land areas for their natural living wherever such infrastructure/services are required with a motive to protect the cows.
- 2) To provide medical aid, treatment and a last resort/shelter to cows and ensure their respectable disposal on death.
- 3) To aware and motivate people general public about Gau Sewa.
- 4) To make research and development in the field of Gau Sewa, including research for foods to be provided to cows for good health.
- 5) Integrated cycle of cow products and it's backward- forward linkages for income and employment generation in rural areas
- 6) Establishing group of dairies (herd of 10 cows in each dairy) for cow milk and its products production at village level involving small and marginal farmers, women, landless labours, SC/ST etc.
- 7) Generation of biogas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation to achieve self sufficiency in energy demand
- 8) Organic farming using digested slurry and producing other organic manures and cow urine based pesticides
- 9) Cultivation of medicinal and herbal plants for local health care system



SUMMARY

The proposed project aims towards holistic development of villages. The indigenous cows rearing in small group of dairies (10 cows per dairy and at least 5 dairies in one village) and processing of cow products are the major activities for sustainable income and employment generation involving weaker sections of the society i.e. small marginal farmers, SC/ST, women, unemployed youth etc. The key resource here is Cow. It is tried to achieve partial independence in energy requirements using biogas generated from cow dung for cooking, lighting and electricity generation at village level. Along with rural energy need, milk and milk products are to be produced at village level and further these are to be consumed in the house hold and also sold in the local market for income generation and protection against malnutrition. The digested slurry from biogas plant will be used for organic farming and for cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs in the area. Cow urine will be used for preparation of biopesticides. The project provides an assured alternative energy supply at lower cost. Human resource development will also be an integral part of the proposed activities. Local people will be given training as per need for their skill development and processing of the material to fetch more income for them. The project establishes rural industrial estates for efficient utilization of local available resources based on integrated cycle of cow. This will create number of employment opportunities in the area, thus rural people will earn and generate more income, thereby, reducing poverty level existing in the area.



Key features of the proposed project are based on holistic development of rural areas

1. Integrated cycle of cow based products and its backward-forward linkages for income and employment generation in rural areas
2. Self reliant local energy generation from cow dung (biogas for cooking, lighting and electricity generation)
3. Supply of cow milk and its products after value addition and prevention of malnutrition in the area
4. Encouraging shifting from chemical agriculture towards organic agriculture
5. Growing medicinal plants and herbs for rural local health care
6. Waste land development for food, fodder, fiber and employment generation





THE PROJECT



The project aims towards utilization of indigenous cow resources of rural areas for the benefit of weaker section of the society for their better livelihood, employment opportunity and protection against malnutrition. Small and marginal farmers, women, landless labours, artisans, SC & ST, unemployed youth etc. are the beneficiary groups whom the project aims to strengthen. It is based on the integrated cycle of indigenous cow in which the cow products like milk, cow dung, cow urine etc. will be processed for:

1. Value added milk and milk products for protection against malnutrition in the rural areas.
2. Cow dung for biogas production and efficient utilization of bullock power for energy self reliance.
3. Cow urine, biogas slurry and manure for organic agriculture and cultivation of medicinal and herbal plants.





It is envisaged that in every village a group of 5 families will be taken up initially who will take up cow rearing (dairying) as its occupation for the family. Each family will have 10 indigenous cows (5 milching + 5 non-milching) at the time of starting to make it economically viable and sustainable. Therefore, approximately 50 adult cows will be owned by these groups of five families in addition to the calves with milking cows. Milk produced with them will be processed or sold after their own consumption. Cow dung will be collected and a family size biogas plant will be installed for gas supply in these individual families for cooking need and electricity generation. Cow dung slurry will be used for organic farming in the village. In addition to these families other families may take up work of waste land development for supplying fodder, cultivation of herbal and medicinal plants, preparation of cow urine based pesticides and making other products. It is assumed that sufficient income is generated to each family in this occupation and linked activities. Marketing of their products will also be assisted in a proper way. They will form a self help group and supported through various schemes of the Government such as NABARD, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture etc.

The major components of the project are:

1. Establishing 10 small dairy of 10 indigenous cows by involving 5 families in a village
2. Value addition of milk produced from these cows (common for all 10 group)
3. Preparation of cow urine medicines and pesticides (common for all 10 group)
4. Construction of 4 m³ biogas plant in each established dairy and slurry management
5. Cultivation of herbs and medicinal plants
6. Promotion of organic farming and waste land development



7. Training cum service cum marketing support services

The weaker section of the society in village will take advantages of the project for their livelihood and contribute in the rural economy, sanitation and environmental up gradation

PLAN OF WORK FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL ECONOMY (METHODOLOGY)



The proposed project is hereby formulated for holistic development of rural area via effectively utilizing the resources from cow rearing.

	Resource	Outcomes
Rearing cow (Dairying)	Milk	Direct income by selling raw milk/protection from malnutrition
	Dung	Making various milk products and further selling in near by market
	Urine	Biogas generation for their own energy application • Cooking food • Lighting and electricity • Engine operation for irrigation pump sets
	Biogas	cow urine distillate fraction for making various medicines and bio-pesticides
	Digested dung	
	Cultivation of medicinal and herbal plant	Additional income generation and local health care
	Bullock	Efficient utilization of animal power



Indigenous Cow Dairy Development

A group of 10 families having 5-6 members will be identified. The families which have small agricultural land and willing to associate will be considered.

Number of Group	Number of cows in each group		Resource generated from a single group		
	Milking	Non-Milking	Milk	Dung	Cow Urine
10	10	10	25 litre per day	100+100= 200 kg/day	100 l/day
Total from 5 group			250 l/d	2000 kg/day	1000 l/d

- Note:**
1. Average dung production per day per cow 10 kg.
 2. Average milk production per day per cow approx. 5 litre.
 3. Average urine production from one cow 5 litre per d

Rearing and Management

Rearing and management involves construction of cow shed and raising them properly.

Construction of cow shed: A shed of 12 metre in length and 5 metre in width is sufficient to accommodate 5 milching cows with calves and 5 Non-milching cows in standing position when kept facing towards the wall and the manger shall be adjacent to wall. The calves of the 9 milking cows shall be kept apart in a common shed from the mother cows.



The dimension of the manger shall be as listed below:

Dimension of brick manger (all dimension in cm)			
Height of fore curb, Max	Thickness of fore curb, Min	Inner width of manger, Min	Depth of manger, Min
30	10	75	30

Feeding and rearing:



The feed required per day is listed below.

Feed Type	Quantity per Day
Green fodder	20–30 kg
Dry fodder (straw/hay)	4–6 kg
Concentrate feed	3–5 kg
Mineral mixture	50–100 g
Water	40–80 liters



Feed	Milking cow	Calves	Non-Milking cow	Total feed per day per group, kg	Total for 10 group, kg
Dry matter, kg	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 1.2 = 6$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	36.00	360
Green Fodder, kg	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	60.00	600
Cake, kg	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	30.00	300

Cost involved in construction of shed and daily feeding and rearing:

Item	Approximate cost, Rs.
A. Capital Cost	
Construction of shed for cows and calves	3, 25,000/-
Cost of cows (5+5) (Cow @ Rs. 30, 000/- and Non-milking cow @ Rs. 20, 000/-)	2,50,000/-
Total capital investment for one dairy	5,75,000/-
Total capital cost for 5 group	28,75,000/-
B. Daily feeding cost	
Dry matter (Bhusa etc.) @ Rs. 2.50/kg 36 kg	90/-
Green fodder @ Rs. 1.50/kg 60 kg	90/-
Cattle feed @ Rs. 5.00 /kg 30 kg	150/-
Other associated cost	20/-



Total daily feeding cost	350/-
Total daily feeding cost for 5 group of dairies 1,750/-	1,750/-
Total annual feeding cost	6, 38, 750/-

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES

Labour work will be done by family members.

Utilization of Biogas for Cooking and Lighting

The group of 10 cows (milking and non-milking) will produces daily 100-125 kg dung.

- ❖ This is sufficient to produce 4 m³ biogas daily.
- ❖ One person needs 0.24 m³ biogas daily for cooking food (5 person requires 1.2 m³ biogas daily).
- ❖ One mantle lamp of 100 candle power needs 0.13 m³ biogas/h (for 4 h lighting 0.52 m³ biogas requirement).
- ❖ Total biogas requirement for cooking and lighting is 1.72 m³ biogas daily for a family of 5 members.
- ❖ Along with above 1 kWh electricity can be generated from 0.75 m³ biogas.
- ❖ Biogas plant of 4 m³ per day capacity is sufficient to meet the daily cooking lighting and other heating requirement of a family having 5 members.

Biogas plant: A 4 m³ /day capacity KVIC type biogas plant will be constructed at beneficiary's home site to meet his requirement.



Cost involved: Rs. 25, 000 per plant including Government subsidy.

Total cost for installation of 5 family size (4 m³ capacity) biogas plant = 1, 25, 000/-

Slurry management

Along with 4 cubic metre biogas 30 kg dry slurry will be produced daily. This will amount 10.95 tonnes per year per biogas plant. It is proposed that this biogas spent slurry is used for organic farming and cultivation of medicinal plants.

Production of Cow based Fertilizers and Pesticides

Cow-based fertilizers and pesticides are an important part of sustainable and organic farming in India. Products made from cow dung and cow urine are eco-friendly, low-cost, and beneficial for soil health. Indigenous cattle breeds such as Gir Cattle, Sahiwal Cattle, and Haryana Cattle are commonly used in traditional organic agriculture systems. Farmers use these natural products to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and harmful pesticides.

Cow dung is rich in organic matter and nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. It improves soil fertility, increases water-holding capacity, and promotes the growth of beneficial microorganisms. Cow dung is widely used to prepare farmyard manure, vermicompost, compost, and biogas slurry. These organic fertilizers improve crop productivity while maintaining long-term soil health. Cow urine contains natural antimicrobial and antifungal properties. It is used in the preparation of bio-pesticides and plant growth promoters.

One of the most popular cow-based organic fertilizers is **Jeevamrit**. It is prepared by mixing cow dung, cow urine, jaggery, pulse flour, and soil in water and fermenting the mixture for a few days. Jeevamrit enhances microbial activity in the soil and improves plant growth. Another product called **Ghan Jeevamrit** is a solid form of organic manure prepared from similar ingredients. Farmers also



prepare **Panchgavya**, which is made using cow dung, cow urine, milk, curd, and ghee. Panchgavya acts as a bio-fertilizer and growth stimulant for crops. Cow urine-based pesticides are effective against many insects and fungal diseases. Farmers prepare natural pesticides by fermenting cow urine with neem leaves, garlic, green chili, and tobacco leaves. These bio-pesticides protect crops from pests without leaving harmful chemical residues. Compared to chemical pesticides, cow-based pesticides are safer for humans, animals, and the environment.

Important Points About Cow-Based Fertilizers and Pesticides

- Eco-friendly and biodegradable
- Improve soil fertility naturally
- Increase beneficial microbial activity
- Reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers
- Lower farming costs
- Safe for humans and livestock
- Improve soil structure and moisture retention
- Support organic and natural farming methods
- Reduce environmental pollution
- Help produce healthier crops and food



Common Cow-Based Agricultural Products

Product	Main Use
Farmyard Manure	Soil fertility improvement
Vermicompost	Organic nutrient source
Jeevamrit	Microbial growth enhancer
Panchgavya	Plant growth promoter
Cow Urine Spray	Natural pesticide
Biogas Slurry	Organic fertilizer



The production of cow-based fertilizers and pesticides also creates rural employment opportunities. Many dairy farmers and self-help groups earn income by producing and selling organic manure and bio-pesticides. With increasing awareness about organic food and sustainable farming, the demand for these natural agricultural products is growing rapidly.

In conclusion, cow-based fertilizers and pesticides are valuable resources for sustainable agriculture. They help improve soil health, reduce environmental damage, and promote chemical-free farming. By using cow-derived organic products, farmers can achieve better productivity while protecting nature and human health.

Production of Panchgavya and Its Products

Panchgavya is a traditional organic formulation prepared from five major products obtained from cows: cow dung, cow urine, milk, curd, and ghee. The word “Panchgavya” comes from Sanskrit, where “Panch” means five and “Gavya” means products obtained from cows. Panchgavya has been used in Indian agriculture and traditional practices for centuries because of its medicinal, agricultural, and environmental benefits. In modern times, Panchgavya is widely used in organic farming as a natural fertilizer, plant growth promoter, and bio-pesticide.

The preparation of Panchgavya involves mixing fresh cow dung and cow ghee thoroughly and allowing the mixture to ferment for a few days. After this, cow urine and water are added and mixed regularly. Later, milk, curd, jaggery, ripe bananas, and tender coconut water may also be added to increase microbial activity and nutrient value. The mixture is kept in a clean container and stirred daily for proper fermentation. Within 15–30 days, Panchgavya becomes ready for agricultural use.



Panchgavya contains beneficial microorganisms, enzymes, nutrients, vitamins, and growth hormones that improve soil fertility and plant growth. It helps increase seed germination, root development, flowering, and crop yield. Farmers spray diluted Panchgavya on crops or apply it directly to the soil. It is commonly used in the cultivation of vegetables, fruits, cereals, flowers, and medicinal plants. Since it is completely organic, it does not harm the environment or soil health.

Apart from agriculture, several products are made from Panchgavya and cow-based materials. These products are gaining popularity because they are natural and eco-friendly.

Important Panchgavya Products

- Organic liquid fertilizer
- Bio-pesticide sprays
- Panchgavya soap
- Herbal shampoo
- Dhoop sticks and incense products
- Floor cleaners made from cow urine
- Vermicompost and organic manure
- Ayurvedic and traditional health products



Benefits of Panchgavya

- Improves soil fertility naturally
- Enhances crop growth and yield
- Increases beneficial microorganisms in soil
- Reduces dependence on chemical fertilizers
- Eco-friendly and biodegradable
- Low-cost input for farmers
- Safe for humans, animals, and the environment
- Supports sustainable and organic farming



Basic Ingredients Used in Panchgavya

Ingredient	Purpose
Cow dung	Source of microbes and nutrients
Cow urine	Natural disinfectant and growth promoter
Milk	Nutrient enrichment
Curd	Beneficial bacteria
Ghee	Fermentation support

The production of Panchgavya and its products also provides employment opportunities in rural areas. Dairy farmers, women self-help groups, and organic farming units can earn additional income by manufacturing and selling Panchgavya-based products. With the increasing demand for organic farming and chemical-free products, Panchgavya has become an important component of sustainable agriculture in India.



Milk is always considered ideal food for infants and children and a good supplementary food for adults as it supplies good quality protein, calcium and vitamins particularly vitamin A, riboflavin, niacin, and folic acid. In addition, milk contains several bio-protective molecules that secure health security to humans. There seems to be no adequate substitute of milk. The cow milk is the most important of all these animals as supplier of food nutrients.





Nutrients content per 100 gm Cow's Milk

Protein(3.2 gms), Fat (4.1 gms), Carbohydrates(4.4 gms), Calcium(120 mg), Phosphorous(90 mg), Iron(0.2 mg), Carotene(53 mg), Thiamine(0.05 mg), Riboflavin(0.19 mg), Niacin(0.10 mg), Folic acid(8.5 mg), Vitamin C(2 mg), Energy: 67 Kcal

Milk has a very good quality protein and the biological value is over 90. Though milk contains only 3-4 % protein, due to the rich quality of protein and the amount that can be ingested and the presence of other nutrients, makes it indispensable. Lysine is one of the essential amino acid, which is abundant in milk protein. Cheese, khoa and dehydrated milk powders are concentrated forms hence contain high amount of nutrients per unit.

The fat of milk is easily digestible. It contains linolenic acid (0.5%) and arachidonic acid (0.12%). Dairy foods are a major source of calcium because of significant amount of minerals present. The calcium: phosphorous ratio (1.2:1) in milk is regarded as most favourable for bone development. In addition dairy products contain other nutrients such as vitamin D and lactose, which favour calcium absorption. Milk is not only used as such but many products, fermented and non-fermented are used in cookery.

Unfermented products

Skimmed milk is deficient in fat and fat-soluble vitamins but the protein, sugar, minerals and vitamin B factors (except pyrodoxine) are well preserved. If skimmed milk powder is supplemented with vitamin A, D and pyridoxine, it is a comparatively cheap food of high nutritive value. It is helpful for the treatment of malnutrition, the nephritic syndrome and the cirrhosis of liver. The addition of about 6 tablespoons of skimmed milk powder during the preparation of chapattis, custard, curd, etc will supply an additional 35 gms of protein. Toned milk is prepared by mixing equal parts of fresh buffalo milk (rich in fat) and reconstituted



skimmed milk powder. The fat, protein, carbohydrate, vitamin and mineral contents – and thus the nutritive value – are the same as fresh cow's milk. It is a useful source of proteins for malnourished children and pregnant women.

Khoa(Mava) is milk in which the water content is reduced to between 20% and 25%. It is prepared by vigorously boiling milk and stirring it continuously to avoid burning at the bottom or overflowing at the top. When cooled, khoa forms a uniform mass, containing fats, heatcoagulated proteins and lactose. Khoa supplies 82 Kcal per tablespoon. Chhana(cottage cheese) is prepared by adding lemon juice to boiling milk; this precipitates casein, lactalbumin and fat. The liquid part (whey) is strained through cloth and chhana is collected.

Whey is a byproduct of butter and cheese production and is frequently discarded. However, when dried it can be preserved, and forms a good source of nutrition in poorer countries.



Fermented Products

Dahi (Curd): The mode of preparation of dahi varies considerably, as does its flavour. The flavour depends upon the type of lactic acid organisms predominant in the starter. It has same calorie value as that of milk from which it has been prepared.

Yoghurt is the name given to milk cultured by a specific type of lactic acid bacillus called *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*.

Lassi(Butter Milk): When dahi is churned with water and fat is removed, the residual acid buttermilk is called lassi. Dahi and lassi can be prepared from whole or skimmed milk.



Ghee (Clarified butter: Butter-fat): The composition of cow and buffalo ghee is similar: 99% fat, mostly saturated; about 1114 µgm vitamin A per 100 gms, varying with cattle feed and the freshness; and about 30 µgm vitamin D per 100 gms, varying with the exposure of cattle to the sunshine.

Cheese Cottage: Cheese is an unfermented milk product, but cheese produced commercially in the west is fermented product. There are over 400 varieties of cheese.

Total milk production from a single group of cow herd (5cows) will be 25 litre per day. This will put for either selling in near by market @ Rs. 12/litre or can be value added product for further selling at higher price than raw milk.

The daily income generation from 25 litre milk by selling @ Rs. 14 per litre will be Rs. 350 per day and thus total per annum Rs. 1, 27,750.

ORGANIC FARMING, CULTIVATION OF HERBS & MEDICINAL PLANTS AND RURAL HEALTH CARE

Production of Daily/Domestic Use Products

Everyone uses the wide range of domestic/daily use products. These products consume a lot of energy and money for its manufacture and the process also pollutes the environment. They are all chemical based and has long term negative side effects. Cow dung and cow urine can be used for the manufacture of wide range of domestic products mainly phenyl, mosquito repellent coil, agarbatti (fuming stick), distemper, dental powder, bathing soap, cleansing powder, shampoo, face pack etc. These can go a long way towards sustainable entrepreneurship having high marketvalue returns.

New activities like Alge bio-fertilizer, compost and vermin-compost manure, natural pesticide (Bio-mass), vermin-culture and some agro processing units should be harnessed so as to reduce dependency on the organized sectors of chemical fertilizers and pesticides etc. Income accruing from these activities does not get transferred to the urban areas but remain available with in rural communities.



India is a land of species and country is blessed with appropriate soil and climatic condition for various type of aromatic and medicinal plants, i.e., rose, tube rose, jasmine, germanium lavender guggual, peri winckle, etc., while species constitute and important group of agricultural commodities and play significant role in our national economy.

Seventy percent of India's population lives in villages. With the production of consumer articles passing on more and more to organized sectors, because of our age old traditional techniques of production which are now no more remunerative and do not fulfill the present need of local area and outside market demand resulting many of the village industries and handicrafts works have been hit severely, throwing a large number of people out of livelihood. More and more people are being forced to abandon their ancestral agro and other occupation. There are mainly artisans (landless) and small and marginal farm holdings.



Through the importance of entrepreneurship for economic development has been recognized long back but systematic efforts were not made to check whatever the uneven pace of economic growth in different sector.

Agriculture and various activities related to it were given employment to 68.8% of the Indian population. It is also well known that the non-agricultural income in rural areas is negligible.

Some pertinent agriculture related basic facts at all India level are as follows:

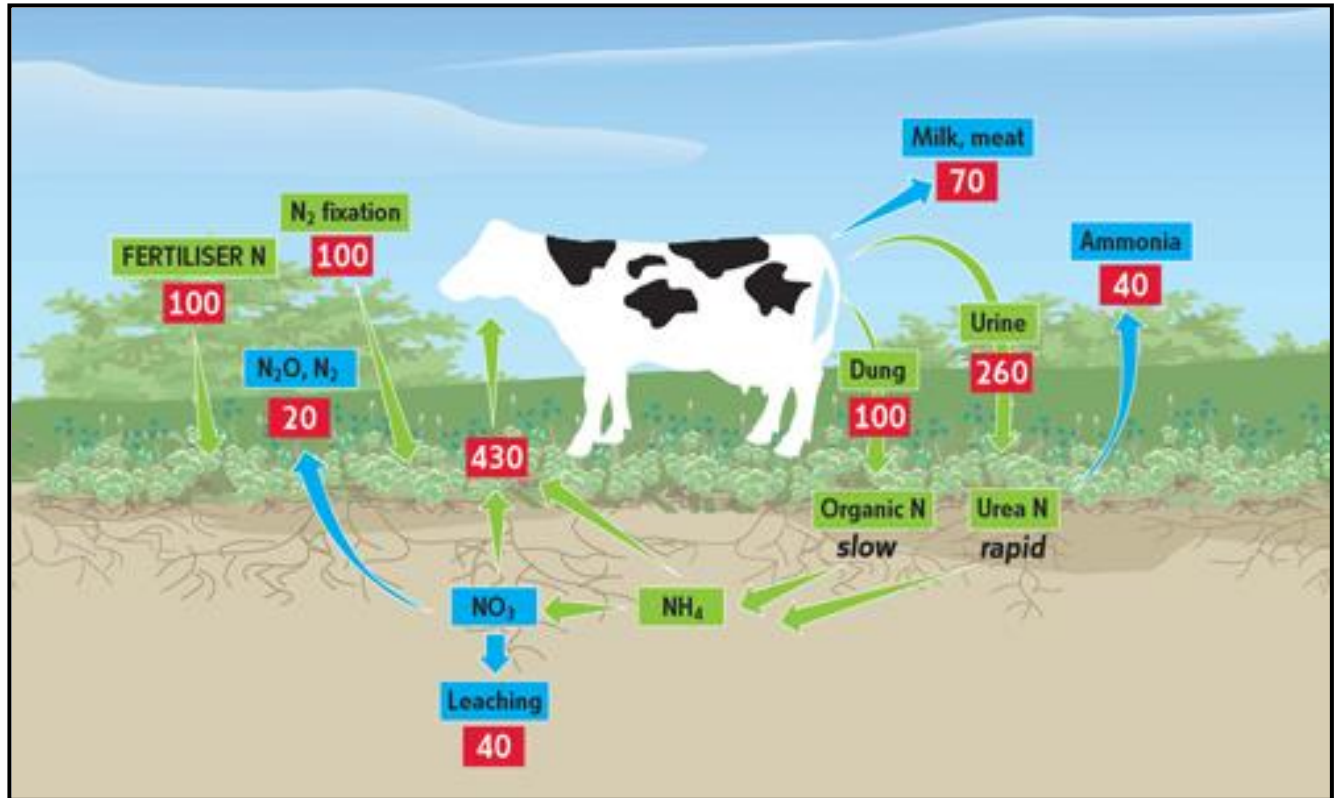
1. There is not more than 0.33 hectare of gross agricultural area per rural person.
2. Income generated per hectare is only Rs. 7000-8000/-. This figure reflects the low productivity of land.

Hence income per rural person is Rs. 2334-2667/- per year.

The net result has been the break down of the village economy forcing migration to the cities creating the series of problems. Hence, it is necessary to take up new income generating activities to check the large scale and to minimize the migration to cities.



Therefore, to create employment opportunity and to maintain better livelihood in rural areas, integrated cycle of cow is a fit answer. Based on the cycle income level of a family can be raised to a satisfactory level.



ADVANTAGES OF THE PROJECT

Beneficiaries groups – SC/ST/landless abours, small and marginal farmers, women, Unemployed rural youth	Weaker section of the society will be benefited for their livelihood.
Employment generation, poverty alleviation	The proposed model of cow based rural economic project will provide employment to all 5 members of the family. In addition many indirect employments will be generated in village.



	Protection against malnutrition	Though the milk production capacity of Indian cow is low but in the view of its quality and nutrient it stands at first number from any other source of milk.
		The milk can be easily value added in rural area by using conventional practices into curd, ghee, lassi, mava etc. that can be sold at good price thus improves economy of rural people.
	Sustainable bio Energy	Cow dung has potential of 1m ³ biogas production from 25 kg fresh dung. The generated biogas with investment of little money can reduce the energy requirement of rural people involved in cooking food, lighting, heating water and stationary engine applications.
		The digested slurry from biogas plant after biomethanation has very good fertilizer value in comparison to direct application in the field. Biogas generation is surplus.
		Benefits of digested slurry to soil quality and fertility Primary effect Secondary effect Tertiary effect Organic matter Improves physic Increases yield chemical & and yield biological properties sustainability Physical buffer Reduces raindrop Reduces erosion impact & wind shear
		Various applications such as organic composting and biofertilizer for growing quality field crops and cultivation of various medicinal plants. Medicinal plants are getting popularity at the present pace of time in regard of herbal medicines



	Protection of environment, rural sanitation and rural energy security	Clean renewable biogas reduces emission, burns smokeless, application reduces methane emission into environment. Methane emission is 21 times more harmful gas than carbon dioxide in the regard of Green House Gases. Along with protection of environment from various inbuilt hazards its use secures village energy requirement up to great extent via utilization of animal generated wastes
	Conservation of indigenous beeds	Saving the desi breed of Indian cows which are highly valuable for agricultural point of view, are source of production of draught oxes for agricultural tillage and other applications such as animal power generation.

LOCATION PROJECTS DISTRICT JHAJJAR, HARYANA

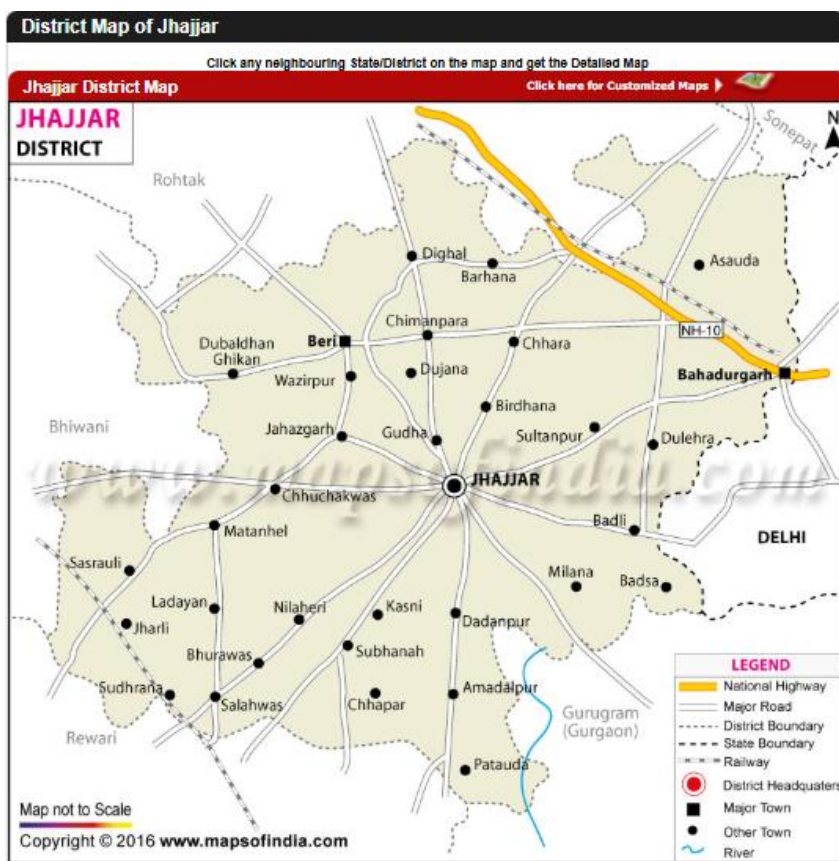
District Jhajjar, Haryana

Jhajjar is one of the 21 districts of Haryana state. Jhajjar district was carved out of Rohtak district on July 15, 1997. The district headquarter is situated in Jhajjar town at a distance of about 65 km from Delhi. The town is said to have been founded by one Chhaju and Chhajunagar was changed to Jhajjar. It is also derived from Jharnaghar, a natural fountain. A third derivation is from Jhajjar, a water vessel, because the surface drainage of the country for miles around runs into the town as into a sink. Other towns in the district are Bahadurgarh and Beri. Bahadurgarh was founded by Rathi Jats and formerly known as Sharafabad. It is situated 29 km from Delhi and had developed into an important of industrial centre.



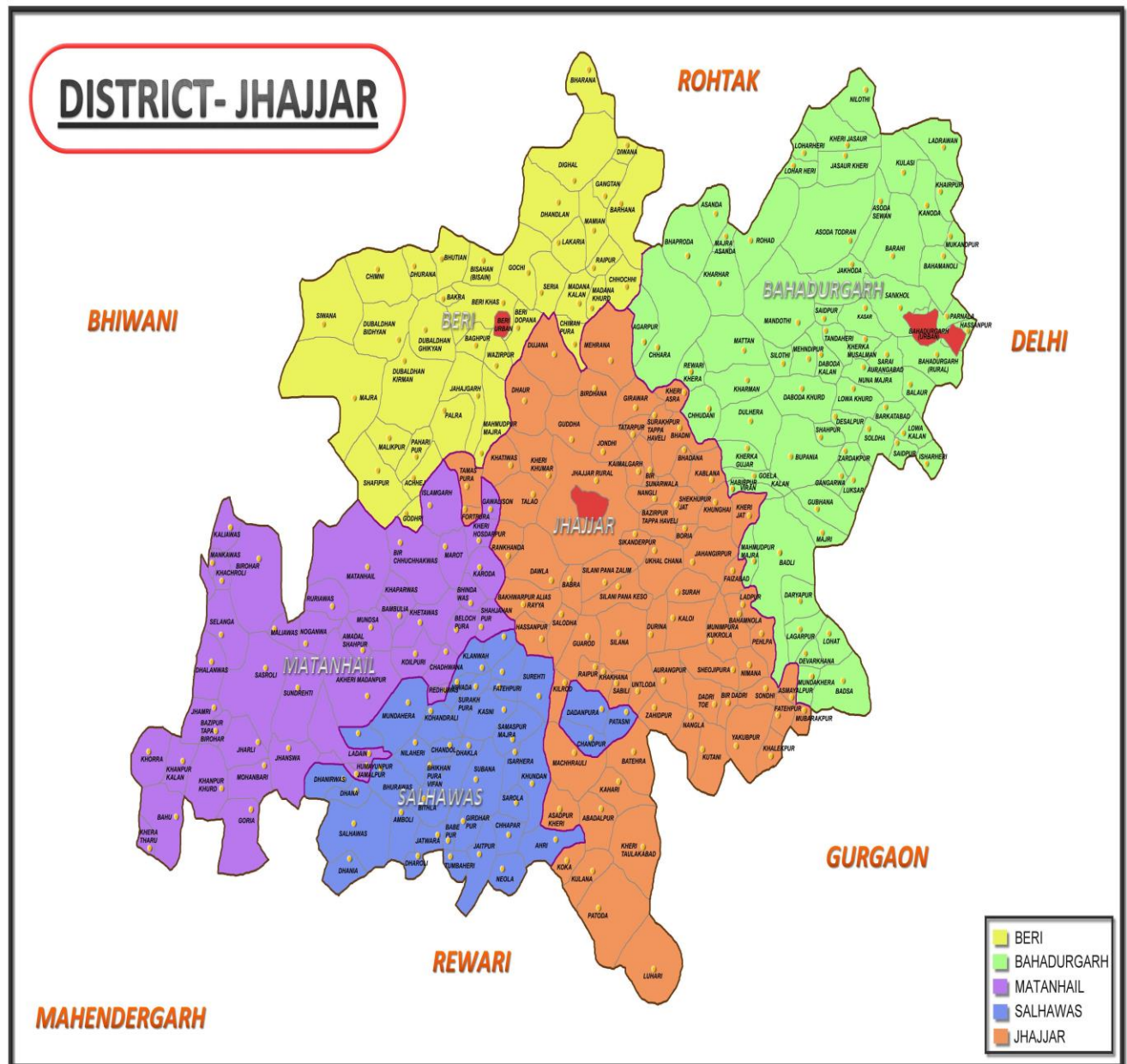
Location & Geographical Area. The district lies in the south east of Haryana state. Jhajjar District is one among the important districts of Haryana State and the district Headquarter lies on the National Highway No. 71 and is situated at a distance of 65 km from Delhi, the national capital of India. The District lies between 28° 33" N and 28° 42" S latitude and 76° 28" 45" W and 76° 04" 15" E longitude. On its north lies the Rohtak Subdivision of Rohtak District and in the South lies the Subdivision Rewari of Rewari District. In the East lies Tikri border of National Capital of India and in the West lies Charkhi Dadri Sub Division of Bhiwani District. The altitude of the Distt. is about 715 above mean sea level (MSL) and a slope from South to North from Rewari towards Jhajjar is around 40 feet. In the eastern part of district, the area is considerably even. Some area is uneven and also suffers from inundation and water logging during Monsoon season. The district falls within the classified arid and semi-arid zones. Broadly four types of soil are available in the District viz. clay, loamy clay, and loamy sandy. It is alluvial in nature and fertile. However, the soil is deficient in Nitrogen. Hot summer, cold winter and meager rain fall are the main climatic characteristics of Jhajjar District.

The district is having an area of 1834 square Kms which is 3.77 % of total area of the state. The total population of the District is 956,907, (514,303 Males and 442,604 Females)





as per the Census 2011. Rural population is 74.60% of the total population. Population density is 522 person per sq. km. Population of Jhajjar town is 48447. The other towns are Bahadurgarh with population of 170426 & Beri with population of 16162.





DEMOGRAPHY (As per Census 2011)

Title	Details
Actual Population	958,405
Male	514,667
Female	443,738
Population Growth	8.90%
Area Sq. Km	1,834
Density/km2	523

Tehsil & Revenue Estate Villages:

Title	Details
Total Tehsil in District Jhajjar	5
Total Sub-Tehsil in District Jhajjar	1
Total Revenue Estate Villages in District Jhajjar	264

Jhajjar Population in 2026

In 2026, Jhajjar District current estimated population is projected to be 11.79 Lac (11,79,089), indicating a 23.03% increased from Jhajjar's population in the 2011 census. In 2026, the estimated male population is 6.28 Lac, and the estimated female population is 5.51 Lac.



Jhajjar Rural Population

The Rural population of Jhajjar District is 7.15 Lac (7,15,066), with 3.84 Lac (3,84,219) being males and 3.31 Lac (3,30,847) being females, making up 74.61% of the Jhajjar total population, The sex ratio in rural population is 862 females for every 1000 males.

Jhajjar Literacy Rate

Jhajjar District has a literacy rate of 80.65% which is higher than national average of 72.98%, The Male literacy rate of Jhajjar District is 89.31 higher than national average of 80.88%, The Female literacy rate of Jhajjar District is 70.73 higher than national average of 64.63%. In Jhajjar District's urban areas, the literacy rate is approximately 84.34%, while in the rural regions of Jhajjar District, it is around 79.39%.

Literacy Rate among Urban and rural area of Jhajjar

Category	Average Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
Total Population	80.65	89.31	70.73
Urban Area	84.34	90.41	77.41
Rural Area	79.39	88.94	68.46



MANAGEMENT AND RISK INVOLVED

The project will be managed by group of families, whom the basic needed infrastructure is provided. Initially the fund will be provided by involved funding agency for creating all the facility. After that the responsible group will start earning from these cows and returns the capital investment on the basis of installment. The risk factor here is cow diseases, though diseases in Indian breed of cows are very less. However, cows are to be insured by some agencies to reduce the incorporated risk.

