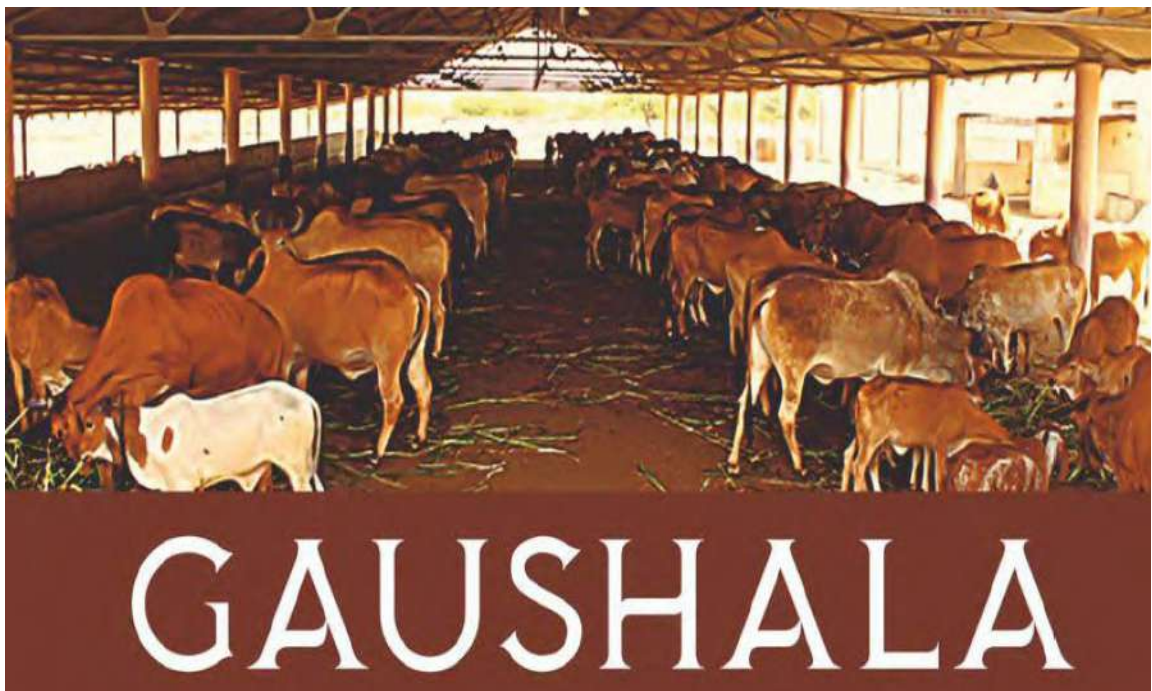


# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

402, AAKRUTI COMPLEX,  
NAVRANGPURA,  
AHMEDABAD - 380009.  
GUJARAT STATE  
INDIA.

## Project proposal for CSR APPLICATION

“Establishment of Gaushala (Cow Shelter Home) (AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT)”  
(For 100 cows)



-- Submitted By --

**CHAIRMAN- Ganpatbhai M Patel**

Survey no: 323, Zanzarva, Ta-Mandal, and Dis-Ahmedabad-382120

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## ORGANIZATION PROFILE

1	Name of scheme	Proposal for grant-in-aid for Establishment of Gaushala (Cow shelter home) (Ahmedabad, Gujarat)
2	New/ continuing	New
3	Name of organization/host institution	Menajivi Gaushala Cheritable Sansthan
4	Date of establishment	2 September 2020
5	Location	Survey no: 323 Zanzarva, Ta- Mandal, Dis- Ahmedabad
A	Address of host institution (including telephone/fax/mobile/E-mail ,etc)	Menajivi Gaushala Cheritable Sansthan, Survey no: 323 Zanzarva, Ta- Mandal, Dis - Ahmedabad-382120, Mo:9925043802, 079-46013802, info@menajivigaushala.com
B	Address of the officer in charge who will deal with this scheme at the institutional level	Address :- 20,Shree Narayan Palace, Zydus hospital road,Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380059, Mo:9925043802, kg_travels@yahoo.com
6	Registration number of organization, by-laws, management committee members and governing body.	E/22928/AHMEDABAD, 2 September 2020, under 1950 Mumbai 29 act. Chairman- Mr. Ganpatbhai M Patel 20,Shree Narayan Palace, Zydus hospital road,Thaltej, Ahmedabad-380059, Mo:9925043802, Menajivi_gaushala.402@gmail.com Secretary-Mr. Pramodkumar A Patel 802,Jay Tower, BH Sun N Step Club,Memnagar,Ahmedabad-380052 Mo:9825142884, Menajivi_gaushala.402@gmail.com
7	Registration certificates and bye-laws of organization	Attached
8	Audit and annual reports of organization	Attached
9	Resolution of organization	Attached
10	NGO Darpan ID	GJ/2020/0267005
11	PAN No	AAGTM9589E
12	12A Numbers	AAGTM9589EE20211
13	80G Numbers	AAGTM9589EF20211

# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

## INTRODUCTION

The Gaushala will also rescue the animals destined for illegal slaughter. To prevent unproductive cows being sent to the abattoir, the government started the Rashtriya Gokul Mission in min-2014, a national program that involves constructing havens for retired cows. Proceeds from the animals' bodily waste are intended to pay for their upkeep. In May 2016 the Indian National Government held an inaugural National Conference on Goshala. The state of Rajasthan has created a Ministry of Cow Affairs to advocate for animals, which some critics say, has more right than the country's two million homeless citizens.

The Gaushalas symbolize our culture heritage for the animal welfare and denote our love & compassion for animals. The cow is considered very sacred in Indian Culture due to its multi-disciplinary utility. Cows and its progeny have been the backbone of our rural economy for ages. The owners of debilitated cows are abandoning them resulting in a huge population of stray cattle. The welfare of stray cattle needs an urgent attention.

Gaushalas or Goshalas are protective shelters for cows in India. The purpose of a Gaushalas is to rescue, shelter, protect, feed, treat and rehabilitate their home where they are treated with love, respect and compassion.

The cow has been called the mother for a reason. Everything it produces is for the benefit of mankind and creation at large, cow gives mankind Nourishment (Milk and dairy products), Medicines (panchgavya, cow urine which acts a nature pesticide). Agriculture (bio-pesticides and manure as a fuel and natural fertilizer), free Energy (bio-gas) and upla to perform a Yagna.

## VISION –

- To undertake welfare activities for Sick and Stray cows.
- To provide better veterinary services, health-care and vaccination services and fodder to cows.
- To protect all cows for their entire life
- For special festivals and pujas they will be beautifully decorated
- The dung and urine of the cows will be used to create medicines and fertilizers according to ayurvedic and biodynamic principles
- Their milk will be used to make paneer, yogurt, ghee and milk sweets which will be offered first to Lord Krishna and then to His devotees.
- To campaign against the cruelty to cow and its progeny.



**MISSION** – Our mission is to help sick and stray cows in our Gaushala. We are ready to help and accept any number of cows in to the Gau shala.

Our Mission is to protect cows and spread the message of kindness. We believe that kindness to animals leads to kindness to humans and hence a peaceful world. We spread the message of importance of cow protection and educate people on the significance of cows in building a sustainable ecosystem for our future generations.

### NECESSITY FOR FUNDS - HEALTH



**Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all from all ages.** India has a rich, centuries old heritage of medicine and health sciences. Our history traced to the Vedic times deals in holistic treatment. India with a current population of 140,50,13,751 has a per capita expenditure on health of Rs.2097.

### NECESSITY FOR FUNDS - Rural Area Help



Our NGO provide Cow milk distribution to Anganwadi and Primary School Children's.

### NECESSITY FOR FUNDS- WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Women empowerment in India is dependent up to a great extent on numerous different variables that encompass geographical setting (urban/rural), social status (caste and class), educational status, and age factor.

## NECESSITY FOR FUNDS- EDUCATION



Distribution of new school books, exercise books and notebooks in Rural Areas Primary Schools.

## SCOPE OF WORK FOR GAUSHALA –

The Gaushalas symbolize our cultural heritage for the animal welfare and denote our love & compassion for animals. The cow is considered very sacred in Indian Culture due to its multi-disciplinary utility. Cows and its progeny have been the backbone of our rural economy for ages. The owners of debilitated cows are abandoning them resulting in a huge population of stray cattle. The welfare of stray cattle needs an urgent attention. Gaushalas are protective shelters for cows in India. The purpose of a Gaushala is to rescue, shelter, protect, feed, treat and rehabilitate the weak, sick, injured, Handicapped and abandoned stray cattle. The Gaushala is their home where they are treated with love, respect and compassion.

## NECESSITY OF GAUSHALA –

Since there is limited area for cows to graze cows are going hungry and no milk is being produced. The cow owners are therefore forced to let them go for free or sell their cows to butchers for the skin. Essentially a cow is being sold for Rs.2, 000/- to butcher who in return sells the cow's skin for Rs. 10,000/-

Restoring the lands for pasture and building Gaushalas will feed the cows, a reason not to kill them for food. Healthier cows will enable cow based community.

Today the mother cow suffers unimaginably at the hands of humans who exploit it incessantly. Cows are butchered mercilessly for their skin, flesh and bones. Despite cow slaughter being illegal in most parts of India they are being killed mercilessly and brutally – legs chopped off, nails hammered into their skull, necks slowly cut, forcing them to die slow painful deaths.

They are also injected with hormones to increase production of milk. Their calves separated at birth so that the entire milk produced can be sold, without understanding the pain of this all giving mother. They are left scrounging for food at garbage dumps where they ingest plastic wastes and succumb to painful death.

What most people do not know is that these gentle bovines have a very complicated digestive system and with continued ingestion of plastic over a period of time it gets trapped in their stomachs forever with no scope for excretion or digestion, therefore getting entangled with different materials inside and turning hard, like cement in their rumens (the first belly of the cow). This is a “plastic Cow’ and it is sentenced to a slow grueling death.

In fact many NGOs reported that surgeries on such cows that have been brought in on some occasion have removed over 3-10 kgs. of plastic from their bellies in addition to iron mesh, stones and sand etc.

The stray cows and bulls picked up from the roads and streets are mostly in a pathetic condition. They are weak, wounded in accidents, disoriented and traumatized needing urgent medical attention. The vet staff has to be there on site when they are unloaded from the vehicle. The sequence of action thereafter is as follows;

1. Each Cow/bull has to be thoroughly examined for any injury, disability or disease. The details have to be recorded with suggestion line of treatment.
2. All new arrivals should be kept for 10-14 days in isolation Ward/shelter to prevent any infections affecting the healthy herd as also for better care and faster recovery.
3. Emergency cases have to be segregated and treated without delay.
4. After Isolation period, cattle requiring further treatment should be admitted to Gaushala or any other Hospital.
5. Those Cows who don't require further treatment should be segregated into following categories and housed in respective cow sheds;
  - (a) Milk cows
  - (b) Heifers
  - (c) Pregnant cows
  - (d) Non- Pregnant and Dry Cows
  - (e) Weak, Infirm & Blind cows
6. The bulls should be kept separately away from the cow sheds to prevent unwanted pregnancy and production of low worth cattle.
7. Deforming and vaccination (HS & FMD) should be done since the cattle have generally remained on feeding of dirty garbage including non-biodegradable plastic before coming to Gaushala.
8. Weak, debilitated and infirm cattle should be kept in the least crowded shed for proper care and feeding.

For Donation

Our Bankers:-

A/C Name: - MENAJIVI GAUSHALA  
CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

Bank name: - HDFC Bank

A/C Number: - 50100487499286

IFSC Code:- HDFC0009098

Branch:- Navrangpura,Ahmedabad-380009.

# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

## IMPLEMENTATION

It is important that the gaushala should be kept clean and tidy. The cow sheds and outside areas shall have to be cleaned every day. The cowsheds need washing at regular intervals. An anti-germ spray is also required regularly in sheds. Adequate arrangements shall be made to keep mosquitoes and flies away from gaushala. Our implementation plan shall be as;

1. The NGO has planned to accommodate 200 cows/cattle. We commit to accommodate destitute cows/cattle also who have no shelter.
2. Shall take care-of all the precautions and needs of cows/cattle.
3. One attendant shall be provided to take care-of every 10 cows/cattle.
4. Our staff shall keep watch on area of 50 kms around our gaushala for any cow/cattle if found shelter less. We shall admit them in our gaushala.
5. Balanced diet containing required proportion of fat, fibers, proteins and minerals is the key to good health of cattle. The recommended average diet for a cow per day shall be as under;
  - (a) Green fodder – 15 kg.
  - (b) Dry fodder – 12 kg.
  - (c) Concentrate – 1 kg.
  - (d) Gur (jiggery) – 150 gms.
  - (e) Salt (Lahori) – 50 gms. (Adlib feeding)
  - (f) Mineral mixture (calcium) – 200 ml.
  - (g) Medicine-as per need
6. Hygiene and sanitation of workers shall be ensured at all times.
7. Stock dry fodder godown twice a year once in April/May and again in Oct/Nov so that it remains fresh. The silage making technology shall be adopted in the gaushala and during the silage.
8. Shower system shall be provided in gaushala for cleaning of cows/cattle
9. Automatic centralized milk collection system shall be provided in gaushala for collection of milk from healthy cows/cattle.
10. Bio-Gas plant should be installed for all the needs of gas towards gaushala/Hospital and staff.
11. The disposal of cow dung shall be carefully planned and executed. It shall be converted into organic manure using aerobic composting microbes.
12. Urine disposed by healthy cows shall be collected and shall be provided to surrounding farmer of area to be used as organic fertilizer.
13. Milk collected from healthy cows shall be provided to any government dairy so that it could use for the need of humans.



# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

## LAYOUT

The layout of a Gaushala is intended to show the size, number and location of different functional units, which would cater best to the requirements of cattle as well as ease of labor for staff. The layout primarily depends on the herd strength and the land available for construction of different facilities. Attention to details of location and structure has a great effect on the health and comfort of cattle as well as keeping the cost of construction and maintenance low.

### LAND REQUIREMENT –

For opening or running a Gaushala of 500-800 animals effectively, a minimum space of 1.5 - 2.0 acres (65340 sqft / 6070 sqmt to 87120 sqft / 8093 sqmt) is required.

### IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN LAYOUT OF GAUSHALA –

1. In order to provide maximum comfort and welfare of residing animals, diseased, blind and recumbent (lying/collapsed) animals should be housed in separate sheds. Recumbent and blind animals are house separately in order to prevent injuries. Animals with diseases (e.g. Tuberculosis, Foot and mouth disease, Hemorrhagic septicemia) that spread quickly require to be housed in isolation quarters.
2. Pregnant and young animals should be housed in separate sheds for their safety.
3. In order to save labor, lactating animals may be housed separately. However, if the number of animals are low they can be housed with other animals.
4. Quarantine sheds should be located at the entrance of the Gaushala. New entrants, rescued and rehabilitated cows, and those from a place where they may have been exposed to the risk of infection, must be quarantined for 15 days to 1 month to detect any disease before they are allowed into the herd.

### AVAILABILITY OF WATER –

Water must be available round the year, and it must be plentiful at the site of Gaushala. Water level and its quality should not be overlooked while selecting site as contaminated water can be a potential cause of health issues.

The water pH (levels of acidity) should fall between 5.5 and 9.0, which is conducive to the health of both cattle and humans.

The floor space requirements of cows under loose housing system is given in Table below.

S.No	Type of animal	Floor space per animal (m2) Covered area
1	Calves	1.5
2	Heifers	2.0
3	Adult cows	3.5
4	Pregnant cows	12.0
5	Bulls	12.0
6	Buffaloes	4.0

### SPACE REQUIREMENT FOR WASTE DISPOSAL –

Well fed dairy cows produce 20-30 kg of dung per day. A weak Gaushala animal will not produce less than 20 kg if fed properly. This dung has to be gathered and stored. Roughly, an average of 2 cubic meters is required to store the dung of a cow. Which means that two manure pits are needed with a size of 20 meters X 15 meters with a depth of a minimum 2 meters in order to accommodate the dung of 200-500 animals for three months? This manure has to be emptied every three months and can be sold or given away to farmers.

### VETERINARY HOSPITAL –

Gaushalas will have a dedicated space for veterinary care. The veterinary facility should have space for animal examination, along with an operating room.

**Animal examination area** - Since, restraining is the first step of any treatment administered to any animal. Cattle requires a special equipment to restrain them known as trevis or crush, made up of very strong iron. Approximately two trevis need to be installed in a Gaushala with 200 cattle that also provides medical assistance for non-residential animals.

Since, sick and wounded animals kept in their designated sheds require to be examined and administered treatment regularly, these and the animal examination area should be built in close proximity.

There should be a separate space allocated within this area for recumbent animals (animals that cannot stand up). It should have a dry, padded floor to prevent sores. To help the animals stand, a sling mechanism should also be installed.

**Operation Theatre** - The operation theatre should be large enough to allow movement of 6-8 people to carry the animal in and out. Construction materials used for the primary shed in the Gaushala can be used in the construction of the OT.

### GOBAR GAS PLANT/BIOGAS PLANT –

If the land is large enough, a biogas plant based on the conversion of dung should be built. This turns the dung into gas which can be used for lighting, cooking and be sold to farmers. The minimum land necessary for a biogas unit ranges from 12X12 m<sup>2</sup> for 200 animals to 15X15 m<sup>2</sup> for 500 animals.

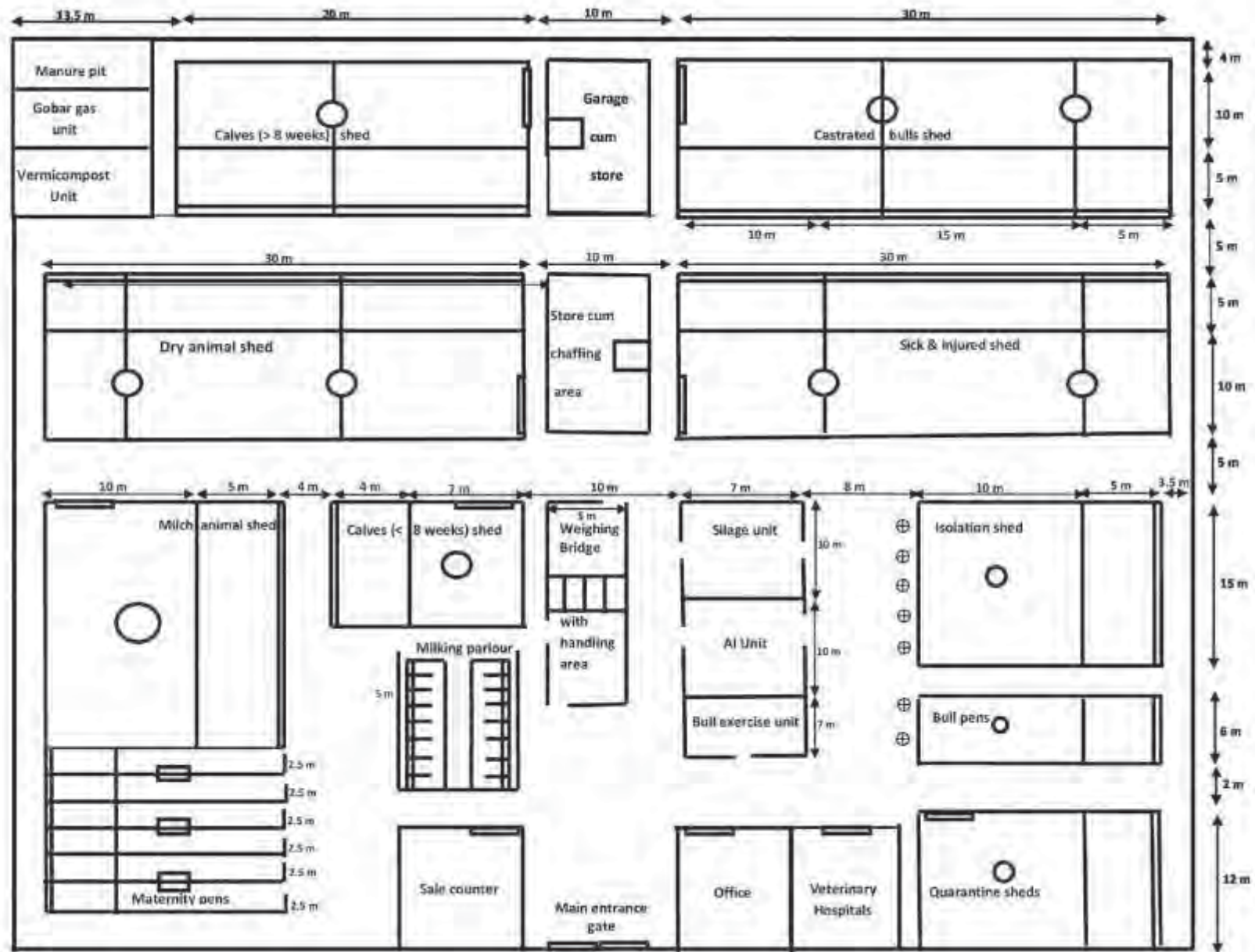
The size of the biogas plant in Gaushala is based on three parameters

- Daily input of cattle dung
- Retention time of cattle dung till biogas is produced
- Volume of digester

### **VERMI-COMPOST AND BIO-PESTICIDE UNIT –**

Vermi-compost is an organic fertilizer produced by earthworm species and microorganisms, which grow on animal and farm waste. It involves a simple process of decomposition used to enhance the process of waste conversion in to manure. Vermi-composting is environment friendly and cost effective technique for solid waste management.

## Sample Layout of Gaushala for housing 200 cattle





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## MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Machinery and equipment are essential such as the trevis/crush/chute for restraining cattle, ramp for loading and unloading of animals, chaff cutter machine, milking pails, milk cans and other implements for handling and grooming of cows.

A list of machines and equipment is presented below which is necessary for the handling, restraining, treatment and overall management of cattle in Gaushala. These equipment have a direct impact on the welfare of the animals and in turn also make Gaushala management less labor intensive.

1. Ramp for loading and unloading of animals	16. Electric dehorner
2. Crush/Trevis/Chute	17. Weighing Machines
3. Cow Sling for lifting cows	18. Manual grooming equipment
4. Refrigerator to store vaccines, hormones, and medicines.	19. Hoof Cutter for Cattle
5. Cow mattresses (Rubber mattress with minimum of 20mm thickness)	20. Plastic halter
6. 6. Curtain for sheds	21. Drenching Gun
7. Gum boots	22. Tag applicator
8. Floor Groove cleaners	23. Plastic ear tag
9. Bull Leader	24. Chaff Cutter
10. Mouth Gag	25. Grain grinder
11. Bull Holder	26. Spray tank (for disinfecting Gaushalas store)
12. Bull Nose Punch	27. Milk pail
13. Bull Nose Ring	28. Milk measures
14. Bull Nose String	29. Large trolley (to carry the diseased or injured animal from one shed to the other)
15. Cattle Neck Plate	

# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

## MANAGEMENT OF GAUSHALA

The management of Gaushala is an art of combining ideas, facilities, processes, materials and labor for the well-being of cows in most economical way. It involves decision making, examining major constraints and determining methods of minimizing these constraints while managing different units of the Gaushala.

For effectively managing a Gaushala, its manager should also have knowledge of the animal's behavior individually and in groups, besides other skills of management.

### MANAGEMENT OF BEHAVIOR –

Following means can be implemented to manage their behavior.

1. While following a routine procedure in Gaushala like feeding, watering, milking, weighing etc., cows can be trained to control their behavior. On repetition of a routine, cows start to recognize and follow these procedures. Conditioned reflex can be developed easily eg. Sound of tractor to assemble for feeding, whistles and calls for assembling etc.
2. Control by force using varied variety of ropes is another method of managing behavior of cattle in Gaushala. Vaccination, drenching, blood collection, ear tagging, tattooing, A.I., pregnancy diagnosis, dehorning etc. requires restraining and handling of animals. While manipulating their behavior for complete restraining, trevis should be employed to immobilize the animal.
3. Chemicals may also be used at times to control animal behavior. Ferocious animals, which are difficult to handle, can be restrained by this method.

### ROUTINE GAUSHALA OPERATIONS –

Management of Gaushala means taking care of all the animals and, this care includes common practices like feeding, health cover, grooming, etc. Special management practices for individual classes of animals, like milch cows, dry cows, etc. are also covered under these operations.

There are some activities that are routinely required to be carried out in Gaushalas. If properly executed, these operations help in effectively managing a Gaushala.

**1. Identification** – Proper identification or marking of cows in Gaushala is the first pre-requisite for accurate record keeping. They are tattooing and tagging.

**2. Castration** – Castration is the removal of testicles or glands that produce male sperm cells. Males are rendered docile at an age of 1 year. The older the calf becomes, the more it suffers at the time of castration.

**3. Dehorning** – The removal of horns is called as dehorning. Since, horns serve as no useful purpose for the animals in Gaushala, they should be removed as early as possible.

**4. Bedding** – Management of bedding in Gaushalas is very essential as cows generally spend 10 or more hours per day resting on the ground. Comfortable resting surface encourages resting behavior in cows. The reverse brings about abnormal behavior in cows.

**5. Grooming** – Grooming is of considerable importance to cows. It is actually a social activity and acts as a way to cope with stressful situations. The animal may groom itself or socialize for grooming. Self-grooming of cattle includes licking, scratching with hind hoof, scratching with horn, shaking, rubbing, pawing, etc.

**6. Exercising** – Exercise keeps the animals active and helps in maintenance of good health. It gives them exposure to sunlight providing Vitamin-D. It is also necessary because too much standing at one place weakens their leg muscles, causes the hooves to overgrow and puts abnormal strain on legs and feet. Exercise is more essential for bulls to keep them in good condition.

**7. Weighing** – Gaushala should regularly weigh animals to get stock of their general condition, growth, well-being and health. eg. Loss of weight in the animals of Gaushala is an indication of some form of sub clinical disease, worm infestation or nutritional deficiency.

**8. Manure Management** – Animal waste/manure should be completely and promptly removed from the sheds so that it does not cause any disease. Cattle sheds should be cleaned of manure at least once in a day.

It can be used in gobar-gas plants or vermi-compost units or sold.

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## **DAILY GAUSHALA OPERATIONS**

Management of Gaushala is a full time job. There are no holidays. Duty rosters, for each category of staff i.e. caretakers and attendants should be meticulously made and duties in rotation for maintenance and care of cows should be assigned to them.

Draw up a daily Gaushala operations plan and assign duties to the workers according to this plan. A model of such plan is discussed below, which can be modified by the Gaushala manager according to their requirements.

### **4.00 AM - 5.30 AM**

All the milk animals in cattle shed should be milked. They should be fed half of their daily concentrate ration (Feeds containing more nutrients and less fiber Example: Cereal grains, cereal grains by products, oil seed cakes, mixture of cereals and seed cakes etc.) requirement prior and during the milking.

### **5.30 AM - 6.00 AM**

The raw milk is delivered the office.

### **6.00 AM - 7.00 AM**

Gaushala manager should check all the sheds and visually inspect cattle for any health issues, injuries and heat in cattle.

### **5.00 AM - 8.00 AM**

Another set of care takers clean the cow dung/animal waste from the sheds. The urine and residual cow dung on the ground concrete floors should then be flushed clean by using water under pressure from a hosepipe.

### **8.00 AM-9.00 AM**

Clear all the mangers of the left over feed and fodder of previous day.

### **9.00 AM - 1.00 PM**

After cleaning the mangers all categories of animals should be offered concentric mixture with some dry straw before the arrival of green fodder.

### **2.00 PM - 4.30 PM**

All the periodical activities like weighing, vaccination, white washing of water troughs and feed mangers, silage making, hay making, etc. should be performed during this period.

### **4.30 PM - 6.30 PM**

The milch animals should be milked and fed other half of daily concentrate ration.

### **6.30 PM - 7.00 PM**

The raw milk is delivered into the office.

### **7.00 PM - 4.00 AM**

Night watchman comes on duty and keeps a vigil throughout the Gaushala.



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## FEEDING MANAGEMENT

Cattle in Gaushalas should be given fresh green fodder, dry fodder and concentrate feed according to their body requirements.

When the stocking density inside the sheds increase suddenly due to a massive influx of rescued animals, empty plastic drums cut longitudinally and mounted on a wooden frame should be used as portable feed mangers for that period only.

During shortage times of shortage of green fodder, animals should be fed individually by tying them to the rings fixed at the base of the manger. If animals are fed in groups, bossy cows will drive away docile ones, resulting in negative effect on health due to starvation.

### THUMB RULE OF FEEDING CATTLE –

Keeping this in view the routine feeding of cattle can be simplified by following a thumb rule of feeding which is based on a sound practical experience rather than the scientific basis as in case of conventional method.

The feeding of mainly the straws and concentrates forms the basis of feeding by thumb rule method as these are the principle feed ingredients for feeding of cattle in most parts of India and the availability of green fodders is limited. The amounts of concentrate mixture and the straws that will provide optimum daily requirement for cattle by thumb rule are given here.

Amounts of concentrate mixture and straws required to provide optimum daily requirement for cattle.

Category of Gaushala animal	Green fodder (kg/day)	Dry fodder (kg/day)	Concentrate mixture (kg/day)
Young calves (up to 6 months)	5	1	0.5-1.0
Old calves (6-12 months)	10	2	1.0-1.5
Heifers	15-20	2-3	2-3
Milking cows (indigenous breed)	20-30	4	3-4
Crossbred milking cows	30-40	4-6	5-6
Dry and pregnant cows	20-30	4-5	2-3
Bullocks	30-40	4-5	4-5
Breeding bulls	40-50	4-5	4-5
Old cows/retired cows / retired bullocks	20-25	2-3	1-2
Old breeding bulls/ retired bulls	30-40	2-3	2-3

The maintenance, production and the gestation requirements of the dairy cows can be satisfactorily met by thumb rule feeding.

## FORMULATION OF CONCENTRATE MIXTURE –

The concentrate should be formulated as per BIS type II for a production level of up to 20 kg milk per day. It should be preferably BIS type I if production level of the cow is as high as 40 kg / day. Along with the concentrate mixture the ration shall include dry fodders such as wheat straw, paddy straw. The green fodder shall include both leguminous and non-leguminous season fodders. The composition of an ideal concentrate mixture for making 1 q of concentrate mixture should be as under.

Concentrate ingredient	Parts (in kg)
Maize grains	33
Groundnut cake (expeller)	21
Mustard cake (expeller)	12
Wheat bran	20
Deoiled rice polish	11
Mineral mixture	2
Common salt	1

# **MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN**

## **WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT**

Clean and fresh drinking water should be made available to all cows in the Gaushala round the clock. An adult animal during hot weather generally drinks 5-8 times in a day and consumes about 45- 65 litres of water daily. Water requirement and frequency of drinking increases with increase in ambient temperature.

Besides requirement of water for the animals to drink, it is also required for the washing of animals and cleaning of sheds and other units of Gaushala.

Water should be devoid of any undesirable smell or taste. This can be judged by the willingness with which animals drink it.

Turbid water or water with lot of suspended matter should be avoided as such water might have been exposed to contamination by animal excreta and other organic wastes.

Water troughs should be emptied and cleaned at 15 day intervals and a fresh coat of lime should be applied inside the trough. This will ensure proper sanitation and prevent algae growth.

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## GAUSHALA RECORDS AND EMPLOYEE MANAGEMENT

Everything in a Gaushala should be maintained in a transparent manner and records are no exception. Record keeping helps in easing the complicated job of management of Gaushala. With proper records, sound planning for synchronization of all inputs and outputs is possible.

Records should be clear, simple and contain only relevant points such as a daily record of the number of OPD cases treated, incoming and outgoing animals, number of pickups, earnings and expenses and any other significant happening in the Gaushala.

Record keeping is essential to avoid mistakes, document the workload, to avoid legal problems, improving animal productivity and health.

### Digitalization of Records –

A computer should be used for maintaining records of Gaushalas if possible, as it can play a crucial role in record management. Given below are the formats for various performance records and various business records/registers which need to be maintained at Gaushala.

The same tables for maintain records of various aspects of Gaushalas can be developed on excel sheets with the help of computers. Digitalization eases and organizes the records in a more efficient manner.

The following records should be maintained –

1. History sheet
2. Daily livestock register
3. Financial transactions
4. Farm supplies
5. Miscellaneous expenditure Gaushala
6. Expenditure on fodder production
7. Production from Gaushala (Milk, Manure,Biogas etc)
8. Sales from Gaushala
9. Attendance register



# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

## TECHNICAL AND SUPPORTIVE WORK FORCE REQUIRED

The work force required for undertaking all Gaushala activities shall depend on the level of mechanization and automation of routine cow management operations. However, it has been estimated that on an average one worker can look after all routine activities of 25-30 cows along with their calves excluding the work of harvesting of fodder.

Some routine activities such as milking, heat detection, care of downed calves and neonates etc. require experienced and dedicated workers. Two or three workers have to be trained for the specialized jobs such as first aid, animal identification, de-worming etc.

The estimated work force required at different sizes of Gaushalas is given as under:

S.No	Name of staff position	Number of positions required for Gaushala (200 cows)
1	Gaushala Manager-cum-Veterinary Officer	1
2	Veterinary stock assistants-cum supervisors	2
3	Technicians for mechanical and electrical works etc.	1
4	Office clerk-cum-farm record keeper	1
5	Unskilled workers	15
6	Drivers	1
	<b>Total</b>	21

Veterinary Universities/Colleges that are offering courses in Veterinary and Animal Sciences (B.V.Sc. & A.H.) should have round the year Internship (practical training on rotation basis) in nearby Gaushalas for the betterment of Gaushalas as well as developing a sense of responsibility in new veterinarians.

Gaushala management can offer to accommodate these Veterinarians to augment various managerial and treatment aspects. They will learn for free and you will have extra hands for free as well as a pool of trained personnel to take on as employees if needed later.

# **MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN**

## **AMBULANCE: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE**

- Every Gaushala should have an ambulance facility. A record is maintained to tally total number of animals picked and released by the ambulance.
- The driver is accompanied by one helper. He carries a form to be filled up by the person calling in.
- Regular cleaning and maintenance of ambulance is also essential. The floor of vehicles should be covered with soft rubber matting that can be cleaned easily.
- I/V pump for efficiently delivering large volume infusions and patient monitoring equipment should also be available, for emergency situations.
- The driver and helper should be well trained to handle wounded and sick animals. Each ambulance should have a first aid box with painkillers, oxygen pumps and lifesaving medicines, ropes, bamboo sticks, rubber sheet, etc.

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## BUDGET

### Recurring cost (Staff) –

S.No	Name of staff position	Number of positions (200 cows)	Total
1	Gaushala Manager-cum-Veterinary Officer @ 20000/- pm (1x20000x12)	1	2,40,000.00
2	Veterinary stock assistants-cum supervisors @15000/- pm ( 2x15000x12)	2	3,60,000.00
3	Technicians for mechanical and electrical works etc @10000/- pm ( 1x10000x12)	1	1,20,000.00
4	Office clerk-cum-farm record keeper @10000/- pm ( 1x10000x12)	1	1,20,000.00
5	Unskilled workers @9000/-pm ( 15x9000x12)	15	16,20,000.00
6	Drivers @10000/- pm ( 1x10000x12)	1	1,20,000.00
7	Accountant @10000/- pm ( 2x10000x12)	2	2,40,000.00
8	Computer operator @10000/- pm ( 2x10000x12)	2	2,40,000.00
9	Security officer @9000/- pm (2x9000x12)	2	2,16,000.00
	<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32,76,000.00</b>

### Recurring cost (Utilities and other expenses) –

S.No	Item	Total Amount
1	Electricity Charges (30,000/- pm x12)	3,60,000.00
2	Water Charges (9000/- pm x 12)	1,08,000.00
3	Internet Charges (3000/- pm x12)	36,000.00
4	Stationary and Postage (7000/- pmx12)	84,000.00
5	POL (For ambulance/other vehicles) (45000/- pmx12)	5,40,000.00
6	Medicines for dispensary (40000/- pmx12)	4,80,000.00
	<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>16,08,000.00</b>

### Recurring cost (Cow feed and health) –

S.No	Item	Total Amount
1	Green Fodder (20 kgx200 cowx365days=14600 qtls) @ 200/- per qtls = 14600x200	29,20,000.00
2	Dry fodder (10x200x365=7300 qtls) @ 550/- qtls = 7300x550	40,15,000.00
3	Concentrate (2X500X365=146000Kgs) @ 20/- kg = 146000x20	29,20,000.00
4	Gur (jiggery) (200 Kg.X365=73000Kg) @4/- kg = 73000x4	292,000.00
5	Lahori Salt (50Kg.X365=18250Kg) @30/-kg = 18250x30	5,47,500.00
6	Mineral Mixture (Calcium) (30 Lt.x365=10950Lts) @120/- per lts=10950x120	13,14,000.00
7	Medicines (lumpsum) @60000/- pm = 60000x12	7,20,000.00
	<b>Total (C)</b>	<b>1,27,28,500.00</b>

**Non recurring –**

S.No	Item	Total Amount
1	Cost of construction @30,00,000/- per acre x 2 acre	60,00,000.00
2	Precast Boundry wall	8,10,000.00
3	Ambulance	10,00,000.00
4	Installation of Shower System for Cows (Lumpsum)	10,00,000.00
5	Infrastructure for Vaternery Hospital(including Machines, Medicines & Surgicals (Lumpsum)	30,00,000.00
6	Furniture & Other Fixture including Computer, printer, almira, chair, tables, fan, cooler, etc. for Office ,Hospital, Accounts & Others (Lumpsum)	20,00,000.00
7	Security Systems (Fire safety equipment / CCTV etc) (Lumpsum)	9,00,000.00
8	Electrification, Plumbing, Sanitary Work (Lumpsum)	20,00,000.00
	<b>Total (D)</b>	<b>1,67,10,000.00</b>

**Grand Total –**

Total (A) + Total (B) + Total (C) + Total (D)

32,76,000.00 + 16,08,000.00 + 1,27,28500.00+ 1,67,10,000.00

**= 3,43,22,500**

**(In words, three crore forty three lacs twenty two thousand five hundred only)**

**Assumptions –**

1. It is assumed that the organization possess the required land for Gaushala, hence it is not included here.
2. Land assumed is 2 acre approx 8093 sqmt / 87120 sqft
3. Compound wall approx 6750 sqft, height 5 ft. The rate of pre-cast compound wall construction with material and labor is Rs. 80-120 /sqft. Therefore, 6750 x 120 = 810000/-

# MENAJIVI GAUSHALA CHERITABLE SANSTHAN

## GOVERNING BODY

Following is the current Managing / Governing body of organization.

S.No	Name / Address	Designation	Aadhar No	Mobile No	Email
1	Ganpatbhai M Patel 20,Shree Narayan Palace,Thaltej,Ahmedabad	Chairman	259458133650	9925043802	<a href="mailto:Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com">Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com</a>
2	Pramodkumar A Patel 802,Jay Tower,Ahmedabad	Secretary	290709625956	9825142884	<a href="mailto:Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com">Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com</a>
3	Laljibhai V Patel G-23 Virat Flat,Ghatlodia,Ahmedabad	Trustee	837355537677	9925603706	<a href="mailto:Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com">Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com</a>
4	Kailashben G Patel 20,Shree Narayan Palace,Thaltej,Ahmedabad	Trustee	486185370829	9586813799	<a href="mailto:Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com">Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com</a>
5	Reshmaben P Patel 802,Jay Tower,Ahmedabad	Trustee	579665440573	9328536969	<a href="mailto:Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com">Menajivi_gaushala.402@yahoo.com</a>